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Presented by
Samuel R. Avery, Esq.
to the
New York Public Library

AN
Washington
Glass

A LIFE
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,

IN LATIN PROSE:

BY FRANCIS GLASS, A.M., OF OHIO.

EDITED BY J. N. REYNOLDS.

"I bring another's offering—for the tomb
Contains within its dreary charnel house
The guide of earlier days,—who often led
My boyish footsteps to the Muses' shrine.
And I must now tell others of the friend
Whose voice is mute in death."

Old Play.

THIRD EDITION.

NEW-YORK:

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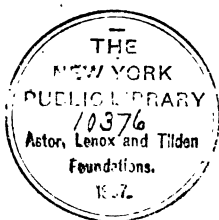
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1836.

L.A.

WASH
GLASS
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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

It is a duty we owe to society, to preserve every memorial of intellectual superiority, that chance may throw in our way, and, more particularly so, those productions which reflect honor on our native genius. The literature of a nation is not to be built up like a modern edifice, with suitable honors, "a true and trusty" corner-stone, conveying the memorabilia of the age ; but must have accident and design, small things, as well as great, in its foundation.

The following classical production came into my possession in so singular a way, that I feel bound to give the reader the whole history of it. In the summer of 1823, I was a member of the Ohio University, and left that Institution, expecting to return to college to pursue my studies, in the winter ; but circumstances, unnecessary for me to state, prevented me from joining my class at that time, and I was induced to seek, in the western part of the state, a person with whom I could prosecute my studies during the winter season. I heard of a competent teacher in Warren county,

of which Lebanon is the shire, situate about thirty miles from Cincinnati. He had excited no small degree of interest among the few who were capable of appreciating his extraordinary attainments in classical literature.—This man was Francis Glass, the author of the following work, "*The Life of Washington.*"

I found him in a remote part of the county, in a good neighborhood of thrifty farmers, who had employed him to instruct their children, who, in general, were then acquiring the simplest rudiments of an English education. The school-house now rises fresh on my memory. It stood on the banks of a small stream, in a thick grove of native oaks, resembling more a den for Druidical rites, than a temple of learning. The building was a low log-cabin, with a clapboard roof, but indifferently tight—all the light of heaven, found in this cabin, came through apertures made on each side in the logs, and these were covered with oiled paper to keep out the cold air, while they admitted the dim rays.

The seats, or benches, were of hewn timbers, resting on upright posts, placed in the ground to keep them from being overturned by the mischievous urchins who sat on them. In the centre was a large stove, between which and the back part of the building, stood a small desk, without lock or key, made of rough plank, over which a plane

had never passed ; and, behind this desk, sat Professor Glass when I entered his school.

There might have been forty scholars present ; twenty-five of these were engaged in spelling, reading, and writing, a few in arithmetic, a small class in English grammar ; and a half a dozen, like myself, had joined his school, for the benefit of his instruction in the Greek and Latin languages, preparatory to a more extended course in one of the Ohio seminaries.

The moment he learned that my intention was to pursue the study of the languages with him, his whole soul appeared to beam from his countenance. He commenced in a strain, which in another would have seemed pedantic, but which, in fact, was far from being so in him.

The following imperfect sketch, drawn entirely from memory, may serve to give some idea of his peculiar manner :—"Welcome to the shrine of the Muses, my young friend, *Salve ! Xaîs !* The temple of the Delphian God was originally a laurel hut, and the Muses deign to dwell, accordingly, even in my rustic abode. '*Non humilem domum fastidiunt, umbrosamve ripam.*' Here, too, the winds hold converse, 'Eurus, and Caurus, and Argestes loud,' and the goddesses of the Castalian fountain, the daughters of the golden-haired Mnemosyne, are sometimes silent with the lyre, '*citharâ tacentes,*' that they may catch the sweet

murmurs of the harp of Aeolus. Here, too, I, the priest of the muses, *Musarum sacerdos*, sing, to the young of either sex, strains before unheard, *Virginibus puerisque canto*. Plutus, indeed, that blind old deity, is far away; and far away let him be, for well has the prince of comic poets styled him a 'filthy, crooked, miserable, wrinkled, bald, and toothless creature?' *ρυκῶντα, κυφόν, ἄθλιον, γυσόν, μαδῶντα, νωδόν.*"

Such was my first interview. It was a display perfectly natural, and without the least apparent consciousness of effort on his part. From this moment he took the greatest interest in my studies, and I enjoyed not only his instruction during school hours, but—as I had taken up my lodgings at a farm-house about half a mile from his school, on the road to his own humble residence, situate a mile beyond—almost every evening, from his deep interest in my progress, was spent with me at my dwelling.

While at the Ohio University, I had enjoyed the privilege of able instruction from the Professor of Languages in that institution; but so far as I was capable of judging, or making comparison, the attainments and readiness of Glass seemed altogether superior to any thing I had witnessed. While reading Horace, for instance, the happy illustrations applied to each line, or word, gave an interest to my studies absolutely fascinating.

Sometimes, when in a happy mood—and I soon learned that he was not always happy—he would hold me a delighted auditor, for a whole evening, while analyzing and pointing out the beauties of a single ode. The whole range of classic authors, was at his tongue's end, and he would recite from them with a facility and an accuracy truly astonishing. Every thing, by way of illustration or comparison, was introduced, with such an inimitable and sweet simplicity, that, to me, it seemed as if I had never before understood the beauties of the authors I had been reading, or properly appreciated the flow, strength, and grandeur of the Latin tongue.

His method of teaching the languages was thorough and philosophical; the judgment, as well as the memory, was brought into requisition, and he illumined the page of the author with such brilliant remarks, that his pupil seldom felt the longest lesson as a task. Enamoured with standard works, he discovered a strong affection for those who had earnestly engaged in mastering their beauties: and if, at any moment, he showed a partiality for any one of his students, the love he bore to learning was the only cause of it. He was proud of being a professor of languages, and never lost the self-satisfaction that arose from the consciousness of his abilities. With him, as with Dr. Busby, the teacher could be second to no one.

in the nation ; and he often dwelt upon that enlightened age of Greece, when the lecturer at the Academy or Lyceum was a greater man, in public estimation, than the commander of armies.

He took it upon himself to judge of the improvement of his scholars, and gave them diplomas according to their merits, from his own authority, without reciting a chartered right, or asking the privilege of a board of trustees. The form of one of these diplomas I have preserved, and deem it of sufficient interest to be here introduced.

“OMNIBUS, ad quos præsentēs hæ LITERÆ pervenerint, SALUTEM in domino sempiternam.

OMNIBUS hominibus per literas has præsentēs notum sit, harumce latorem — —, maximæ æpei adolescentem, in studio Græc. et Lat. linguarum, aliquandiū operam strenuam (me ipso vice Præceptoris fungente,) navasse : easdemque linguas qui doceat in quovis gymnasio, omnino idoneum esse. In cujus rei fidem, præsentēs literas manu nostrâ exarandas curavimus.

“FRANCISCUS GLASS, A. M.

“Græc. et Lat. Ling. Professor.

Scripti in Republicâ Ohioensi.”

Glass knew nothing of the world more than a child. He was delicately formed in mind and body, and shrunk from all coarseness, as a sen-

sitive plant from the rude touch. A cold or unfeeling word seemed to palsy every current of his soul, and every power of his mind ; but when addressed in gentle confiding tones, he was easy, communicative, and full of light and life. At such hours, he poured out a stream of classical knowledge, as clear, sparkling, and copious, as ever flowed from the fountains of inspiration in the early days of the Muses. During these excursive flights, I have sat a delighted listener for hours, hardly daring to hear my own voice, for fear I should break the spell by some unclassical word, and that then the Oracle would be dumb. He had all the enthusiasm of Erasmus, and of those revivers of learning in the fifteenth century, who considered the languages the ornament and the charm of life, and more worthy of pursuit than all other attainments, and, who, from this love of letters, called them "the Humanities." The mind was, with him, measured by the amount of classical acquirements. He was not deficient in mathematics and other branches of useful science, but they were only mere matters of utility, and not of affection. Such a man is seldom properly appreciated anywhere, even in the bosom of letters, where many are capable of understanding such gifts ; but a new country furnishes few competent judges of high literary acquirements.

I had been with him about three months, when

he communicated to me his long-cherished intention of writing the life of Washington in Latin, for the use of schools. He, after this time, often adverted to the subject, with an earnestness I shall never forget. By parcels, I got something of his history. He was educated in Philadelphia, and spent the earlier part of his life in that city and vicinity, in literary pursuits. He often mentioned the name of Professor Ross, and said something of having assisted him in the compilation of his Latin Grammar. While acting as an instructor in the interior of Pennsylvania, he contracted an unfortunate marriage, in a state, as he said, of partial insanity; no wonder he thought so, when he found himself surrounded by evils which his imprudence had brought upon him.

Glass tried to make the best of his situation, but he could not soften the temper, or elevate the mind, of the being to whom he was united for life. The influence of his situation, on such a sensitive scholar, was perceptible in every act. He did all he could for his wife and rapidly-increasing family, but his efforts procured for them but a scanty subsistence.

With all ambition prostrated, and with a deadly sickness at his heart, he, somewhere in the year 1817 or '18, left Pennsylvania for the West, and settled in the Miami country. From that time to the period I became acquainted with him,

he had pursued the business of school-keeping, in various places, where a teacher was wanted, subject to the whims of children and the caprices of their parents, enough alone to disturb the greatest philosopher. Of all the honest callings in this world, the most difficult is that of an instructor, who has to chastise idle boys, and to satisfy ignorant parents. Every new change of school district gave Glass some new cause of suffering, which had an effect on his health and temper.

During all the time he had been in the western country, he had made but little or no progress in his contemplated work. In the drudgery of a daily school, he could not think of sitting down to such a labor; he wanted retirement and tranquillity, while engaged in writing, to do justice to himself and the subject. He would often discover the deepest sensibility, when any allusion was made to the deeds or fame of Washington; and his own contemplations on the wishes of his heart, seemed to break down all the energies of his mind, and unfit him for the common duties of life. He was conscious of his weakness, but he had not sufficient energy of mind to rise superior to it. Every day his misfortunes were making inroads upon his slender form, and hurrying him to the grave. He viewed his situation without dismay, only fearing that he should die before he had written the life of Washington.

There were moments when hope broke in upon his despondency, and visions of glory filled his mind. He saw himself united in all coming ages with the father of his country, and with the patriotism and prowess of the greatest and the best of men, which had only been recorded in modern languages, never burning in the vernacular of Imperial Rome, nor traced with a pen plucked from the wing of the "Mantuan Swan." In this ardent glow of classical inspiration, he saw going onward to perpetuity, the fame of Washington with the honors of a Trajan, and himself not far behind the younger Pliny, who has left a model of imperishable eloquence, delivered before the Roman Senate, on the virtues of his Emperor.

These feelings and sentiments, which would have been pedantry in another, were as natural as the delights of an unsophisticated child in him.

The winter had now drawn nearly to a close, and the opening spring, with its busy scenes of rural life, had called nearly all the larger scholars from his school; still nothing had been definitely arranged in reference to the life of Washington. He renewed the subject again and again. I had no one with whom to consult. I did not know how to decide in my own mind, for I felt incapable of properly estimating his attainments, and what he really was capable of producing,—besides, the expenses to which I should be subjected, were

matters of responsibility, gravely to be considered. My feelings, however, were interested. I pitied the man, and felt grateful for his attentions, and for the advantages I had derived from his instructions. The attempt, I knew, was a bold one ; but, then, the subject addressed itself to the feelings of every American heart. The example, too, of such devotion to classic literature, on the part of an individual so humble, so obscure, could not, I thought, but awaken to higher efforts, on the part of individuals more favorably situated,—nor his labors be otherwise, than received with favoring kindness, by every one interested in the advancement of literature in the United States.

From the moment he learned my determination, to meet his requirements in the prosecution of his work, his gloom and low spirits forsook him, and he appeared like a new being—though it was but too apparent, that the spirits thus newly lighted up, were still encased in a weak, fragile, and gradually sinking form.

I now visited his house for the first time. I shall not attempt a description, nor do I exaggerate, when I say, that his worldly goods and chattels, of all descriptions, could not have been sold for the sum of thirty dollars. Clothing for himself and family was now ordered, and, at the end of his term, arrangements were made for the removal of himself and family to Dayton, on the

Miami, sixty miles from Cincinnati, where he immediately set about his work; and ere the close of the following winter, the whole was completed.

At this period I paid him a visit, and received from him the manuscript. His request was most earnest, that the result of his labors might be published. I promised him it should, and have never seen him since;—and, though years have rolled around, I have never, until the present moment, had leisure to attend to its publication, or to redeem the promise I had made to its author.

Poor Glass!—had he only been spared, to learn that his work had been examined and approved of by some of the ripest scholars of our country¹—men whose names are but other terms for all that is pure, and chaste, and elegant in classical literature—how it would have consoled and softened the last gloomy hours of his existence!—For so obscurely did he live, so humble and retired must have been his residence at the time of his death, that, since my return to the United States, I have not been able to learn a word in reference to him, except that he died while I was gone, and that his family had removed from Dayton to Germantownship, Montgomery county.

From what has now been stated, something may

¹ The opinions that have been already expressed, by several scholars, relative to the merits of this work, may be seen at the end of the volume.

be learned of the life of the author of the following work, and of the circumstances under which it was written. It were in vain for us, for the ten thousandth time, to mourn over the untoward fate of genius, or refer to the strong passages of the writers of every age, on the difficulties of overcoming the "*res angusta domi*," or of struggling against the heartlessness of the world ;—and although it will forever be, that *favor is not always to men of skill, nor bread to men of understanding*, yet it should be stated, that talents now come to a better market in this country, than formerly, and that the fate of genius is less deplorable than it was.

A word or two respecting the Latinity of the work which is here presented to the public.—To say that it is offered as a specimen of finished composition, would be to assert what is not the fact, and what the author himself, had his life been spared, would never have ventured to maintain. It boasts of no peculiar elegance of diction, no rich display of those beauties and graces, that adorn the pages of some modern Latinists ; yet, in a faithful adherence to the idiom of the language, in an accurate use of approved phraseology, in that most difficult of all tasks, the clothing of modern ideas, and modern improvements, in a language that has ceased to be a spoken tongue for many centuries ; in all this, and more than this, the present work may safely challenge no ordinary

GEORGII WASHINGTONII,

AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS CIVITATUM FÖDERATARUM

PRÆSIDIS PRIMI,

VITA,

FRANCISCO GLASS, A.M.,

OHIOENSI,

LITTERIS LATINIS CONSCRIPTA.

“Longè trans Oceanum, si Libris Sybillinis credamus, patebit post multa sæcula tellus ingens atque opulenta, et in eâ exorietur vir fortis ac sapiens, qui patriam servitute oppressam consilio et armis liberabit, remque publicam, nostræ et origine cæteræque historiæ similimam, felicibus auspiciis condet, Bruto et Camillo, Di boni! multum et merito antefereendus. Quod nostrum illum non fugit Accium, qui, in Nyctegresia suâ, vetus hoc oraculum numeris poeticis adornavit.”

Ciceronis fragm. xv. ed. Maii, p. 52.

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PROOEMIUM.

PATRIA Patriæ vitam, opus, sive ad viri virtutes, sive ad præclaras res ab illo et inceptas et perfectas spectemus, omni curâ omnique diligentia dignissimum, sermone Latino, procul quidem Româ et Romuleo flumine, ignotus exarare aggredior. Nullus autem dubito quin permultos invenerim, qui genus hoc scribendi naturâ suâ nimis inusitatum, meque, quod ad veteris Latii normam attineat, plane hospitem esse judicarint. Utcunque erit, juvabit tamen famam viri, omnium sæculorum facile principis, pro virili parte me ipsum consecrasse, factaque ejus pulcherrima memoriæ tradidisse Latinâ immortalitate donata. Apud quoscunque autem labores nostri benevolentiam atque favorem sibimetipsis concilient, meminerint illi quam sit inter difficillima res novas ornatu antiquo vestire, et, si in aliquâ parte titubantes inveniamur, æquo illi acceperint animo atque errori veniam concesserint.

**Scripsi Tertio Idus Martii, Anno Salutis a
Christo recuperatæ Millesimo Octingentesimo vi-
cesimo quarto, in Republicâ Ohioënsi.**

1844

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Civitatum fœderatarum Præsides bis electus est Washingtonius.
—Philadelp*hi*æ, ut plurimum, habitat.—Morrisioni, legato
apud Parisios Americano, negotium datum est ut Genetius
à civibus suis revocetur.—Hoc tandem à Gallis impetra-
tum.—Fauchetius, et, post eum, Adetius, legati Gallici mit-
tantur.—Insignia Gallica, quæ præsidi Americano donare
jussus erat, secum affert Adetius.—Ad Adetii orationem
respondum Washingtonii.—Pinckneyum ad Rempublicam
Gallicam legat Washingtonius.—Galli eum accipere haud
dignati sunt.—Magistratu summo sese abdicat Washing-
tonius. 163

CAPUT VICESIMUM.

Litteris ad amicum Knox scriptis viatori fesso sese Wash-
ingtonius comparat.—Joannes Adams magistratum sum-
mum suscipit.—Ad montem Vernonium pergere Washing-
tonius properat.—Bona, quæ, Washingtonio præsidente, Amer-
icanis evenerant.—Bello cum republicâ Gallicâ imminente,

copiarum Americanarum imperator Washingtonius constitutus est.—Tres legatos ad Galliam mittendos curat Adams, praeses Americanus.—Pax et fœdus cum gente Gallicâ. . . 167

CAPUT VICESIMUM PRIMUM.

Washingtonius, gulæ inflammatione correptus, supremum diem tandem obit.—Joannis Marshall de Washingtonio, honoribusque memoriæ ejus reddendis, oratio.—Honores maximi à Congressu, populoque Americano, sunt redditi.—Washingtonii mores factaque fusè tractantur. 173

CAPUT VICESIMUM SECUNDUM.

In hoc ultimo capite facta quædam fusius enarrantur, quæ non omnino, aut saltem levissimè, in Washingtonii vitâ tractata sunt. 189

WASHINGTONII VITA.

CAPUT PRIMUM.

*Washingtonii ortus atque prosapia.—Studia ejus juvenia.—
Missio ad Indos.—Ad præfectum Gallicum legatio.—Mu-
nitionis, cui nomen Castellum Necessitas, fortis et irrita de-
fensio.—Cædes Braddockiana.*

IN Virginiâ, tunc temporis regni Britannici pro-
vinciâ, octavo kalendas Martii,¹ annoque salutis
millesimo septingentesimo et tricesimo secundo,
dux inclytus noster, patriæ deus, Georgius Wash-
ingtonius natus est. Avi atavique Angli erant,
pater autem Virginiensis, qui, uxore priore fatis
abreptâ, alteram duxit, è quâ vitam accepit Wash-
ingtonius. Quidam, errore cæci, et Europæ gloriâ
stultissime capti, Washingtonium Americanum ex-
stitisse omnino negaverunt; at tandem aliquando
fateri coacti sunt, omne solum forti patriam esse,
omnemque terram sepulcrum. Hanc falsam fal-
lacissimamque sententiam multum quoque adjuvit
invidia, cui aliena fama semper dolori, quæ alienas
virtutes semper intabescit videndo.

¹ On the eighth day before the Kalends of March, according to the Roman mode of expressing dates; or, according to the modern system of computation, the 22d of February.

Sub patris tutelâ altus eruditusque, utrum literis Græcis atque Romanis animum suum Washingtonius appulerit parum comperimus, eamque rem igitur in medio relinquemus. Cognitum tamen perspectumque habetur, linguam Anglicanam eum penitus calluisse, et in scientiis mathematicis, aliisque id genus, doctissimè exstitisse eruditum. Perplures annos, postquam à præceptore discesserat, doctrinam ab illo acceptam multum atque sedulo auxit; et terræ mensoris munere, summâ cum laude peritiæque famâ, perfunctus est. Patre mortuo, cura patrimonii Laurentio fratri tradita, qui, valetudine parum firmâ aliquandiu usus, vitam, ingravescente morbo, immaturâ morte finivit.

Post fratris obitum stipendia mereri, admodum juvenis, vigesimum agens annum, militiæque munera sustinere incepit; et virtutem animique vires ostendendi occasionem haud longo intervallo oblata impigrè atque libentissimè arripuit. Inimicitie Gallici et Britannici regis in bella aperta tantum non eruperant. A Gallis, regionem Canadensem incolentibus, in agros colonorum Anglorum incursiones creberrimæ ferebantur esse factæ. Imperia, mandata, et rescripta ab Angliâ accepta sunt à præfecto consilioque publico Virginie, uti injurias hasce vi et armis propulsarent. Gubernator Virginienſis, Dinwiddie nomine gaudens, quum hæc mandata accepisset, juvenem Washingtonium quam celerrime dimisit, ut facta exploraret, cum Indis

ageret, illosque hortaretur uti in Britannos fideles permanerent. Hoc munere publico mirum in modum perfunctus est, quamvis, quippe qui admodum juvenis, ideoque rerum imperitus à nonnullis putabatur, et, in primis, quia in negotiis illis ad publicarum rerum moderamen spectantibus haud multum adolescentia ejus versata erat, imperitiæ diffidentia quorundam animos invaserat. Fatendum est, attamen, res, de quibus agebatur, naturâ suâ maximi fuisse momenti; non enim multo post bellum inter illas nationes causæ exstiterunt; quod quidem bellum longe lateque diffusum, ad omnes fere oras orbis terrarum pervenit, Gallosque hanc continentem relinquere, quanquam invitos et renitentes, coegit.

Reducentem salvumque ex negotio tantorum periculorum repleto, cives ubique, et omni studio, gratiarum actione dignati sunt. Diligentia, industria, et vigilantia Washingtonii hoc in itinere clarissime sunt perspectæ; hique, qui easdem regiones postea peragrarunt, plurimum virtuti simul ac diligentiae ejus sese debere confitebantur. Haud multo post, heros noster juvenilis à Dinwiddie, Virginiae gubernatore, ad præfectum Gallicum missus est, de injuriis questum, Anglis, qui prope flumen Ohio degabant, contra fœdera sanctissima populi utriusque illatis. In hac legatione, magnum eventum habiturâ, animumque prudentem æque ac impavidum postulante, per regiones desertas itinera fecit, neque

imbribus, neque nivē, neque annium tractu deterritus. Responso, ad alia omnia quam quæ placebant spectante, Virginiam longes post labores relato, delectus militum habitus est, trecenti homines sunt conscripti, hisque dominum Fry tribunum,¹ Washingtoniumque legatum, Dinwiddie consiliumque publicum dederunt. Mortuo tribuno, summum imperium Washingtonio delatum est, qui, cujusdam munitionis forti quanquam irritâ defensione, strenui militis nomen, gloriamque permagnam comparavit.

Munitio, quæ ob rei necessitatem, tamerè² extracta fuerat propè prata ingentia,³ et in quâ aliquantulum copiarum relictum, hostes distinendi; deque propugnaculo, Duquesne dicto, eos amovendi, speciem præbebat. Opere perfecto, ad propugnaculum Duquesne oppugnandum Americani duce Washingtonio contenderunt. Non ampliùs autem tredecim passuum millibus⁴ processerant, cum ab Indis amicis facti certiores fuerunt, "Gallos columbarum instar in sylvis, hostilemque in morem, sedibus Anglicis instare, itemque propugnaculum, quod erant oppugnaturi, nuper adauctum

¹ *Tribunum* (scil. *militum*) answers in some degree to our modern term "Colonel," and is therefore used for it both here and in other parts of this work.—*Legatus*, "a lieutenant-colonel." Its ordinary signification in Latin authors is "lieutenant-general."

² *Temere*, "at random," "in a hurry."

³ *Prata ingentia*. "The great meadows," called sometimes, by the French name, *Prairies*; at others, by the Spanish term, *Suavanas*.

fuisse." In his rerum angustiis, consilium militare, unâ voce, receptum ad prata ingentia suasit : qui receptus sine morâ factus, vehementerque elaboratum, ut agger¹ quam maximè munitus esset. Priusquam hoc effici potuit, De Villier, præfectus Gallus, aggerem, magnâ manu aggredi cœpit.

Oppugnatores, arboribus crebris, altoque gramine tuti erant. Americani, summâ virtute, Gallorum impetum exceperunt, cumque eorum nonnullis etiam intra aggerem confixerunt, et in fossâ, valloque, acriter resistebant. Per diem totum, extra aggerem Washingtonius commoratus sua opera² fortissime defendit. Ab horâ decimâ,³ ad noctem usque pugnatum est, cum imperator Gallus colloquium petivit, deditionisque conditiones proposuit. Hæ conditiones, ita ab eo oblatæ, partim acceptæ, partim repudiatæ erant. Tandemque post disceptionem longam,⁴ ab illo impetratum est, ut copiæ Americanæ, domum, nullo impediante, reverterentur, arma impedimenta⁵que⁵ retinendi facultate concessâ.

Consilium publicum Virginiense, ob insignem

¹ *Agger.* "A fort," "rampart," &c.

² *Opera.* "Works," that is, fortifications, or fort.

³ *Hora decima.* "Ten of the clock in the morning." The time, and the division of the day, throughout this work, will be considered agreeably to the modern division of the day.

⁴ *Disceptionem longam,* "a long debate," or discussion.

⁵ *Impedimenta.* By this substantive in the plural number, will be understood, baggage of an army, throughout the whole work.

copiarum virtutem, quamvis ad deditionem coactæ fuerant, Washingtonio, ejusque sociis gratias habendas esse decrevit; itemque aliquantulum pecuniæ, gregariis militibus,¹ qui pugnae adfuerant, quique sese virtute insigniverant, donandum judicavit. Attamen, bellicas expeditiones omnes in reliquum annum omittendas esse statuit. Tempore agendi peracto,² legio³ in manipulos parvulos redacta est, imperioque militari Washingtonius sese abdicavit.

Lis de terris occasum inter et septentrionem positis, quæ in Virginia primùm agitari cœpta, summo studio à Britannia magnâ suscepta fuit: duæque legiones Britannicæ ex Hibernia Columbi ad terram solverunt⁴, quæ regis Anglici jura tuerentur. Initio anni millesimi septingentesimi quinquagesimi quinti, cursu transmissio, Virginienses ad oras duce Braddockio appulerunt.⁵ Dux iste famosus de Washingtonii ingenio certior factus, herosa nostrum invitavit, ut sibi legatus voluntarius adesset. Quid

¹ *Gregariis militibus.* By these words is understood, a common or private soldier: *gregarius*, the adjective, being derived from *grex*, a flock.

² *Tempore agendi peracto.* "The time of action being over," the season of action being past; the gerund *agendi* being put in an absolute sense, governing *res*, or a similar noun implied.

³ *Legio.* By this word will be understood, a regiment, battalion, or brigade: as the Roman legion, consisted of different complements of men at different periods.

⁴ *Solverunt (naves)* "set sail;" literally, "loosed their ships."

⁵ *Appulerunt, (scil. naves,)* "landed." Verbatim, "drove their ships to."

munus lætè acceptum, Washingtoniusque sese Alexandriae Braddockio ascivit; et ad aggerem postea Cumberland nuncupatum, comite duce, processit.

Hic, equorum, plaustrorum, cibariorumque inopia dierum duodecim remoram exercitui iniecit. Equorum clitellariorum usum pro plaustis, ad exercitus impedimenta vehendum, jam inde ab initio, Washingtonius suasit. Consilii hujusce utilitas cito eluxit, ideoque mutatio magna facta. Exercitus non longius denis passuum millibus à propugnaculo Cumberland processerat, cum Washingtonium febris vehementer gravis corripuit: qui tamen apud exercitum mansit, vehiculo convecto, quoniam equo insidere, præ debilitate, haud poterat. Ducem monebat, ut tormentorum bellicorum apparatus, nec non impedimenta relinqueret, quamque maximis itineribus ad aggerem Cumberland contenderet, cum copiis nonnullis delectis, parvo comæatu, levisque armaturæ peditibus.

Spes magna exercitum tenebat, magno itinere confecto, propugnaculum Duquesne, præsidio parvo firmatum, opprimi posse, antequam auxilia expectata pervenirent; Consilium istud Braddockius probabat, minoraque ad prata¹ consilium militare convocavit, quo in consilio decretum, imperatorem cum mille ducentis lectis militibus iter facere oportere.

¹ *Minoraque ad prata.* "The little meadows," to discriminate them from the great meadows, mentioned before.

tere, tribunumque Dunbarium cum reliquis copiis, impedimentisque manere. Hæc prior acies¹ iter cum triginta tantum plaustris facere cœpit, at mora itinerisque tarditas consilii militaris opinione majores erant. Sæpè solum æquandi, pontesque in fluentis parvulis faciendi causâ, iter intermissum. Quatriduum undevicenorum milliarium iter conficiendo absumptum fuit. Hic Washingtonii valetudo² adeo infirmum corpus reddiderat, ut longius sine capitis periculo ire nequiret. Simul ac corporis vires sinebant, se ad aciem priorem contulit, extemploque, ad munus exequendum, pro virili,³ accinctus est.⁴

Postridie, strages terribilis exercitui obtigit. Julii die nono, Monongahelâ trajectâ, cum propugnaculum Duquesne haud longè jam abesset, periculi sine metu exercitus incederet, in agmen, viâ apertâ, gramine multo obseâ, impetus factus. Galli Indique commisti, oculorum effugientes obtutum, armis ignivomis, agmen nostrum, in latus apertum,

¹ *Prior acies.* By these words we understand, the "advanced guard," or "van of the army:" the substantive *acies*, amongst other significations, means, "an army in battle array," a "line of battle."

² *Valetudo.* By this noun is here meant, an infirm or bad state of health; the word being used for either good or bad health: and often implies sickness, as here.

³ *Pro virili*, (scil. *parte*,) according to his utmost strength or ability.

⁴ *Accinctus est*, set about, prepared himself, a metaphor taken from the Roman dress; those who set about any business, girded their flowing robes, with a view to despatch. Hence, *disinctus*, "ungirded," means, "idle," "dissolute."

ex insidiis petere cœperant. Prima acies in proximam relapsa, agmenque totum illic perturbatum. Hostes, præfectos maximè collineantes, multos occiderunt. Perbreui omnes ducis adjutores aut vulnerati, aut occisi sunt, Washingtonio excepto. Ad heroa, igitur, nostrum imperiî summa devenit; qui in confertissimos hostes incurrere, retroque gradum dare, nunc suos ad fortiter pugnandum hortari, nunc vim addere victis, assiduè perseveravit. Equi duo, quibus insidebat, glandibus plumbeis,¹ suffossi fuêre; quatuorque glandes plumbeæ per tunicam transiêre, attamen incolumis evasit; omnibus aliis præfectis aut interfectis, aut graviter vulneratis.

Washingtonium omninò incolumem inter tantum occisorum acervum servari, omnibus ferè incredibile visum:—at Deus, Optimus, Maximus, eum ad alia et majora reservavit. Inter hanc tantam stragem clademque, Washingtonius summam virtutem ostendit. Braddeckius, inter glandium plumbearum multitudinem infinitam ultro citroque volitantium, interritus permansit, suosque, ne loco cederent, neve terga verterent, vultu gestuque est hortatus. At virtus tam insignis inanis fuit, militarisque disciplina, milites Britannos ordines servare eogens, tantummodò certius ignobiliusque exitium viris fortibus attulit.

¹ *Glandibus plumbeis.* By these are meant "bullets," in which sense the words will be uniformly taken throughout the work.

Inscius cum Indis pugnandi Braddockius, nec in hostes irruit, nec pedem retrò tulit, sed copias suas improvise impetu disiectas, loco, undè hostium vim primùm sustinuerant, consistere jussit: nudi,¹ enim, in munitos arboribus crebroque frutice pugnabant. Præmonitus periculum,² cui copias caputque suum objectabat, milites provinciales, suos præcedere volebat, ut sylvas insidiasque explorarent, sed consilium tam salutare sprexit; quamobrem temeritatis pœnas morte luebat.

Per tres horas pugnatum, quo in spatio, dux tres equos, quibus insidebat, amisit, tandemque vulnus accepit, quod in Dunbarii, tribuni militum, castris, vitæ exitum attulit.—Vulnerato Braddockio, copię in partes omnes diffugere, nec antè acies instaurari poterat, quàm Monongahelam trajecterant. Indi prædâ allekti, haud acriter insecuti sunt. Victi veterani sese ad castra Dunlapii citò receperunt, ibique impedimentis, quorum non indigebant, deletis, Philadelphiam profecti sunt.

¹ *Nudi*. By this adjective we understand, "unguarded," or "exposed."

² *Periculum*. Grammarians assure us that those verbs which, in the active voice, govern two cases, retain the latter case in the passive. But, as no verb can govern two accusatives at the same time, we must supply a preposition to the accusative of the thing. Such constructions are mere Hellenisms, or imitations of the Greek: thus, in the sentence before us, *præmonitus* (secundum, or quoad) *periculum*, "forewarned as respects the danger."

CAPUT SECUNDUM.

Lex iniqua, de præfectis provincialibus, Washingtonio hortante, abrogata est.—Omnium copiarum provincialium dux constitutus est Washingtonius.—Propugnaculo Duquesne capiendò sese insignit.—Contra Gallos Indosque in finibus pugnat.—Infirmâ valetudine coactus imperio militari sese abdicat.—Viduam Custis uxorem ducit.

Ex senatûs consulto Angliæ regni, vel forsitan comitiorum apud Virginienses, decretum est “præfectum nullum provincialem, qui auctoritatem ab rege non traxerit, alteri, regio diplomate donato, imperare posse:” Quod multi ex præfectis provincialibus ægrè ferentes, imperio militari sese abdicaverunt. In his fuit Washingtonius, qui paulò post exercitûs Britannici cladem insignem, cujus modò meminimus, indignans regia diplomata¹ non ex merito, sed purpuratorum,² optimatumve voluntate pendere, literas³ ad Gubernatorem Virginiensem aliosque misit, in quibus legem tam iniquam rea-

¹ By *Diplomata regia* we here understand, “a commission derived from the king.”

² *Purpuratorum*. “Noblemen,” or “courtiers;” an adjective used substantively: by the more modern Roman writers, especially Suetonius, the noun *aulicus*, from *aula*, a hall, or court, was used to convey the same idea.

³ *Literas*, “a letter,” or “epistle,” sent on any business to a friend or foe.

CAPUT TERTIUM.

Consilii publici consors, iudexque curialis, constitutus est Washingtonius.—Belli Americani causa.—Pugna Lexingtoniensis.—Collis Bunkerii praelium memorabile.

INTEREA, magistratus, consilii publici consors, iudexque curialis¹ factus est. At tempus instabat, quo, Washingtonium hæc munia honorifica relinquere, civiumque suorum jura contra paucorum potentium apud Anglos tyrannidem vindicatum² ire oportebat. Bellum Americanum ab erroribus paucorum politiam³ Angliæ exercentium, renixuque colonorum nonnullorum in taxationem Senatûs Britannici iniquam, originem duxit. Alia quoque causa belli civilis Britanniam inter et colonias movendi ad superiorem accessit, quæ priùs explicanda videtur, quàm ad Martis discrimina nosmet accingamus.

Coloni primi, qui ex Angliâ, ad inhospita Columbi litora demigraverant, potissimum patriam fugiebant, ne ob religionem vexarentur. Numi-

¹ *Curialis*. The judge of a court; from *curia*, a court, or senate-house.

² *Vindicatum*, "to avenge;" the former supine placed after *ire*.

³ *Politiâ*, "rule," or "civil government;" from a Greek noun, implying a city, state, or community. N. B. *Politiâ* has the penult long.

nis¹ afflatu fulti, omnia pericula peregrinâ in terrâ adibant, malumque Jovem,² Indorumque feritatem, famem, calorem, frigus, ultro perpassi. Hæc mala varia, invictâ virtute constantiâque superabant; infortuniumque omne subire, quam religionis causâ vexari, præstare, arbitrabantur. Has cogitationes secum portantes, solum incultum omnî frugum genere feracissimum reddiderunt.

Paulo post pacem Parisiensem, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo sexagesimo tertio factam, ratio nova colonias Anglicas regendi instituta fuit. Solitæ libertatis tanta subito imminutio est facta, ut duodécim spatio annorum, nil præter solum cælumque ferè reliquum habebant. Senatus Britannicus, in quo nulli erant coloniarum vicem gerentes, non solum vindicavit, sed etiam exercuit, colonos, ad arbitrium, jus taxandi. Hæc postulatio, Magnæ Chartæ³ tam contraria, quæque discrimina tam invidiosa inter eidem regi subditos, diversa maris Atlantici litora habitantes, induxit, ut turbæ graves inter colonos excierentur, effecit.

Longa mora esset dicere, quantâ perviciâ, quantâque lite à Senatu Britannico colonias Amer-

¹ *Numinis*, &c. By these words we mean enthusiasts, such persons as conceived themselves inspired, or the peculiar favorites of heaven.

² *Jovem*. By this word is understood, "the climate," air, atmosphere, agreeably to the notions of some nations of the present day, that the deity exists in the air; a figure common among the classics.

³ *Chartæ*, the great charter, the bulwark of English liberties.

icanas jus taxandi arrogatum sit. Nunc vero ad Martis horrentia arma matutemur, satis, enim, de causis hujusce belli, jam dictum esse puto.

Dux Gage, qui, ineunte anno millesimo, septingentesimo, septuagesimo quinto, exercitui Anglico Bostoniæ præfuit, certior factus, vim magnam¹ instrumentorum apparatusque belli, Concordiæ, apud Novanglos, coactam fuisse, manipulos² nonnullos, qui vim istam delerent, misit. Hancockium. Adamiumque, Congressus provincialis, qui tunc temporis Concordiæ convenerat, viros principes, apprehendi jussit. Hi manipuli, die Aprilis undevicesimo, anno suprâ dicto, primâ luce, iter Bostoniâ facere cœperunt, summo silentio profecti, apprehensoque quoque obvio,³ ne adventu improvise vicinitas commoveretur; qui tamen, armorum ignivomorum tintinnabulorumque sonitu assiduo, consilia sua à colonis patefieri viderunt.

Horâ quintâ, Lexingtoniam, quindecim milliaria Bostoniâ distantem, pervenerunt. Militia, viridi in campo, juxta oppidulum suprâ dictum, à præ-

¹ *Vim magnam.* By the noun *vim*, is here implied, "quantity," "number," or "multitude."

² *Manipulos*, "detachments," or "companies of troops;" somewhat similar to what we commonly call, a captain's company, in modern armies.

³ *Quoque obvio.* "Each," or "every one they met; *queque* being the ablative case of the compounded pronoun *quisque*, placed absolutely with the participle *apprehenso*. The cause of their arresting all whom they met, and proceeding with such circumspection, was with a view of not alarming the *minute-men* in the vicinity.

fectis provincialibus, armorum ignivomerum ad usum, exercebatur. Legatus Pitcairnis, qui manipulo Britannico prae fuit, magnâ voce clamavit, "fugite, rebelles, arma abjicite, inque fugam vosmetipsos abripite." Militiâ provinciali iisdem vestigiis inhaerente, locoque cedere nolente, Pitcairnis milites regios militiam provincialem armis ignivomeris petere jussit, quibus displosis, multi ex Americanis aut interfecti, aut vulnerati sunt. Copias inde Concordiam duxit, ubi belli instrumenta ibi recondita deleta sunt. Militia colonica contra copias regias acerrimè velitabatur, quâ certatione multi utrinque occisi. Copias regias Concordiâ sese Lexingtoniam recipientes, per sex milliarium spatium, magno impetu insequabantur Americani, qui, de lapideis muris, tuti, eas mirâ celeritate incedentes, omni telorum genere, petebant. Copias regis laborantibus recentes nonnulli manipuli, cum duobus tormentis majoribus,¹ Lexingtoniæ subveniebant.

Sub Maii mensis finem, regiae copiae plurimae Bostoniam adventabant, Howe, Burgoyne, Clintonioque, ducibus inclutis, imperantibus. Haud longè a Bostoniâ, collis, nomine Bunker, situs est, quem colonorum manipulus, Junii die decimo sexto, cepit, eumque munire instituit; tantâque

¹ *Tormentis majoribus.* By these are implied, "cannons," or "great guns," of any capacity, in which sense they will be understood throughout the work.

diligentiâ operi incubuit, ut, priusquam lucesceret, munimentum vallumque castris penè circumjecerit. Quod ut vidêre copiæ regiæ, assiduâ tormentorum majorum, omnigenorumque armorum ignivomorum, oppugnatione, opera solo æquare, propugnatoresque vallo fossâque depellere enixè conabantur. Coloni, tamen, ab opere non cessabant, meridiemque circiter munimenta omnia perfecerant: quæ Americanorum audacia duces Anglos adeo effervit, ut ad collis Bunkerii radices peditum legionem exponerent.¹

Copiæ regiæ summâ virtute collem ascenderunt; cum autem Americanorum vallo castrisque appropinquarent, tantus glandium plumbearum imber in eos subitò est effusus, ut torrentis ritu,² per semi-horam, caderet. Cædes tam infinita facta, ut milites veterani, se stragem terribiliorem nunquam vidisse confiterentur. Dux Howe, cujus virtus hac pugna clarissimè perspecta, paulisper ferè solus permansit, præfectorum militumque parte maximâ aut occisâ, aut vulneratâ. At tandem, copiis recentibus adventantibus, Americani dare terga coacti. Oppidulum, quodd de domibus copiæ colonicæ propugnabant, quoddque eis, inter pugnam, perfugio erat, incensum fuit.

¹ *Exponerent.* "They landed," (*de navibus scilicet,*) literally, "they put out (*of their ships.*)"

² *Torrentis ritu.* "After the fashion, or manner, of a land-flood, or torrent."

In hoc prælio, pro numero pugnantium, cædes major utrinque facta, quam in ullâ aliâ pugna, quæ totius belli spatio obtigit. Ex parte Britannorum, mille homines cadebant; quingenti insignes viri de numero Americanorum, eo die, luce¹ carebant; in his fuit Warrenius, medicus præclarus, orator disertus, vir patriæ amantissimus, qui cives suos in Anglorum dominationem injustam accendere haud destitit. Hoc prælio facto, copiæ colonicæ propugnacula aggeremque loco excelso contra Carolopolim fecêre; agilitate audaciâque hostium animos perculsere, eò magis, quòd, veterani Britanni suam laudem² virtutemque prædicantes, militiam provincialem ex animo despiciere solebant. Præsidium Bostoniense, ad inediæ extremum, jam diuturnâ obsidione deductum.

¹ *Luce.* "Life;" *lux* is frequently used, figuratively, for life, especially among the poets.

² *Laudem.* "Commendable, or praiseworthy actions;" for *laus* means often, not so much *praise*, as *those deeds*, which merit it: thus Virg. "*Sunt etiam hæc sua præmia laudi*," "Noble deeds have their own rewards, even here."

CAPUT QUARTUM.

Coloniarum fœderatarum exercituum Washingtonius imperator.—Ad Congressûs præsidem responsum.—Cantabrigiam proficiscitur.—Expositio, à Congressu prius exarata, coram militibus recitata est.—Ordinum omnium amor patriæ.—Bostoniæ obsidio.—Bostoniam vacuefaciunt Britones, apud Neo-Eboracenses bellum gesturi.

WASHINGTONIUS, vicem civitatis Virginiensis, in coloniarum fœderatarum Congressu, gerens, ad Americani exercitûs summum imperium, nemine contradicente, electus est; stipendium quoque ei à Congressu quam amplissimum decretum; quod, tamen, strenuè detrectavit. Responsi ejus ad Congressûs præsidem hæc fuit sententia. “Domine præses, Etsi verè sentio, quam valdè hâc designatione me honore extuleritis, tamen, magnopere vereor, ne animi vires, ususque rei militaris,¹ imperium tam magnum, tamque latè divisum exæquare haud possint: quoniam, tamen, ita vult Congressus, ad grande munus me ipsum accingam. Summis porrò viribus, ne civium jura causaque decora imminuantur, enitar. Gratias quam maximas civibus ex animo habeo, ob pignus hoc insigne in me amoris. Sed ne quis casus infaustus, qui famam

¹ *Ususque, &c.* “And experience in the art of war.”

nomenque in discrimen ferat, mihi eveniat, omnes, qui adsunt, hodie monitos velim, me, imperio, quo honestatus sum, vites inferiores esse confiteri. Quoad stipendium, Domine Præses, Congressum certiorum fieri volo, quum, nullâ pecuniæ aviditate inductus, imperium tam arduum acceperim, tantumque otii privati et felicitatis dispendium fecerim, ita, ex designatione meâ, lucrificere prorsus à me alienum esse. Sumptuum rationem,¹ quam verissimè potero, tenebo :—Pecuniam, quam in commoda publica, necessario impenderim, mihi, ut spero, cives mei persolvent : hoc mihi sufficit, nec Congressum largiora flagita.”

Postridie ejus diei, diploma speciale,² à Congressu federatarum coloniarum Washingtonio datum, in quo, præcipue captum erat, ne quid detrimenti libertas Americana caperet. Simul à Congressu decretum, “se Washingtonium omnibus facultatibus fortunisque adjuturos, in libertate Americanâ sustinendâ.” In mandatis erat, exercitum ordinate et disponere prout ei utilissimum factu videretur ; simulque cavere, ne jura Ameri-

¹ *Sumptuum rationem.* “An account of expenses:” his disinterestedness induced him to decline all pecuniary compensation, save and except indispensable expenses: these, he trusted, his country’s munificence would eventually discharge.

² *Diploma speciale,* “a special or particular commission;” Washington’s commission was dated June 17, 1775, and signed by Peyton Randolph, as president, and Charles Thomson, as secretary, of the Congress of the United Colonies; it was resigned to Congress, from whom it emanated, at Annapolis, in 1783.

cana imminuantur :—Sub Julii mensis initium, Washingtonius Cantabrigiam apud Novanglos profectus est, ut exercitûs Americani imperium capesseret.

Consilia Publica Novi Eboraci, et Massachusetts, ei de imperio gratulabantur. Cum ad castra Cantabrigiensia pervenisset, summo gaudio, lætitiæque, ab exercitu receptus. Copias regias in colle Bunkerio consedissee, tribusque propugnaculis inatantibus munitas, colonicas vero collibus tribus vallum aggeremque præduxisse invenit. Cum copiæ colonicæ solito agrestique vestitu ad castra accessissent, chlamyde venaticâ, æquabilitatis causâ, eas indui jussit. Washingtonius magnum hominum numerum ratione castrensi malè institutum, armis bellicæ apparatu haud bene instructum, comperit. Præterea, machinarum bellicarum artifices, instrumentaque cujuscunque generis ad propugnacula faciendâ, illis defuerunt. Exercitus, porro, ex tam variis ducibus provinciisque compositus, ad disciplinam militarem ægerrime traductus. Duces audaces, hostilitatis¹ initio, sese insigniverant, deductoresque sibi adeo obnoxios² fecerant, ut à præfectis, nisi suo ipsorum electu constituti fuerint, dirigi nolebant.

¹ *Hostilitatis* : "hostility ;" this noun, although good Latin, is not used by any classic, to my recollection, with the exception of *Seneca* : being derived from *hostis*, which anciently signified, a *foreigner*.

² *Obnoxios*, "attached to their persons."

Hominum liberorum effrenam licentiam disciplinae militari repente subicere, difficultatis prudentiaeque erat: quam, tamen, Washingtonius solertiâ mirâ, sibi que ferè propriâ, facillimè coercuit. Copiis recensitis, hæc ad Congressum scripsit; "Ad exercitum conficiendum, eximiam materiem, viros robustos, virtutisque indubitatae, et causae, de quâ certatur, studiosos, hic invenio." Iisdem literis, belli apparatus, castrensis ornatûs, multorumque quorum indigebat exercitus, inopiam conquestus est. Washingtonius, coram exercitu, expositionem,¹ à Congressu priùs exaratam, belli suscipiendi causas rationemque exhibentem, recitari et promulgari jussit. Hæcce expositio, sermone forti scripta, locos hos insignes præ se tulit:

"Si homines, ratione præditi, animum ad credendum inducant, naturæ nostræ auctorem divinum, humani generis partem, aliorum possessiones invadere, imperiumque in alios interminatum² exercere, voluisse; Deique optimi maximi infinitam sapientiam bonitatemque, alios justæ dominationi addictos, obstrictos, deditos, aliis tradere statuisse; harum coloniarum accolæ indigenæque, à Senatu Anglico, aliquod indicium, quod, tyrannidem hanc diram Anglis præcipue datam

¹ *Expositionem*, "a declaration, or exposition," setting forth grievances, &c.

² *Interminatum*, "unlimited" or "boundless" power.

demonstret probetque, certè postulare summoque jure petere debent :—At Creatoris magni observantia cultusque, humanitatis effata, senatûs communis præcepta, omnes, qui istis de rebus, unquam cogitavère, evincent, imperium, ad generis humani salutem provehendam, felicitatemque augendam promovendamque, antiquitûs a Deo institutum fuisse. Senatus, autem Britannicus, immoderatâ imperii libidine incensus, quam justitiæ non solùm adversam, sed ne regni quidem ipsius Anglici formæ consonam esse novit, successumque felicem, in genere quovis certaminis, in quo justî verique ratio habita sit, desperans, colonias hæc vi in servitutem redigendi consilium crudele cepit, inivitque : nosque ad extremam armis propulsandi à cervicibus nostris gladios districtos necessitatem compulerunt. Tamen, quantumvis Senatus iste, præ nimîâ imperii aviditate, cæcutiat, jusque et hominam existimationem contemnat, nosmetipsos, ob amorem in gentes reliquas, ad causæ, quâ versamur, justitiam exponendam impelli arbitramur.”

Hæcce expositio audax et perspicua, sexto Julii die, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo quinto, Philadelphię data,¹ et à Joanne Hancockio, et Carolo Thomson, subscripta. Ille Congressûs præses, hic autem à secretis² fuit.

¹ *Data*, “dated,” thus Cicero, *datum pridî Id. Jun.* Literally, “given.”

² *A secretis*, “a secretary :” thus, à libellis, a master of requests, &c.

Eodem ferè tempore, coloniae inter se concordia mirà consentiebant. Amer patriae ordines omnes, cujusque ætatis homines incitavit: præjudicia etiam religiosa insigni patriae studio superabantur. Tremebundorum¹ adolescentes plurimi ad cætus militares sese aggregaverant. Nec studium hocce libertatis communis tuendæ viros magis quam feminas tenebat: conventu, enim, fœminarum comitatûs² Bristolensis apud Pennsylvanos habito, pecuniæ satis grandis summa, ad conscribendam instruendamque legionem, confecta et coacta fuit. Hujus legionis militibus conscriptis et in unum coactis, nurus³ ab reliquis delegata est, quæ vexillo splendido, emblematis aptis ornato, legionem donaret. Eodem tempore, orationem vehementem apud legionem habuit, sicque præfectos militesque effata dicitur; "Ne Columbi terræ dominarum vexilla deserant, nisi nurus Americanas nomina inter milites dare et profiteri cupiant."

Exercitus, cui præfectus Washingtonius, ex quindenis ferè hominum millibus constabat. Sextilis die quarto, pulveris nitrati apud colonos, et

¹ Tremebundorum, "Quakers," or, as they are sometimes called, *friends*; a class of people, who, for moral integrity and strict observance of the duties which adorn the human character, would do honor to any system of faith; it must be confessed, however, that they do not, generally, encourage *classic literature*, or in fine, any department of the *belles lettres*.

² Comitatus, "a county," from *comes*, "an earl or count."

³ Nurus, properly, a son's wife, a daughter-in-law, but in this passage it means "a young married lady."

provinciarum quatuor inter Novanglos armamentaria publica, copia omnis ferè absumpta fuerat. In hoc statu egeno, exercitus per hebdomadas duas permansit. Etsi ad legiones supplendas, exercitumque conficiendum conflandumque, vehementissime elaboratum, enixeque sudatum fuerat, legiones, tamen, haud suppletæ. Causæ plurimæ aversationem hanc à nomina¹ profitendo procreabant. Exercitus mala multa perpessus, fomitis² vis exigua; vestium nec non cibariorum copia satis larga ad frigus famemque arcendum militibus haud suppetebat. Variolæ³ multos à nomina dando absterrebant. Causa, autem, præcipua militiam detrectandi à re militari aversatio fuit. Ut legiones facilius explerentur, munificentiae⁴ amplioris, in milites conscribendos, periculum⁵ suasit Washingtonius: cujus consilio, tandem, sub Januarii mensis finem, anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo sexto ab Christo nato, coloniarum fœderatarum Congressus obsecundavit. Hoc et insequenti mense, exercitus multum militum numero adauctus.

¹ *Nomina dare vel profiteri*, "to enlist or enrol themselves as soldiers."

² *Fomitis*, "fuel, wood, &c.," so called from *foveo*, "I cherish," because fuel cherishes and feeds the fire.

³ *Variolæ*, "the small-pox," so termed from the active verb *Vario*, I vary, or diversify, from their variegated and chequered appearance on the surface of the human body. N.B. This word is of modern latinity.

⁴ *Munificentia*, "bounty to soldiers."

⁵ *Periculum*, "experiment," trial, or essay.

Eodem tempore, obsidione cingebatur Bostonia, Britonesque oppido inclusi erant : quæ, tamen, obsidio cives Americanos spe longè fefellit : tantas, enim, copias, omni bellico instrumento apparatuque, et armorum genere omni instructas ornatasque arbitrabantur : fama, namque, copias, quibus præpositus Washingtonius, triplò regiis majores esse ferebat. Vera copiarum multitudo, bellicque instrumenta, quibus male ornabantur, Britones¹ sedulò celabantur. Cives vehementiâ quadam mirâ, moræque impatientiâ, copias regias Bostoniâ expulsas jampridem spectare avebant : idque spectaculum tam gratum pariter voluit Washingtonius ; curâ, autem, prudentiâque sibi opus esse meritò duxit. Commoda, quæ ex præclaro aliquo facinore, ad causam communem, quâ versabatur, proventura essent, animo prospexit ; nec,² se inertiae ignaviaeque ab nonnullis insimulari, imperiumque sibi à Congressu creditum prolatare, et in longum,³ sui commodi gratiâ, bellum trahere se velle, à quibusdam dici, nesciebat. Hæc civium murmura

¹ *Britones.* "Were carefully concealed from the British." See what has been said in a preceding note, on certain *passives* governing an accusative case. The construction is, *secundum* or *quod* *Britones*.

² *Nec, &c.* "Nor was he ignorant that he was accused by some of inactivity and cowardice, and that it was said by certain persons, that he wished to protract the command intrusted to him by Congress, and to lengthen out the war for the sake of his own advantage."

³ *In longum, (tempus, seu spatium,)* "for a long space of time."

æquo animo tulit, Bostoniamque versus animum intentum habuit, et occasionem copias regias ultrè invadendi ex animo¹ quæsit.

Tandem Britones Bostoniam reliquisse, Halifaxque copiis omnibus contendere, certior factus. Bostoniâ ab Anglis desertâ, eam Washingtonius copiis omnibus, magno civium gaudio, intravit. Oppidani, acerbitatibus præsidario² de more vitam agendi, variisque contumeliis, quibus obnoxii fuerant, liberati solutique, Washingtonium liberatorem et servatorem consalutant. Coloniarum quoque fœderatarum Congressus ei gratias agendas esse decrevit. Vacuefactâ à Britonibus Bostoniâ, ordo seriesque rerum in meliùs mutabantur, Washingtonii, autem, laboribus interim haud imminutis. Cum hostibus deinceps longè potentioribus confligendum erat. Exercitus enim Anglicanus, apud Bostonienses, nil aliud præter metûs Massachusetts Provinciæ injectionem sibi voluit. Bellum, autem, anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo sexto ab Christo nato, apud Neo-Eboracenses longè amplissimis copiis quas vidit unquam antea terra Columbi,³ geri cœptum. Classis exercitus-

¹ *Ex animo*, "from his heart," "cordially, heartily."

² *Præsidario*, "of living after a garrison fashion;" of leading a garrison life; the noun adjective, *præsidarius*, is derived from the substantive *præsidium*, "a garrison," guard, or defence.

³ *Terra Columbi*, "the land of Columbus;" by this we understand the United States of North America, and not the other discoveries in the West Indies and elsewhere, of that most enterprising and distinguished navigator.

que Anglicanus ex quinquaginta quinque hominum millibus tunc temporis constabant, cunctasque colonias fœderatas in regiam potestatem redigendi, armisque pacandi, consilium iniêre.

CAPUT QUINTUM.

Bostoniâ relictâ, Novum Eboracum contendit Washingtonius.

—Dux Howe Insulam Staten capit.—Curatores, à rege Britannno ad pacem concordiamque restituendam constituti, colloquium frustra tentant.—Milites suos jussis generalibus affatur Washingtonius.—Colonias fœderatas, liberas, suppremas, suisque viribus innitentes esse decernit Congressus.—In insulâ Longâ prælium adversum.

FUTURUM bellum in Novo Eboraco, provinciâ propè centrali, feliciùs geri, exercitus cibariorum genere omni ex insulis vicinis commodiùs instrui, et classe Anglicâ faciliùs defendi, potuit. Ob eas causas, Bostoniam vacuefacere, copiasque omnes Novi Eboraci cogere, jamdudùm in Senatu Anglico statutum fuerat. Causæ eædem, quæ Britannos Novi Eboraci potiri induxerunt, Washingtonium quoque ad eos præoccupandos¹ impediendosque impulerunt; magnum, itaque, militum numerum Bostoniâ dimisit, imperioque duci Lee dato, munitâque Bostoniâ, cum exercitu reliquo Novum Eboracum tendit, omniaque, quæ ad defensionem pertinerent, sedulò paravit. Tempus satis diuturnum huic negotio conficiendo concessum;² nam-

¹ *Præoccupandos*, "to prevent," anticipate, or forestall them.

² *Concessum*, "was granted," or allowed to the Americans by

que Dux Howe, quem Novum Eboracum tendere rectâ oportebat, cum copiis præsidio Bostoniæ subductis Halifax petivit. Illic auxilia ab Angliâ expectata opperiebatur; at tandem, moræ impatiens, sine auxiliis Eboracum Novum solvit, subque Junii finem insulam Staten cepit. Frater ejus, classis præfectus, cum copiis navalibus auxiliisque pedestribus ad oras Neo-Eboracenses pauld post naves appulit:¹ fratrumque duorum copiis conjunctis, ad bellum redintegrandum parata omnia videbantur.

Ante belli initium, Anglicani exercitûs dux, ejusque frater, qui classi præerat, curatores² a rege Britannio, ad pacem concordiamque Angliam inter et colonias restituendam, constituti, colloquia de pace transigendâ habere decernunt. In hujus negotiî inceptionem, literas ad "*Georgium Washingtonium*" miserunt, quas accipere renuit, ed quodd, titulo, ordini debito, inscriptio carebat: simulque, eâ de re, ad Congressum scripsit, "Se nunquam necessariis supervacanea prætulisse, at, hâc in re, hono-

the departure of the British for Halifax.—The *gerundive adjective conficiendo*, in the above sentence, is dependant on *concessum*; it might be expressed otherwise, thus, *ad hoc negotium conficiendum*; *hujus negotii conficiendi*, or *hoc negotium conficiendi*; in which two last cases, *conficiendi* is governed by the noun *tempus*.

¹ *Naves appulit*, "landed;" literally, he drove to (*land*) the ships.

² *Curatores*; by this may here be understood "commissioners," for, the noun *curator*, signifies any person to whom the care or charge of transacting any business is committed; being derived from *cura*, "concern," "care," "charge."

sem, muneri publico¹ debitum, quem aliàs sibi privato haudquaquam arrogaret, pervicaciùs postulare, æquum esse arbitrabatur." Alteris denuò literis, eàdem de re, ad Washingtonium missis, colloquium perlongum eum inter et Patersonium, præfecti apud exercitum Anglicum tunc temporis vice fungentem, habitum, in quo Patersonius, "curatores de pace transigendâ auctoritate magnâ donatos esse dixit;" cui responsum fuit, "eorum auctoritatem ad colonis ignoscendum, veniamque dandam, tantummodò pertinere, eosque, qui nullius sibi delicti unquam conscii fuerant, ignosci et condonari nolle." His dictis, colloquium abruptum.

Sub Ducis Howe ad insulam Staten adventum, exercitus Americanus ex decem hominum millibus constabat, et, supplementis variis quotidie advenantibus, ante Sextilis² finem, ad viginti septem hominum millia perbrevis accrevit; quorum pars magna militia³ fuit, totiusque exercitus pars quarta ægrotabat: morbi, quibus milites novitii præcipuè obnoxii sunt, latè horrificèque ingruiebant, et, tabernaculis deficientibus, ingravescebat in dies malum. Hæ copiæ tam sagacitèr solertèrque diversis locis insulisque disponebantur, ut hostes, quemnam lo-

¹ *Muneri publico*, "to a public office," or "employment."

² *Sextilis*, "the month of August," so called from the numeral adjective *sextus*, the sixth, being the sixth from March; it was afterwards called *Augustus*, from the Emperor of that name.

³ *Militia*. This is here taken for what we understand by the term "militia" in English; derived from *miles*, "a soldier."

cum insulamve potissimum adorirentur, ubinamve belli inferendi initium fieret, diu ambigebant.

Washingtonius nil, quod milites ad hostes laces-
sendos impetumque Anglorum fortiter sustinendum
alacres paratosque redderet, prætermisit; ratio-
nemque¹ omnem animos patriæ amore incendendi,
irasque in hostes suscitandas, expertus est, jussis
generalibus² sic eos affatus: "Tempus instat, quod,
liberi an servi futuri sint Americani; utrumne
quidquam, quod proprium dici possit, habituri; an
domus agrosque hostes impunè invasuri et direp-
turi; perbrevis dijudicabit. Infinitæ multitudinis
nondum natæ, ex hujusce exercitus virtute,³ fatum
pendebit. Hostes immites et inexorabiles nobis
præter fortis renixus, aut servitii turpissimi, optio-
nem, nil reliqui fecere. Vincere, igitur, aut pul-
chra petere per vulnera mortem, nobis hodierno
die statuendum est. Officium⁴ quod nobismetipsis,
quod patriæ debemus, omnes vires, summamque
virtutem postulat. Quod si nobis fortuna inviderit,
aut nos fortitudo defecerit, stigmosi turpissimique

¹ *Rationem*, "method," or "plan." It was an universal custom, both in ancient and modern times, on the eve of an expected engagement, for commanders to address and harangue their troops, in order to spur them on to deeds of valor.

² *Jussis generalibus*, "in general orders." These words, although good Latin, sound rather strangely to a classic ear, in consequence of the infrequency, or, rather, total absence, of such an idea among the ancients.

³ *Virtute*, "courage," valor, or military prowess; rarely to be taken in a moral sense, in this work.

⁴ *Officium*, "a moral duty."

apud homines omnes erimus. Justitiâ, igitur, causæ, auxilioque divino freti, ad facinora magna et præclara nosmet accingamus. Popularem omnium ob oculos nunc versamur, quorum præconium laudesque feremus, si fortè tyrannidi, ab hostibus intentatæ,¹ eos eripiamus : hortemur, igitur, cives, animosque² mutuos nobis invicem addamus, et gentibus omnibus salutare documentum, virum liberum, solo natali pro libertate certantem, quovis servo conductio aut latrone³ meliorem et superiorem esse, præbeamus.”

Congressus constantia civium animos ardore repleverat : Senatus ille audax, mensis Quintilis⁴ die quarto, anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo sexto ab Christo nato, colonias fœderatas Americanas, LIBERAS, SUPREMAS, SUISQUE VIRIBUS INNITENTES ESSE decrevit.—Duces Anglici Insulam Longam⁵ oppugnare constituunt : quamobrem, Augusti die vigesimo secundo, anno suprâ dicto, copias omnes exposuerunt :⁶ ejusdemque mensis die vigesimo septimo, primâ luce, prælium, ab

¹ *Intentata*, “threatened.”

² *Animos*, “courage,” spirits, animation.

³ *Latrone*, “a hired soldier,” or “mercenary,” which is the original and proper meaning of *latro* ; it afterwards came to imply a robber, cut-throat, &c.

⁴ *Quintilis*, “of July,” so called from the numeral adjective *quintus*, the fifth, reckoning from *March* : it was afterwards called *Julius*, from Julius Cæsar.

⁵ *Insulam Longam*, “Long Island,” separated from New-York by the East River.

⁶ *Exposuerunt*, “they landed ;” *de navibus* understood.

Hessianis, copiis Germanicis conductitiis, commissum ; tandem, cum diù acriturque pugnatum, Britanni victores discessêre. Americanorum tria millia eo prælio desiderata ;¹ quorum duo millia cæsa, pars autem reliqua capta. Ex parte Anglicâ, trecenti ferè interiêre.

¹ *Desiderata*, "were missing," wanting, or lost.

CAPUT SEXTUM.

Ticonderoga ab Arnoldio expugnata est.—Canadam invadere, ducibus Schuyler et Montgomery, Congressus statuit.—Morbo ducem Schuyler ab exercitu decedere cogente, imperium ad Montgomery devenit.—Oppidum Montis Regii captum est.—Arnoldius copias in Canadam per deserta ducit.—Urbem Quebec expugnare conantur duces Americani Montgomery et Arnoldius.—Interfectus est Montgomery, Americanique ad deditionem adacti sunt.—Ducis Montgomery elogium.

WASHINGTONII vitam legentibus forsitan haud ingratum, fecerim, si quomodo res Americanæ diversis in locis sese habuerint; quæque ab ducibus aliis exercitûs fœderati gesta sint, paucis¹ expediam. Ticonderoga, Maii mensis die decimo, anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo quinto ab Christo nato, à tribuno legionis Arnoldio expugnata. Hoc propugnaculum magnum ad lacuum Georgii et Champlain confluentem situm est, ideoque commeatum Novum Eboracum inter et Canadam tenet. Arnoldius secundo hoc prælio elatus, ad Congressum literas, in quibus provinciam totam Canadensem duobus hominum millibus sese paca-

¹ *Paucis*, "in few words," briefly: thus Terence, "*paucis te volo*," that is, "*volo (alloqui) te (in) paucis (verbis)*," "*I wish to speak a few words with you.*"

turum confirmavit. Ingenii quadam vehementiâ, bellum Canadæ incolis ultro inferre suasit; at, quoniam lites Britanniam inter et Colonias latius serere nolebat Congressus, in provinciam istam incursio, in præsentia, dilata.

Carletonius, eques Anglicus,¹ Canadæ Gubernator, ad Ticonderogam recuperandam animum intendit. Ad milites conscribendos, eosque in hostes educendos, auctoritate regiâ erat munitus.

Incolæ Canadenses, tamen, sese invitissimos ad certamen ineundum præstiterunt. Interea vim Indorum magnam coegerat: copiæ, quamvis paucæ, rei militaris peritissimæ erant; coloniisque fœderatis erat, quod tanti ingenii, tantique usûs militaris, virum metuerent. His de rebus Congressus certior factus, provinciam istam vi magnâ invadere decrevit: quo ex decreto, tria hominum millia, ad Canadam pacandam, ducibus Schuyler et Montgomery, à Congressu mittebantur. Ad lacum Champlain tendebant, indeque navibus ad Sanctum Joannem,² præsidium primum Britannicum in Canadâ.

Expositis³ militibus Americanis, propugnaculum

¹ *Eques Anglicus*, "an English Knight;" this was Sir Guy Carleton, who, to the greatest valor and military reputation, united the most consummate humanity and generosity to the vanquished: two qualities which should ever preponderate in the character of those who follow the profession of Arms.—*Eques*, or *miles*, is modern Latin for a knight.

² *Sanctum Joannem*." "St. John's."

³ *Expositis*, "being landed;" *de navibus* is understood.

obsidebant, quod, tamen, Prestonius, præfectus Anglicus, fortissimè defendit. Morbo ducem Schuyler ab exercitu decedere cogente, imperium ad ducem Montgomery devenit, qui tam acritèr aggerem obsedit, ut, paucos intra dies, propugnaculi potitus sit. Capto loco isto, ad Montem Regium¹ cum exercitu victore Montgomery perrexit. Cum oppido appropinquaret, paucae Britannicae copiae, quae praesidio fuerant, in salutis spem naves petière; at à tribuno Easton, qui manipulos nonnullos ductabat, quo minus fluvium navibus descenderent, impediabantur. Dux Prescotius cum pluribus praefectis, centumque viginti militibus gregariis sese dediderunt; Duxque Americanus, praesidio ad Montem Regium relicto, ad urbem Canadae praecipuam quam maximis itineribus contendit.

Tempore quo victoriam Montgomery tam acritèr sectaretur, provincia Canadensis ab hoste non minùs ac Montgomery forti interritoque petebatur. Mille hominum de exercitu Americano Cantabrigiae tunc temporis apud Novanglos consistente, à Washingtonio ad Canadam pacandam missi. Hicce manipulus tribuno legionis Arnoldio datus, qui copias itinere nondum tentato per deserta duxit: difficultates magnae quas hic manipulus per triginta dies subiit, ferè inextsuperabiles fuere.

Flumen Kennebeckium lintribus factis ascenderunt, et adversus flumen navigare coacti. Mala

¹ *Montem Regium*, "Montreal," in Canada.

multa perpressus, plusque parte tertiâ militum morbo et desertione attritâ; tribunus Arnoldius ad partes Canadæ habitatas, sex hebdomadarum itinere confecto, tandem pervenit. Canadæ incolæ exercitum ex vastæ gremio solitudinis emergere valdè stupebant; eâdem cum humanitate, quâ Americanos reliquos tractaverant, advenas excipere instituunt, famelicosque milites omnibus rebus necessariis supeditabant.

Arnoldius declarationem seu expositionem, Washingtonii nomine, edidit; incolas Canadenses sese coloniis fœderatis ut asciscant, martiaque ob libertatem Americanam pugnando vulnera patiantur, vehementer suasit. Arnoldii conspectus ante Quebec oppidanos valdè consternavit; at quoniam tormenta majora agere secumque afferre nequiverat, aditus, qui ad urbem ducebant, tantummodò occupare, copiasque, quas fortis Montgomery ducabat, expectare constituit.

Imperatori illi multis cum difficultatibus simul erat configendum, quarum præcipua erat exercitûs licentia, qui ex hominibus, nullius imperio obtemperare assuetis, et à disciplinâ militari abhorrentibus,¹ conflatus. Summam vigilantiam, comitatem, facundiamque, milites coercere, et ad justam disciplinam revocare, postulabat. Magnanimitas, tamen, et prudentia Montgomerii tandem

¹ *Abhorrentibus.* "Averse from military discipline."

vicere :¹—Nuribusque² provinciæ istius erat, quod heroi gratias agerent, qui virtutem et honorem muliebrem incolumem servasset.

Nonis³ Decembribus, anno Christi millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo quinto, Montgomerius in conspectum Quebec pervenit. Oppidanis dedicationem imperavit, at præsidium, in eum, qui mandata ferebat, tormenta bellica disposuit, nunciumque intra mænia admittere recusavit. Summâ hyeme instante, obsidionem solvendi, aut, mænia scandendo, oppidum expugnandi, necessitatem sibi impositam perspiciebat. Dux Carletonius, contra, adeo oppidum muniêrat, ut cives ad fortissimè resistendum, omniaque extrema patiendum, incitaret. Oppidum, porro, istud, naturâ manuque egregiè erat munitum; oppugnatorumque exiguus numerus; gubernatorisque ea fuit vigilantia, ut pars quæque diligentia maximâ custodiretur. Montgomerius, autem, omnes gloriæ militaris ideas, quæ maximæ fortitudinis temporibus viguère, possedit;

¹ *Vicere*, "prevailed," triumphed; taken absolutely.

² *Nuribus*, &c. Anglicè, "and the ladies of that province had reason to thank the hero, who had preserved entire the virtue and honor of the females." The sentence being somewhat elliptical, may be thus supplied: (*negotium*) erat nuribus istius provinciæ, (*propter*) quod, &c. See what has been said on *Nurus*, in a preceding note.

³ *Nonis*, "the nones of December;" the nones, from *nonus*, nine, were the seventh day of March, May, July and October; but the fifth day of the rest of the months, thus, *Nona Decembres*, "the fifth day of December."

ausorumque magnorum aviditas illa, intrepiditate, quæ pericula omnia nihili pendere monebat, fovebatur. Sciebat, enim, copias, quas tum ducebat, quocunque via monstraretur, summâ alacritate secuturas: urbem, itaque, expugnare, aut decoram petere per vulnera mortem, decrevit.

Sub mensis Decembris finem, anno supra dicto, ad expugnationem, primâ luce, exercitum duxit, utque æmulationem copiis provincialibus injiceret, oppugnatio duplex erat, quarum una, à militibus Novanglicis, Arnoldii ductu, altera à copiis Neo-Eboracensibus, quas fortissimus Montgomerius ducebat ipse, facta. Semita, quâ Montgomerio copiisque succedendum erat, perangusta fuit, et, quoniam, virtute maximè eximiâ opus fore sciebat, in hoc molimen fortissimos quosque viros elegerat. Inter largissimum nivis imbrem ad oppugnationem processit: primis claustris¹ captis, in hostes cum copiis irruit, pugnamque cominâs conserere maturavit. Claustra secunda, quæ ad urbis portas² rectâ³ ducebant, munita firmo præsidio, militesque,

¹ *Claustris.* By this we understand, in the present passage, "barriers."

² *Portas.* "Gates," from the simple transitive verb *porto*, I carry; because the Romans in ploughing round the site of an intended city, (which was the case when they wished to found a city,) always carried the plough over those places where they intended a gate should be: hence, the name.

³ An adjective noun of three terminations, agreeing with the substantive *via* implied; it is placed here, *adverbially*, and signifies, "straightway," or "directly."

qui¹ tormenta majora in Americanos subeuntes disploderent, ibidem collocabantur.

Montgomerius magno impetu processit, omnique armorum ignivomorum tormentorumque genere petitus, procubuit ipse, una cum præfectis præcipuis. Ducis occasu copiæ aded exanimatæ erant, ut sese fugæ mandaverint. Interea tribunus legionis Arnoldius nihilo seciùs alteram oppidi partem acerrimè adoriebatur. Claustra tormentis² plurimis majoribus munita invasit expugnavitque, at hoc certamine milites multos amisit, adeoque graviter vulneratus ipse, ut de loco, ubi pugna conserebatur, asportari cogeretur. Præfecti ad quos imperium devenit, à pugnando fortiter haud destiterunt, claustraque altera expugnaverunt. At obsessi, simul ac exiguum oppugnatorum numerum perspexerant, in novissimam aciem incursionem fecerunt, Americanosque vicissim pugnâ lacessere cœperunt. Copiæ colonicæ nunc undique circumclusæ tenebantur, et tormentis omnibus bellicis corpora obnoxia³ præbebant; attamen per horas tres, certamen⁴ iniquum fortissime sustinuerunt

¹ Qui, &c. Anglicè, "who should discharge (to discharge) the cannons on the Americans coming up."—I choose to use *tormentum*, (a general name for all military engines,) for *cannon*, rather than a term of modern latinity, less classical.

² *Tormentis*, &c., "he attacked and carried a barrier, defended by several cannon." See what has been said on the noun *tormentum*, in preceding notes.

³ *Obnoxia*, "exposed," "liable," subject.

⁴ *Certamen*, &c., "the unequal, or disadvantageous contest."

usque dum, vulneribus confecti, ad deditionem adigerentur.

Hæc Americanorum clades insignis spem omnem Canadæ citò pacandæ procul amovit. Nemo, qui bello civili unquam mortem oppetiverat, Montgomerio magis defletus. Ille dux inclytus,¹ de Iernâ oriundus, anno Christi millesimo septingentesimo trigesimo septimo, aurâ æthereâ primùm vescebatur. In exercitu Britannico, quem fortissimus Wolfius ducebat, stipendium primùm mereri cœpit, annoque millesimo septingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto ab Christo nato, secundo Marte, ubi nunc supremum obiit diem, in Gallos pugnaverat. Bello confecto, propè Novum Eboracum habitavit, ubi uxorem² duxit. Aded ob integritatem benè audiebat, ut eum diplomate³ cohortis ductoris fœderatarum coloniarum Congressus dignaretur: quo honore sese dignissimum præstiterat. Dum in exercitu Americano stipendium merebat, nemo plus illo coloniis profuit, aut pro libertate fortiùs dimi cavit.

¹ *Ille, &c.* "That renowned leader." Montgomery enjoyed the rare felicity of being respected by both friends and foes. The British officers, both in Canada and England, regretted the fall of that commander. Congress, also, passed a very honorable resolve respecting him, and voted him a monument, to perpetuate his valor.

² *Uxorem.* "He married a wife:" literally, he led, or conducted his wife, (home,) *domum* being understood. Of the woman was said, *Nubo*, which signifies, *I cover*, or *veil*.

³ *Diplomate*, "with a commission of a leader of a cohort." His first commission was that of Brigadier-General.

CAPUT SEPTIMUM.

Ad Washingtonium redit narratio.—Exercitus Americanus, post pugnam in Insulâ longâ factam, animo cadit.—Ad Congressum scribit Washingtonius.—Octoginta legiones conscribi à Congressu decretum.—Britones Novo Eboraco potiuntur.—Ad Regiumpontem præsidium constituit Washingtonius.

HÆC de rebus, aliis coloniarum fœderatarum ducibus gestis, dixisse in præsentiâ sufficiat: nunc ad rem nostram revertamur:—Vitam, enim, Washingtonii, non res gestas Americanas perscribere decrevimus: quòd si aliquid, ab aliis gestum, memoratu dignum inciderit, non est consilium tale facinus silentio præterire; ut juventus nostras¹ nonnihil, quod æmulatione dignum sit, habeat. Post pugnam in Insulâ Longâ factam, de quâ supra memoravimus, exercitus Americanus in dies deterior est factus: fiduciam, enim, quam in virtute suâ, suisque ducibus habuerant Americani penitus amiserunt. Difficillimum, enim, imperatori, post cladem tam insignem, verbis virtutem²

¹ *Nostras*, "of our country," a *patrial* or *gentile* pronoun.

² *Virtutem*, &c. Anglicè, "for it is very difficult for a commander, after so signal a defeat, to add courage or spirits to his soldiers by words."

animosve militibus addere. Hæc, autem, sexto post pugnam die, ad Congressum scripsit Washingtonius.

“Conditio nostra miserrima est. Damnum¹ a manipulo nostro acceptum copias omnes nimis exanimavit, animosque timore et desperatione replevit. Militia, cum summis viribus ad fortiter resistendum niti oporteret, trepida, intractabilis, domumque remeandi avidissima est. Multi nonnunquam turmatim, sæpius autem manipulatim, domum jam abiëre. Hæc res sola, etsi ab aliis infortuniis sejungatur, satis injucunda foret; at cum considero, militiæ exemplum partem exercitûs alteram infecisse, et disciplinæ imperiique omnis detractationem totum exercitum invasisse, spes nostra multò asperior: omnemque² ferè fiduciam in copiis amisisse, summo me dolore confiteri afficit. Hæc omnia, sententiam, quam semper sum secutus, planè roborant: nullam, nempe, fiduciam in militiâ aliisve copiis non in tempus diuturnius, quam leges nostræ ferunt, conscriptis, collocari posse. Compertum habeo, libertatem nostram periclitatum iri, ne dicam, perditum iri, nisi ejus de-

¹ *Damnum*, the loss our detachment sustained in the action on Long Island, fought 27th August, 1776, and in which Washington did not take an *immediate* part.

² *Omnemque*, &c. Anglicè, “and it affects me with the utmost pain to confess, that I have lost almost all confidence in the troops.” N. B. *Militia*, in *Latia*, will be taken for the *English* word *militia* throughout the work.

fensio copiis, quibus stipendium¹ perpetuum solvitur, mandata fuerit."

Quatuordecim diebus, postquam literæ istæ Washingtonii ad Senatum scriptæ erant, octoginta legiones, quæ per bellum totum stipendia mererentur, conscribi et in unum cogi, à Congressu decretum. His in rebus, quam minimo² hominum dispendio tempus terere, ut in annum proximum exercitûs conscribendi spatium daretur, plurimum Americanorum interfuit.³ Washingtonio, usu⁴ edocto, bellum⁵ depellere satius visum. Recentis exitus prælii, pedem referendi, patriæ tuendæ causâ, commodum indicavit: sese famam ignaviæ inertæque cedendo⁶ subiturum, probè sciebat;—at apud Washingtonium patriæ amor omnia vicit superavitque. Quo ex consilio, Novum Eboracum vacuare, quando sine exercitûs periculo defendi nequiret, decretum. Britones Insulæ longæ potiti, copias ad continentem⁷ Novumve Eboracum, pro arbitrio, trajicere poterant. Washingtonius, copias Britones exposituros supra se, exercitumque com-
meatu et re frumentariâ interclusuros, aut denique

¹ *Stipendium*, the pay allowed to such as served in war.

² *Minimo*, &c., "with the least loss of men."

³ *Interfuit*, &c., "it concerned the Americans very much."

⁴ *Usu*, &c., "taught perfectly by experience."

⁵ *Bellum*, &c., "to act on the defensive," (*à se, à patriâ, à civibus* scilicet.)

⁶ *Cedendo*, "by retreating."

⁷ *Continentem*, "the continent," or "main land," *terram* being understood.

colonicas copias ad præliandum Insulâ Eboracensi coacturos, verebatur. Omnem igitur, belli apparatus ad trajectum proximum¹ amovit, duodecimque hominum millia ad septentrionalem Insulæ Eboracensis partem constituit. Cum reliquis² Novum Eboracum speciem præbebat defendendi, etsi, reverâ, illud relinquendum potius quam exercitum periculis objectandum decreverat.

Dum Washingtonius copias apparatusque bellicum,³ vacuando recurrendoque servare conatur, imperator Britannicus Washingtonium pugnâ lacescere, et commeatus intercludere vehementissime nitebatur. In rem eam,⁴ quatuor hominum millia, quinque navium longarum⁵ præsidio munita, haud procul à Novo Eboraco, exposuit.⁶ Locus, ubi expositi Britanni, operibus munitionibusque erat defensus, copiæque in eo relictæ, quæ, tamen, priusquam hostes appropinquarent, in partes omnes diffugere: agmina duo,⁷ eis succurrendi causâ, missa. Washingtonius ad præliantes accurrit,

¹ *Trajectum proximum*, "the nearest ferry." *Trajectus* is, here, a verbal noun of the fourth declension, from *trans*, *beyond*, or *over*, and *jacio*, *I throw*, *cast*.

² *Cum reliquis*, (scilicet *copiis*), "with the remaining troops."

³ *Apparatumque bellicum*, "warlike stores."

⁴ *In rem eam*, "for that thing," or purpose, viz., of bringing Washington to a general action.

⁵ *Navium longarum*, by these we mean, *men* (*that is*, *ships*) of war.

⁶ *Exposuit*, "he landed or put his men out of the ships."

⁷ *Agmina duo*, "two battalions:" *agmen*, placed by the figure syncope for *agimen*, from the simple transitive verb *ago*, *I drive*, is an army, battalion, or detachment, on the line of march.

summoque dolore totum manipulum terga dantem¹ conspexit.

Hæcce fuga turpissima copiarum delectarum, animo Washingtonii, ut plurimum tranquillo, turbas tempestatemque excivit. Ad libertatem Americanam tuendam consilio purissimo manibusque lotis appropinquans, turpem hunc receptum, patriæ exitium minitantem, summo dolore viderat. Plurima Congressûs, exercitûs, incolarumque dicta recordatus, illorum fugam turpem, prioribus libertatis laudibus, honorisque præconiis comparavit.

Victam patriam, exercitûsque dedecus, libertatem pessundatam, et Americanos, minoribus² jactatores visum iri magnos, jam animo prospexit. Bonorum publicatio,³ et majestatis⁴ imminutæ crimina multa, animo turbato occursabant. Respublicas recens⁵ constitutas et ordinatas, sui defendendi facultatem habentes, præclaramque libertatis spem propositam, solo æquatas⁶ vidit; talesque rempublicam administrandi rationes eis impositas, quæ animi humani vim coerceant et reprimant. In dies, porro, magis magisque angebatur animus, reputando, hujusce infelici exitu certaminis, pos-

¹ *Terga dantem*, "retreating;" literally, giving their backs, (to the enemy,) *hostibus* being understood after *dantem*.

² *Minoribus*, "to posterity;" *natu*, or *etate*, being understood: thus Virg. "*Utcunque ferent ea facta minores*."

³ *Bonorum publicatio*, "the confiscation of estates, or goods."

⁴ *Majestatis*, &c., "many charges of high treason."

⁵ *Recens*, an adverb, "newly," "lately," &c.

⁶ *Solo æquatas*, "levelled to the ground."

teros à vindicando semetipsos in libertatem in æternum deterreret.

His rebus altiùs mentem penetrantibus, capitis periculum¹ post suorum terga, hostiumque ante aciem primam, equo in hostes verso, aliquandiu fecit; sperans, scilicet, hujusce diei dedecus, honestâ morte, adversisque vulneribus² vitari posse. Ejus adjutores³ in exercitu, fidelesque amici circumstantes, illum, quasi vi, recedere coegerunt. Eorum precibus⁴ et dexteritate, vita, quæ, ob infamiae metum, æstumque irarum, prope certæ neci addicta videbatur, ad majora patriæ commoda reservata. Hujusce diei turpis exitus Novi Eboraci derelictionem maturavit. Hoc minimo hominum damno perfectum, at omnia tormenta majora, parsque impedimentorum, cibaria, apparatus bellicus, et tentoria, necessariò sunt amissa.

Deficientibus tentoriis, frigus brumale, quod jam instabat, exercitum ad summas angustias deduxit. Britones, Novo Eboraco potiti, ante urbem exercitum ducebant, castraque per totam insulam Ebo-

¹ *Capitis periculum, &c.* "He hazarded his life behind his own men," &c.

² *Adversisque vulneribus*, "by wounds in the front," which indicated that they were received whilst facing the enemy; whereas, *aversa vulnera*, wounds in the back, were dishonorable, inasmuch as they must be received in the act of fleeing from the foe.

³ *Ejus adjutores*, "his aids-de-camp."

⁴ *Eorum precibus, &c.*, "by their entreaties, and address, a life, which," &c.

racensem transversa fecerunt, navibus¹ longis latera defendentibus. Washingtonius præsidium firmissimum ad Regiumpontem² constituit, eo consilio, ut sibi commeatûs abundè foret.

Hujusce pontis in fronte, prope exercitum Britannicum, manipulum firmum, castris fossâ valloque munitis, constituit. Iste exercituum duorum situs Washingtonio valdè arridebat; cupiebat, enim, copiis novitiis hostibus³ frontem advertendi consuetudinem facere. Sperabat, etiam, velitationibus crebris adeo belli periculis assuetas eas reddere, ut, ob patriam pugnando, vulnera minus timerent. Occasio periculum⁴ faciendi cito oblata.

¹ *Navibus, &c.* "Men-of-war defending their flanks;" an abl. absolute.

² *Regiumpontem.* "Kingsbridge," near New-York.

³ *Hostibus, &c.,* "to inure his raw troops to face the foe," &c.

⁴ *Periculum,* "trial," or experiment.

CAPUT OCTAVUM.

Knowlton et Leitch, duces Americani, victores praelio cadunt.

—*Propugnaculum Washingtonium expugnatum est.*—*Propugnaculum Lee vacuant Americani.*—*Cornwallis per Novam Casaream Washingtonium persequitur.*—*Milites Americani, stipendia emeriti, per plures domum redeunt.*—*Dux Lee captus est.*—*Congressui Philadelphiam relinquere, Baltimeriamque recedere, satius visum.*

Postquam sese Novo Eboraco Americani receperant, velitatio primam inter Britannorum aciem, nonnullasque copias Americanas, à præfectis Knowlton et Leitch ductas, facta est. Hi præfecti, ante signa fortissimè pugnantes, occubuère. Ordinum ductores,¹ in loco, ubi pugna commissa, constanter manebant, hostesque dare terga, omnesque in partes diffugere, coegerunt. Hæc victoria primùm ab Americanis, ex quo² Washingtonius imperium sibi sumpserat, reportata.³

Ut virtuti tali præmium majus esset, nocte insequenti, tessera Leitch fuit,⁴ militesque, qui sese

¹ *Ordinum ductores.* "The captains;" literally, the leaders of the ranks.

² *Ex quo,* "since," (*tempore* being understood as an antecedent to *quo*.)

³ *Reportata,* "was gained;" for *reportare victoriam* is to gain a victory.

⁴ *Tessera Leitch fuit,* "the watchword was Leitch;" in order to animate the troops by the noble example of Major Leitch of Virginia,

pugnâ hâc insigniverant, Washingtonius pro concione laudavit. Virtutem eorum copiarum fugæ nuperæ composuit, et dixisse fertur, "hujus certaminis exitum, quantum fieri possit, dummodò præfecti militesque pro virili¹ nitantur, argumento esse:" et denuð omnes obsecratus, ne causam decoram, quâ versabantur, dehonestent.

Howe, imperator Britannus, Washingtonii comitus à civitatibus eoīs intercludere ope summâ nitebatur. Hujusce rei causâ, exercitus regius, non procul à comitatu² Cestriensi, exponebatur, et paulo post, propiùs Americanas copias, quasi dimicandi causâ, processit. Velitationes paucæ inter utrumque exercitum fiebant; at copiis³ universis configere noluit Washingtonius, nisi commodum aliquid, aut loci opportunitas daretur. Consilium Americanos post tergum invadendi, crebrīs castrorum mutationibus, frustratum est.⁴

Howe, imperator Britannus, spe priori destitutus, totam belli gerendi rationem mutare decrevit. Novam, deinceps, Cæsaream, invadere aggressus est. Quo consilio cognito, fluvium⁵ septentrionalem

who gallantly fell at the head of his command. *Tessera* comes from the Greek cardinal adjective, signifying *four*, from its shape.

¹ *Virili*, (scilicet, *parte*,) "according to their utmost ability," or power.

² *Comitatu*, &c., "the county of West-Chester;" from *Cestria*, *West-Chester*.

³ *Copiis*, "with all his forces;" he declined a *general action*.

⁴ *Frustratum est*, "was frustrated." Taken passively.

⁵ *Fluvium*, the North River separating Jersey from New-York.

Washingtonius trajecit. Ad Gulielmum Livingstonium Cæsareæ Novæ Gubernatorem literas scripsit, in quibus militiam ad fines tutandos evocari, pecora et omnia, quæ ad victum pertinerent, ab orâ maritimâ amoveri jussit suasitque. Sub hoc tempus, propugnaculum Washingtonium expugnatum, præsidiumque, quod ex ampliùs duobus hominum millibus constabat, unâ cum legionis tribuno¹ Magaw, à Britannis captum.

Nullum, præter hoc, præsidium insulâ Eboracensi erat Americanis, idque diutiùs tenere, vacuandi² recipiendique rationi maxime contrarium fuit. Magna Washingtonium spes tenebat, hocce præsidium defendi posse; navesque Anglicas, quæ fluenta septentrionalia navigare consueverant, ab hoc propugnaculo impediri posse confidebat. Hoc propugnaculo capto, aggerem Lee,³ litore Cæsareæ situm, vacuare decretum: at priusquam apparatus bellicus amoveri poterat, Cornwallis, Comes⁴ Britannus, cum sex hominum millibus flumen septentrionale trajecit. Hic fluvius Cæsaream Novam à Neo-Eboraco dividit.

¹ *Legionis tribuno.* Colonel Magaw, the commanding officer of Fort Washington, on York Island, was certainly censurable in surrendering that post; as, by a gallant defence, it was tenable against any force which the British could well detach, at that time, against it.

² *Vacuandi, &c.*, "was especially repugnant to the plan of evacuating and retreating, adopted, at that time, by Washington."

³ *Aggerem Lee.* "Fort Lee," situated on the Jersey shore.

⁴ *Comes, &c.* An earl or count; so called because they accompanied the kings on their military expeditions.

Washingtonius pedem¹ retrò tulit, et ad ripas fluminis Hackensackii consedit. Locus, quem jam occupabat, isti,² quem reliquerat, ferè similis fuit : intersepiri, enim, flumina inter Hackensackia³ et Passaica, facile poterat. Appropinquantibus igitur, hostibus, sese Novam Arcam⁴ recepit, ubi aliquandiu commoratus, quasi cum Comite Cornwallis, si opus fuerit, dimicaturus ; at ob exercitus infirmitatem, Brunsvicum,⁵ die, quo, Comes Cornwallis Novam Arcam intrârat, sese contulit. Brunsvico copias castra movere jussit Washingtonius, manipulumque præmisit, quasi cum hostibus confligendum sit. Nec locum hunc priùs reliquit, quàm Britannorum acies prima in conspectum venerit.

Dominus Stirling,⁶ hostium motus observandi causâ, Princetoniæ relictus est, cumque copiis reliquis Trentoniam Washingtonius tendebat : ubi gradum sistere⁷ constituit. Scaphas omnes et navigia, quæ ad ripas fluminis Delawariensis deligatæ sunt, colligi et custodiri jussit, impedimenta que et omnem belli apparatus trans flumen con-

¹ *Pedem, &c.*, "retreated."

² *Isti, (scilicet, loco)* "to that (place)."

³ *The Hackensack and Passaic*, two rivers of New-Jersey.

⁴ *Novam Arcam*, "Newark," in New-Jersey.

⁵ *Brunsvicum*, "Brunswick," or, as it is sometimes called, New-Brunswick, also in Jersey.

⁶ *Dominus Stirling*, "Lord Stirling," a brave officer in the American service.

⁷ *Gradum sistere*, "to make a stand ;" to halt. It seems to have been the intention of Washington, at this period, to hazard an action, if warranted by circumstances.

vexit. His extra hostium potestatem positis, mille ducentos homines Princetoniā misit Washingtonius, qui hostibus resistendi speciem præberent, et ipse cum duobus hominum millibus, qui nuper conscripti erant, subsequebatur.

Priusquam Princetoniā venerat, nuncium accepit, "Cornwallis, copiis auxiliaribus multis munitum, Brunsvico diversis itineribus proficisci, et in aciem postremam impetum facere velle." Celeri receptu opus fuit, et, die Decembris octavo, Americani, ad unum incolumes, flumen Delawariense transiēre. Scaphas omnes Washingtonius ad ripam alteram fluminis deligatas, occupari, pontesque¹ in viis ad ripas contrarias ducentibus, rescindi, copiasque ad vada omnia constitui et collocari iussit.

Adeo acriter insequabantur hostes, ut prius eorum acies prima² in conspectum venit, quàm exercitus recedentis agmen novissimum scaphas et navigia conscendisset. Britones exercitu Americano de novâ Cæsarea expulso, copias ad flumen Delawariense, huc illuc, disponebant, et eorum manipuli omnes in partes impunè ibant redibantque. Ut scaphas aut navigia nanciscerentur, incassum elaboratum. Nonnullos, etiam, pontes, qui ab Americanis recedentibus modò rescissi fue-

¹ Pontesque, &c., "and the bridges on the roads leading to the opposite shores" (of Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

² *Acies prima*, "their van."

rant, refecerunt, Bordentioniamque firmum manipulum præmiserunt. Id ideo fiebat, ut trajectus facilior, et Washingtonium vexandi facultas major esset, utpote qui, unde¹ primùm peteretur, omnino nesciebat.

Putnam,² dux Americanus, interea, munitionibus aggeribusque à Schuylkill ad Delawarum usque flumen faciendis qui præesset, à Washingtonio imperatore missus est. Parva munimenta, ad vada custodienda, temerè³ extracta : et oppidulum Germanicum,⁴ haud procul à Philadelphiâ situm, locus copiis ad conveniendum maxime idoneus, si hostes flumen transissent, Americanosque castris exuissent, à Washingtonio edicebatur.

Hicce per Cæsaream Novam receptus, Americanos difficultates omnes, et varia pericula, subire coegit. Rebus adversis undique premebatur Washingtonius. Cum omnia circumspiceret, satis præsidii nusquam sperare poterat. Fortuna adversa spe bonâ nullâ levabatur. Diffidens, at non desperans, tribunum legionis Reed sic compellâsse dicitur.

¹ Unde, &c., "whence he might be first attacked."

² Putnam, &c. Meanwhile Putnam, an American general, was sent by Washington, the commander (*of the forces,*) who should take charge of (*to preside over*) the defences and ramparts, that were to be made from the Schuylkill as far as the river Delaware.

³ Temere, "at random," "hastily."

⁴ Germanicum, "Germantown," distant about five miles from Philadelphia. This was selected by Washington as a suitable place of rendezvous, in the event of the ability of the British to cross the river, and gain possession of the American encampment.

“ Si ad partes Pennsylvaniae extremas recedamus, num Pennsylvanos nobis opitulaturos credis ?” Cui legionis tribunus Reed respondisse fertur : “ si comitatus inferiores¹ subacti ac dediti fuerint, comitatus alii in hostium ditionem pervenient.” Tunc Washingtonium dixisse ferunt : “ Ad Virginiae partes extremas nobis recedendum est ; multi, ad nos, salutis causâ, confugere cogentur, et, quid bello prædatorio fieri possit, periclitandum ; at² si nobis fortuna inviderit, montes Alleghanienses postremo superandi.”

Hoc in receptu, equitatus et tormenta majora uniuscujusque ferè generis, Washingtonio defuere. Paucos intra dies, post propugnaculum Washingtonium expugnatum, pedem referre cœperunt Americani. Copiarum recedentium pars magna, de eis, qui propugnaculum hoc tuebantur, conflata. Hi ex aggere isto tam subitò pedem referre cogebantur, ut tentoria, lodices, et coquinaria vasa, necessariò reliquerint.

Ita armati, et vestiti, sæpenumerò etiam pedibus nudis incedentes, ineunte hieme, per regiones, deditionis quam renixûs fortis amantiores, iter fecere. His incommodis circumdati, nonaginta milliarium iter fecerunt, eoque in spatio conficiendo, dies undeviginti insumpserunt, ut auxiliis expectatis temporis satis ad conveniendum daretur.

¹ *Comitatus inferiores*, “the lower counties.”

² *At, &c.*, “but if fortune shall envy us.”

Cum per civitates autem iter facerent, nulli fere ad eos sese recipiebant, multis, interim, ad Britannos confugientibus.

Parvum agmen, quod recedere inceperat, stipendia ferè emeritum, in dies imminuebatur. Temporis, apud exercitum manendi, jam exitus instabat; utque¹ diutius stipendia mereri pergant, haud ullis precibus aut minis induci quivère. Appropinquante hoste, imperatorem deseruère. Militia Pennsylvaniensis ad primum usque diem Januarii mensis apud exercitum manere debebat, at domum revertendi cupido tanta incessit, ut, eorum prohibendorum coërcendorumque causâ, præsidia firma ad omnes ferè trajectus disposita fuerint.

Legiones duæ Ticonderogâ sese recipere, et cum Washingtonio agmen conjungere jam dudum jubebantur: at ineunte mense Decembri, stipendia mereri desièrant. Nomina igitur apud imperatorem denuò profiteri abnuebant, omnisquè ad unum domum abière. Dux Lee, qui copiis eois præfuit, flumen septentrionale trajicere, seque cum exercitu recedente aggregare à Washingtonio sæpenumerò jubebatur; at jussis haud obtemperavit dux iste. Cum procul et à suis, et ab hostibus abesset, à Britannis circumventus captusque fuit.

Res hæcce suspiciones genuit, illum, desperatâ Americanorum causâ, ad Britannos perfugisse.

¹ *Utque, &c.*, "and that they would go on to serve in war."

Etsi hæ suspiciones inanes erant, eadem, tamen, mala, ac si veræ essent, peperere.

Eodem fere tempore, Philadelphiam relinquere, Baltimoriamque recedere, Congressui satius visum. His urgentibus difficultatibus, Washingtonius, tamen, interritus permansit. De salute publicâ, haud unquam desperavit. Constantiâ invictâ, semper idem mansit, et exercitui vultum serenum et tranquillum perpetuò præstitit.¹ Nihil, quod hosti officere, aut exercitum civesque hortari et animare posset, ab illo prætermisum. Exercitûs statum mancum atque debilem, equitatu, tormentis maioribus, et præfectis peritis æquè carentem,² Congressui summo studio demonstravit suggestitque. Milites, in breve tempus conscriptos, ferè inutiles esse docuit.

Hasce res³ Congressum sedulò et summoperè monuit : sed, ne aliquem læderet, subiecit ; “ me- tus timorque ne fama perdatur, ne bona publi- centur, ne libertas in discrimen aliquod vocetur, me inculpatum ac purgatum, vestro iudicio ac sententiâ, exhibebunt : ” — utque nonnulla, inconsulto Congressu, agere et conficere sibi liceret,

¹ *Præstitit*. “Showed,” or “exhibited.”

² *Carentem*, “wanting,” “destitute.” We consider this participle as agreeing with *statum* in the accusative; but, perhaps, it might with some propriety be placed in the genitive, to agree with *exercitus*.

³ *Hasce res, &c.* “He reminded Congress of (as to) these matters.” A mode of expression, in imitation of the Greeks, the accusative of the thing being governed by a preposition implied.

poposcit ; at, ne, veniâ, istâ sibi à Congressu concessâ, nonnulli eum imperii nimis avidum esse ducerent, subjecit : “ se imperium nunquam cupisse, vehementissimeque occasionem gladii in vomerem recudendi expectare. Attamen, imperatoris munus sibi diâram necessitatem imposuisse, neminemque difficultatibus pluribus aut majoribus unquam reluctatum.

CAPUT NONUM.

Subsidia comparare studet Washingtonius.—Exercitûs cui Lee præpositus fuerat imperium ad Sullivanum devenit.—Hessianos, milites conductitios, superat Washingtonius.—Philadelphiam victor redit.—Americanis, post victoriam, spes belli faustissima.—Urbem Trentoniam occupat Washingtonius, quam postea relinquere coactus est.—Princetoniam pergit.—Prælium.—Imperator Britannicus Brunsvicum recedit.

HIS rerum angustiiis Washingtonius summâ ope nitebatur, ut subsidia et auxilia quam primùm comparentur. Duces Mifflin et Armstrong, civium Pennsylvaniensium expergefaciendorum causâ, missi. Tribunus legionis Reed, ad Livingstonium Novæ Cæsareæ gubernatorem, qui militiæ Neo Cæsareæ evocationem sedulò suaderet, item a Washingtonio missus. At hæc monita tam salutaria ferè irrita fuêre. Quindecim millia Philadelphiensium in unum convenêre, et Washingtonium versus iter facere cœperunt. Etsi horum plerique delicatè et molliter degere assueti fuerant, tentoriis, tamen, et stabulis, sæpe etiam sub dio, noctem, summâ hieme, traduxêre.

Duce Lee capto, exercitûs, cui Lee præpositus, imperium ad Sullivanum, præfectum insignem, devenit. Hicce præfectus, imperatoris jussu, ma-

H

nipulum, ad locum, quò dux Lee copias perducere prorsus abnuerat, è vestigio deduxit. Sub hoc tempus, Washingtonii exercitus, septentrionalium copiarum accessione, aliquantulum adauctus firmatusque.

Exercitus Americanus jam ex septem hominum millibus constabat, etsi, dum sese per Cæsareas recipere Americani, istius numeri fere nunquam dimidium exæquavit eorum exercitus. Flumine Delaware interposito, duo exercitus sejungebantur. Britones, rebus secundis elati, copias per omnia fere oppida et municipia Cæsareæ distraxere, quippe qui in Pennsylvaniam propediem trajicere, ponté glaciali, confidebant.

Quorum de situ et multitudine simul ac nuncius acceptus, Washingtonius dixisse fertur, "nunc alas præcidendi, dum tam latè dividuntur, occasio opportuna nobis oblata." Quocirca flumen Delaware denudè trajicere, hostesque ad ripam fluminis alteram aggredi decrevit. Mensis Decembris die vigesimo quinto, sub noctem, tripartitò, flumen trajiciendi, consilium cepit perfecitque: et omni exercitu vix tandem ægerrimè transmissò, bipartitò agmen incedere cœpit, et, quamvis diversis itineribus ad hostes contenderant, eodem, tamen, temporis puncto, omnes in hostium conspectum venere. Etsi jam planè luciscebat,¹ hostes, ta-

¹ *Luciscebat*, "it was daylight;" an impersonal verb.

men, Americanorum adventum non priùs sentiebant, quam in eos a copiis colonicis tormenta bellica, et cujusque generis arma ignivoma missa et displosa fuère.

Illi,¹ tamen, nominis Britannici virtutisque bellicæ majorum haud immemores, fortiter resistebant, at, eorum duce occiso, plerique milites, interfecto imperatore, haud jam ampliùs certare, aut vitas hostium telis objectare volebant. Quocirca hostium mille sese Washingtonio eo die dediderunt.

Quo prælio facto, res Americanorum lætæ, ac spes multò jucundior esse cæperunt. Hisce copiis regis Britannici conductitiis,² quæ coloniis tantum metùs malorumque sæpenumero intulerant, aut occisis aut captis, omnis urbis primariæ amittendæ metus procul à coloniis³ amotus. Nec deerant, qui hunc tam insperatum successum Deo optimo maximo, qui sæpè humiles tollit, insignesque deprimit, tribuere dubitarent.

Flumen Delaware Washingtonius iterùm trajecit, reditusque in urbem,⁴ cum tam multis captivis, gaudium ingens per omnes ordines excivit. Tantam veteranorum manum de improvise opprimere,

¹ *Illi*, "they," i. e. the enemy.

² *Conductitiis*, "hired," or "mercenary," alluding to the Hessians, who were objects of infinitely more hatred to the Americans, than the British.

³ *Coloniis*, "colonists;" it is here taken in its primary original meaning; it has, however, other acceptations.

⁴ *Urbem*, "into the city," i. e. Philadelphia.

suisque in tentoriis contuberniisque¹ clade ingenti afficere, miraculi portentique instar² erat, summamque lætitiā per colonias omnes è vestigio excitavit.

Imperatori, qui tam insigniter nomen Americanum virtute extulerat, succurrere et opitulari cuncti certatim properabant. Strenui gnavique, qui militiam evocarent, in partes omnes statim dimissi: multique, qui jam stipendia fere emeriti fuerant, exiguā conducti mercede, apud exercitum diutiùs manere, et pro patriā pugnando vulnera martia pati, haudquaquam ambigebant.

Captivis in custodiam traditis, Washingtonius denud fluenta Delaware trajecit, Trentoniamque, municipium in Novā Cæsareā situm, occupavit. Exercitūs Britannici manipuli plurimi Princetoniæ convenēre, ubi agmen, quod Brunsvico iter modò fecerat, duce³ comite Cornwallis, sese cum eis⁴ conjunxit. Imperator iste,⁵ Trentoniam versus iter facere cœpit, Americanosque, die Januarii secundo, paulò post meridiem, anno Christi millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo, fortissimè aggressus

¹ *Contuberniis*, "soldiers' quarters;" in which sense it is taken by Cæsar, "*Depositis in contubernio armis, vallum relinquebant.*"

² *Instar*, "like," or "as large as." This word, erroneously called by some an *adverb*, is, in reality, a *noun substantive* indeclinable, and is always found in the *accusative case*, the *preposition ad* being understood.

³ *Dux*, &c., "Earl Cornwallis (*existens*) being leader."

⁴ *Eis*, (*manipulis nempe*,) "the detachments."

⁵ *Imperator iste*, "that commander," (i. e. Cornwallis.)

est. Americanorum acies prima recedere coge-
batur, attamen, insequentes hostes rivulo quodam
tormentisque nonnullis, à longiùs procedendo, im-
pediebantur.

Sic, exercitus duo, in quibus spes opesque utri-
usque populi erant sitæ, oppidulo quodam, parvoque
rivulo, qui vadis, nonnullis in locis, transiri poterat,
duntaxat separabantur. Exercitus, interim, Bri-
tannicus, ab opere cessavit, et ad redintegrandum
• prælium paratus, expeditusque, stabat.

Washingtonius, interea, occasione utens, impe-
dimenta¹ clam auferri, ignesque crebros, qui spe-
ciem manendi hostibus præberent, accendi jussit;
et intempestâ nocte exercitum subduxit, magno-
que itinere Princetoniâ contendit. Tunc præ-
factorum concilio militari habito,² in quo præli-
ari, Philadelphiamque, si fieri potuit, incolumem
servare, decretum, Princetoniâ summò mane per-
venit, tresque legiones Britannicas ibi positas pro-
cul dubio oppresserat,³ ni manipulus, qui iter Tren-
toniâ versus tunc temporis faciebat, Americanos
conspicatus, nuncios qui commilitones eâ de re
certiores facerent, præmisisset.

¹ *Impedimenta*, "baggage" of an army; from the active verb *im-
pedio*, because the conveyance of baggage generally *retards* celerity,
or rapid movements: the verb *impe*di, is compounded of the pre-
position *in* and *pes*, a foot.

² *Præfactorum*, &c., "a military council of his officers being then
held."

³ *Oppresserat*, "would have defeated three British regiments, un-
less," &c. *Oppresserat* is here put for *oppressisset*.

Princetoniam copiis Americanis adventantibus, acies Washingtonii media ab Anglis acerrimè petita, et sese fugæ mandare illicò¹ coacta. Hisce in angustiis, Washingtonius ad suos adequitavit, interque Americanos fugientes, hostesque insequentes, medium sese obtulit. Ducis precibus et exemplo tandem incitati, et pudorè revocati, restiterunt,² telaque in hostes invicem vertere, et pugnâ eos lacessere cœperunt Americani. Et quamvis Washingtonius, aliquandiu inter acies duas depræliantes constiterat, nihilominus incolumis intactusque evasit: eum, enim, ad majora servari voluit cælum.

Hoc in prælio, copię Britannicæ fortissimè dimicabant, tantamque præstiterunt³ virtutem, quantam viros fortes pro aris et focis certantes, præ sese ferre⁴ condecuit. Legionum una, quam Mawhood, tribunus Anglicus⁵ ductabat, Americanorum multitudine interrita, adversarios sicis præfixis adedò acriter adorti, ut Washingtonii ordines penitus, et ubique, perturbarentur, et ad locum vulgaritèr

¹ *Illico*, "forthwith," a contraction of *in* and *loco*.

² *Restiterunt*, "resisted," or made a stand; the perfect tense of *resisto*; now, *resisto* is compounded of the inseparable preposition *re*, again, and *sisto*, i. e. *stare facio*.

³ *Præstiterunt*, &c. "And showed as much valor as," &c.

⁴ *Ferre*, *ferre præ sese*, "to show or exhibit," (literally, to bear or carry before oneself.)

⁵ *Tribunus*, &c., "an English colonel."

Maidenhead nuncupatum, incolumes fere ad unum perrexêre.¹

Aliæ legiones duæ, sine morâ, aut incommodo ullo Brunsvicum pervenêre. Imperator, tamen, Britannicus, hoc tam improvise repentinoque Washingtonii nisu² adeo vehementer exturbatus, ut Trentoniam reliquerit, cumque exercitu universo Brunsvicum contenderit. Ita unius spatii mensis, omnis Cæsareæ Novæ pars illa, Brunsvicum inter et flumen Delaware posita, à copiis Britannicis occupata, iterumque ab Americanis recepta et recuperata fuit. Omnibus in locis, quas Washingtonius ab hostibus receperat, firmis præsiidiis relictis,³ cum reliquo exercitu recedere, et impedimenta ab hostibus tutari, satius visum. Resque gestæ⁴ anno Christi millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo sexto pauca, Novo Eboraco⁵ excepto, commoda Britannis attulêre.

¹ *Perrexêre*, "proceeded," the perfect tense of *pergo*.

² *Nisu*, "effort," attempt, or endeavor; a verbal noun of the fourth declension, from the deponent verb *nitor*.

³ *Firmis*, &c., "strong garrisons being left in all the places," &c.

⁴ *Resque gestæ*, "the military operations," exploits, achievements.

⁵ *Novo*, &c., "New-York excepted," that is, except the capture of that city by the British.

CAPUT DECIMUM.

Ab exercitu utroque mala perpessa.—Washingtonii elogium.—Bellica Americanorum instrumenta, variis locis, capiunt Britanni.—Hostium mora.—Brunsvicum contendit Washingtonius.—Philadelphia, fortissime resistentibus Americanis, ab hoste expugnata est.

DUM hæc gerebantur, mala plurima exercitus uterque perpessus. Militum Americanorum plures, calceamentis eguere; pedibusque nudis per aspera incedentes, vestigia cruore multo ac sanguine, ut plurimum, signabantur. Vestes quoque ad frigus arcendum haudquaquam sufficiebant: vixque in exercitu omni unum inveniri poterat tabernaculum tentoriumve; adeo, tamen, duci suo dediti addictique erant, ut hæc tam gravia, tamque intoleranda infortunia animo æquo¹ tulerint.

Ad hoc, eorum fiduciam² optimo jure meruit Washingtonius; et in milites ejus benignitas, affabilitasque sermonis, ad mala, quoque, omnia simul cum militibus subeunda alacritas, virtusque in rebus arduis dubiisque, mirum in modum, militum

¹ *Æquo*, "patient," contented; this adjective often signifies level, even, uniform; hence, when applied to the mind, it may import, unruffled, tranquil, &c.

² *Fiduciam*, "their confidence;" that is, which they reposed in Washington.

studia animosque¹ in eum accendit. Præliis apud Princetoniæ Trentoniæque factis, Annibalis vafritiem, cum Cæsaris virtute conjunxit; hæcque, de quâ modò meminimus, victoria, etsi haudquam incruenta fuerat, vehementer, tamen, libertatis Americanæ amicos arrexuit.

Mense² Martio, anno Christi millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo septimo, Dux Howe, quingentos milites, tribuni Bird ductu,³ munimentorum Americanorum, haud longè⁴ à Novo Eboraco distantium, destruendorum causâ, misit. Frustrâ Washingtonius, armorum publicorum curatores,⁵ ne impedimenta aliudve, ullo loco, quò hostium navibus aditus esset, deponerent, sæpenumero commonefecerat. At eos serò delicti errorisque poenituit.

Paulo post, Tryonius, dux Anglicus, cum millibus hominum duobus, Novo Eboraco solvit, Republicamque versus Connecticutensem cursum tetendit, ut bellica instrumenta, et apparatus Americanorum ibi deposita, summâque incuriâ

¹ *Animos*, "their affections."

² *Mense*, &c., "in the month of March 1777. General Howe," &c.

³ *Tribuni Bird ductu*, "under the command of Colonel Bird."

⁴ *Haud longe*, the place whither this detachment was ordered was Peekskill, about fifty miles from the city of New-York.

⁵ *Armorum*, &c., by these officers are here meant, "the commissaires;" for *arma* means not only *arms*, but also tools, implements, of any kind; Virgil uses *arma*, in the following line, for the *tackle* and *rigging* of a ship.

"*Colligere arma jubet, validisque incumbere remis.*"

custodita, caperet. Hostes, multis vulneribus acceptis et illatis, pluribusque laboribus et difficultatibus summâ virtute, et patientiâ mirâ, superatis, voti compotes tandem facti: multa, tamen, vulnera accepta, dum sese ad naves recipiebant.

Etsi ver jam ferè exactum fuerat, exercitus, tamen, Britannicus in aciem venire, hostesque prælio lacessere, apparatu castrensi deficiente, nequivit. Hæcce hostium mora, ad bellica instrumenta, apparatusque omnem expediendum parandumque, Washingtonio tempus, otiumque, præbuit. Etsi imperio extra ordinem¹ a civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum Congressu, voce unâ honestatus fuerat, continere,² tamen, eos, qui nomina jam dederant,³ quique stipendia jam penè meruerant,⁴ difficillimum factu reperit.

Ut, tamen, diutiùs apud exercitum manerent, pauci à præfectis suis ægerrimè inducti; plures, tamen, præ ducis amore,⁵ in armis esse, patriamque tuèri et defendere haud gravabantur. Magnum, certe, apud populares⁶ Washingtonii nomen multùm sæpe alias profuit: nunc, autem, quin domum

¹ *Extra ordinem*, "extraordinary power;" or command.

² *Continere*, to keep or hold together.

³ *Nomina jam dederant*, "who had enlisted as soldiers."

⁴ *Quique, &c.*, "and who had now almost completed the term of their enlistments:" see what has been said on the noun *stipendium* in preceding notes.

⁵ *Præ ducis amore*, "out of love for their general."

⁶ *Populares, &c.*, his great reputation, at least, with his countrymen.

abirent, militiamque omninò detrectarent milites satis feliciter obstitit.

Supplementa pluribus provinciis conscripta¹ numerum militum statutum haud exæquaverunt : attamen, dum sese Britanni Novæ Eboraco continebant, multis copiis auxiliariis firmatus Washingtonius. Tunc, demum, castra movit, et haud procul à Brunsvico consedit, castraque est metatus.

Locus, quem castris delegerat, naturâ editus munitusque fuit ; aditusque ad Washingtonii castra hostium copiis adeo difficilis, ut hostes, nisi maximo periculo, appropinquare aut accedere minimè poterant. Hinc,² Cæsareas tuebatur, hinc, autem, exercitûs Britanni motus omnes sedulò servabat. Insidiæ multæ dolique a duce Britanno, ad Washingtonium ex hoc tam commodo tamque idoneo loco eliciendum, incassum struebantur ;³ quare Philadelphiam copiis maritimis aggredi satius visum : quæ pulcherrima urbs, resistentibus fortissimè Americanis, post pugnam longam cruentamque, tandem expugnata.

¹ *Supplementa, &c.*, "the recruits raised in several provinces."

² *Hinc*, "on the one hand," he, (that is, Washington,) protected the Jerseys ; *hinc*, "on the other hand," &c.

³ *Incassum struebantur*, "were in vain laid."

hostes, juxta ac¹ cives Americani longè aliter aestimabant. Error iste, a Washingtonio, quippe qui² multitudinis magnæ speciem³ præbere avebat, consulto fovebatur. Præfectis, in locis, quò hostium copiarum minime accedere poterant, dispositis, comæatus invicem⁴ facillime dabantur. Error, quoque, quo laborabant hostes, de vero militum Americanorum numero, Washingtonium ejusque exercitum ab omni impetu hostili tutum securumque reddidit.

Dum regionem illam passim lustrabantur copiarum colonicarum, Britones populatum exeuntes vexabant, intraque fines exiguos sese continere cgebant. Velitationibus nonnullis duos inter exercitus aliquandiu factis, hiems reliqua traducta est.

Etsi jam antea, hoc libro, satis multa de hujus anni rebus gestis dicta sint, pauca, tamen, disse-rere, et paullo altius quædam repetere, tempus admonuit. Magnæ erant difficultates cum quibus conflictandum erat Washingtonio, ob exercitum sustentandum ac vestiendum. Hæ, autem, non solæ erant quæ heroi nostro, hoc tempore, undique instabant. Pennsylvania et Cæsarea Nova eum enixè et magnoperè flagitabant, ut hostium incursiones a domibus suis propulsaret. His in civitatibus plures fuère, qui damnorum pristino-

¹ *Juxta ac*, "as well as."

² *Quippe qui*, "since," i. e., as one who, as being one who.

³ *Speciem*, "the show," or appearance.

⁴ *Comæatus, &c.*, "communication to and fro."

rum memores, et periculum ob hostium proximitatem capiti¹ aut fortunis timentes, cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam crescere malebant, adeoque præjudicio ac invidiâ cæci fiebant, ut culpâ et incuriâ Washingtonii, omnia mala, quæ obtingebant, evenisse et accidisse aiebant. Qui² leges apud Pennsylvanos, tunc temporis, potestatem ferendi habebant, (eò, quodd, forsitan urbis primariæ captæ³ pigebat,) ut⁴ Washingtonium in hiberna ire, et exercitum sub pellibus,⁵ seu tentoriis, ob frigus brumale, quod jam instabat, collocare et ponere voluisse auditum, multas de eo res dictu fœdas ad Congressum scripserunt, palamque turpia de illo effutire, et prædicare haud dubitabant.

Quæ omnia invictâ quadam animi vi facilimè edomuit, inimicosque fateri tandem coegit, omnia quæ acciderant, nec ab ullo, Deo optimo maximo excepto, provideri,⁶ nec si provisæ essent, prohiberi poterant. Nunc ad res gestas Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo octavo enarrandas nosmetipsos accingamus.

¹ *Capiti*, "their lives."

² *Qui*, &c., "a periphrasis for the Pennsylvania legislature."

³ *Urbis*, &c., "their chief city," viz. Philadelphia, "taken" by the enemy.

⁴ *Ut*, "when (as soon as) it was heard."

⁵ *Pellibus*, "hides" or skins; put here for *tents*; for although the moderns do not construct their tents of hides, yet, to a *Roman* ear, the word is appropriate and customary; inasmuch as, the Romans made their tents, often, of hides. See *Cæsar's Commentaries*, &c.

⁶ *Provideri*, "to be foreseen," anticipated.

Sub anni posterioris¹ finem, ad gravitèr acriter-
que bellandum, heros noster nil infectum² reliquit.
Ut tot milites haberent Americani, quot Britannos
habere jam exploratum compertumque fuerat, ve-
hementissimè a Washingtonio fuit elaboratum.
Quosdam è suo numero selectos, qui unà cum
Washingtoniè exercitûs statum inspicerent, in cas-
tra delegavit Congressus. Rationem,³ eis, exhi-
bendam curavit Washingtonius, quâ omnia, ad ex-
ercitum alendum, vestiendum, armisque ornandum
necessaria, accuratissimè demonstravit. Ut stipen-
dium præfectis, qui de patriâ bonè meruerant, in
posterum⁴ proferretur, ac propagaretur, enixè con-
tendit. Stipendium, ut minus æquo,⁵ præsertim
fide⁶ imminutâ, illos edocuit; mala, item, plurima,
quæ tam præfectis quam militibus gregariis, hocce
bello, communia fuerant; plurimos, etiam, fortes
viros, qui sese⁷ magistratu aut jam abdicaverant,
aut propediem abdicare cogerentur, ob illorum
oculos posuit.

Hæc adeo salutaria monita ed gratiora tam ci-

¹ *Anni posterioris*, the former year, viz., 1777.

² *Infectum*, "undone," unfinished.

³ *Rationem*, "a method," plan, or system.

⁴ *Posterum*, &c., (nempe, *tempus*) "might be prolonged and ex-
tended in future."

⁵ *Ut*, &c., "as being unreasonably small;" literally, "as less
than what was just."

⁶ *Fide*, "(public) credit being impaired;" alluding, doubtless, to
the depreciation of the paper currency.

⁷ *Sese*, &c., "who had already resigned their office," &c.

vibus quam militibus esse debebant, quod stipendii nil sese accepturum autumavit Washingtonius. Rerum¹ Americanarum scriptores gestarum, sub hoc tempus, fœdus cum Gallorum Rege, Ludovico decimo sexto, ictum, enarrabunt. Cujus fœderis nuntio accepto, Britanniamque perlato, Rex, Conciliumque Regni Anglici publicum, sese omnia Americanis, quæ paulo ante abnuerant, concedere et condonare dixere.

Conditionum harum, à Britannis tùm primùm oblatarum, nuncium primum à Tryon, dūce Britanno, qui tunc temporis Eberaco Novo præfuit, accepit Washingtonius. Conditiones istæ, à Britannis demum oblatae, quæ,² si maturè aut tempestivè datæ essent, pacem duas inter gentes procul dubio servassent, propter a Congressu populoque Americano sunt repudiatae.

Eodem fere tempore, Gulielmus Howe, eques³ Britannus, imperio militari sese abdicavit, Britanniamque est reversus. Henricus Clintonius, eques quoque Britannus, qui ei successerat, vix⁴ ad mu-

¹ *Rerum, &c.*, "the writers of the American exploits, will relate that a treaty was made about this time with," &c.

² *Quæ* (scilicet *conditiones*) "which, if they had been made early or seasonably, would have doubtless preserved."

³ *Eques*; by this term is here implied, a *knight*, who, in modern Latinity, is called *miles*, or *eques*. The term is analogous to the English word, *Sir*, as a mark of nobility. Thus, Gulielmus Howe, *eques*, means *Sir William Howe*.

⁴ *Vix, &c.*, "had scarcely set about the performance of his duty, when he was ordered to evacuate Philadelphia."

nia obeunda sese accinxit, cum Philadelphiam vacuefacere jussus fuit. Quâ vacuefactâ, plurimisque levibus pugnis hostibus attritis vexatisque, exercitum Washingtonius, Cæsareâ Novâ, haud longè à mari aliquandiù continebat.

Classis Gallica, cujus expectatio Britannos Philadelphiam vacuefacere coegit, serò¹ ad bellum hostibus inferendum advenit : Eboracum, quoque, Novum expugnare, aut omninò bello appetere, incommodum, et à re longè alienum est visum. Ad propugnaculum ab hostibus ædificatum, et in Insulâ Rhodensi situm, Gallicis et Americanis copiis in unum² collatis, expugnare satius visum.

Quo constituto, Sullivanus, dux Americanus, qui copias pedestres duceret, à Washingtonio est missus. Cum³ paulum abfuit quin hostium opera expugnarentur, classis Britannica in conspectum venit. D'Estaing, Gallus nobilis, qui Ludovici decimi sexti classi præfuit, ut cum hoste quam primùm confliget, naves solvit,⁴ et in altum est proventus : at tempestas tanta subitò coorta, ut classem alteram Eboracum Novum, alteram Bostoniam, sese recipere, navium reficiendarum causâ, coegerit.

Cum classes ambæ è conspectu jam ablatae, et in altum procul à terra provectae fuissent, Sulliva-

¹ Serò, &c., "arrived too late to act on the offensive."

² Unum (scilicet locum) "being united, or combined."

³ Cum, &c. "When the enemies' works were nearly stormed."

⁴ Naves solvit, "set sail, and stood out to sea."

nus, de quo modò meminimus, sperans, navibus¹ Gallicis reducibus, hostiumque copiis maritimis aut captis, aut tempestate disiectis, sese perbrevis hostium opera omnia expugnare posse, propugnaculum² acerrime aggredi et obsidere instituit. Consilio,³ autem, D'Estaing, sese Bostoniam, reficiendæ classis causâ, recipiendi, cognito, in Sullivanii fortis exercitu, querimonie liberæ exaudiri, et à militibus gregariis, in socios,⁴ mali auctores, jactari et rejici coeptæ.

Hæc sententia nonnullis inimica videbatur. Mala attamen, quæ in re tam insperatâ timenda forent, providit⁵ Washingtonii mens cauta, Fayetteque, Gallus prænobilis, imperatorem, hæc in re, plurimum adjuvit. Epistolis nuntiisque multis, super hac re, ultrò citroque missis, ad alia quædam avocabatur Washingtonius.

Sub anni insequentis finem, nempe, anni Christi millesimi septingentesimi septuagesimi octavi, cum plurima jam transacta fuissent, cumque hiems instaret, ad Canadam, Britannicam provinciam, et civitatibus Americanis conterminam, manu magnâ, invadendam, animum appulit Congressus. Colo-

¹ *Navibus*, &c., "the French ships returning."

² *Propugnaculum*, &c., "he resolved to assault, with the utmost vigor, and besiege the enemy's fortress."

³ *Consilio*, &c., "but the design of D'Estaing, of repairing to Boston, for the purpose of refitting his fleet, being known," (*to the Americans in Rhode Island and elsewhere.*)

⁴ *Socios*, "their allies," the French.

⁵ *Providit*, "foresaw the evils," &c.

niarum¹ fœderatarum Americanarum consiliura Congressus erat, anno insequenti, Canadam, ingentibus copiis, terrâ marique simul invadere.

Consilium hocce Canadam invadendi conceptum, et penè perfectum erat, inscio Washingtonio. Ut² ad Benjaminum Franklin, philosophum clarissimum, qui,³ eo tempore, reipublicæ Americanæ, apud Parisios, vicem gerebat, literæ, hâc super re, scriberentur, à Congressu Washingtonio præceptum. At Washingtonii mens provida tantum facinus⁴ tam exiguis copiis suscipere renuit. Quapropter ad Congressum, literas, hâc de re, exaravit, in quibus ab incepto tam periculoso cives dissuasit. Washingtonii, igitur, consilio tandem probato, ab incepto destiterunt, quippè quod plus laboris et periculi, quam gloriæ aut fructûs ullius, habiturum esset.

¹ *Coloniæ*, &c. "It was the design of the Congress of the confederated American colonies." The verbal noun *Congressus*, throughout this work, is, emphatically, and by way of eminence, confined to the Congress of the then colonies, now the United States of North America.

² *Ut*, &c., literally, "it was directed by Congress to Washington that a letter," &c.

³ *Qui*, &c., a periphrasis for an ambassador to the French court.

⁴ *Facinus*; this substantive, from the verb *facio*, is a word of rather an ambiguous import, meaning, sometimes, a generous, gallant, or noble action; and, sometimes, a base deed; it is, however, generally taken in a bad sense.

CAPUT DUODECIMUM.

Spes pacis magnâ securitate Americanorum animos afficit.—Has spes inanes esse ostendit Washingtonius.—Supplementa annua tardissimè præbentur.—Legiones Novæ Cæsareæ conscriptæ Washingtoniî imperia detrectant.—Ad officium attamen perbrevis redeunt.—Cibariorum omnis generis caritas.—Propugnaculum, West-Point nuncupatum, adoriri parat Clintonius.—Ab hoc autem proposito decedens, ad Rempubicam Connecticutensem iter intendere constituit, illamque regionem vastat.

Nunc res anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo nono gestas tempus explicandi. Hic,¹ et insequens annus, nullâ re memorabili gestâ, transiit. Civitates, Gallorum² societate animatæ, hostes, successu desperato, certamen tam iniquum detrectaturos ratæ,³ sægniùs remissiùsque agere cœperunt: has spes inanes esse Washingtonius enixè demonstravit; literis, enim, quas ad Congressum misit, pacem longè abesse, eamque⁴ ab animis hostium prorsus alienam esse, sedulo edocuit.

¹ *Hic, &c.*, "this, and the following year, passed, without any thing worthy of mention being achieved;" the years alluded to here, are 1779, and 1780.

² *Gallorum, &c.*, "encouraged by the alliance of the French."

³ *Ratæ, &c.*, "supposing the enemy, despairing of success, would decline so unequal a contest."

⁴ *Eam, &c.*, "it," that is, peace.

Ut supplementa annua,¹ omniaque, quæ ad exercitum alendum sustentandumque apta forent, quam primùm fierent, pararenturque, summopere institit:² tanta, autem, hominum animos mentesque invaserat securitas,³ ut, monitis tam salutaribus spretis, vix tandèm impelli quivit Congressus, quò imperatorem⁴ milites iterum conscribere jussit. Parata,⁵ quæ ad bellum anno insequenti gerendum necessaria fuere, tardissime procedebant; et⁶ cum exercitum in armis esse, bellumque hostibus inferre oportuit, nihil aliud quam parata decretaque nonnulla, ad milites scribendos, factum est. Aerarium quoque ad summum inopiæ deductum: quæ res imprimis magnas in exercitu difficultates concitasse videtur.

Quin imo, legiones Novâ Cæsareâ conscriptæ, Washingtonii imperio non audientes, quum iter facere, seseque cum alterâ exercitus parte conjungere jubebantur, prorsus abnuebant. Quo factò, Maxwell, dux Americanus, literas ad Washingtonium mittendas curavit, in quibus⁷ eum certio-

¹ *Supplementa annua*, "recruits for the year."

² *Summopere institit*, "he vehemently insisted."

³ *Securitas*, "indifference," carelessness, apathy.

⁴ *Imperatorem, &c.*, "to direct the commander-in-chief, (Washington,) again to enlist soldiers."

⁵ *Parata, &c.*, "the preparations which were making for conducting the war, the following year," that is, 1780.

⁶ *Et, &c.*, "and, when the army ought to have been in the field, and in a condition to act on the offensive."

⁷ *In quibus*, (scilicet *literis*), "in which letter." N.B. *Littera* in

fecit, legionum earum præfectos omnes, tribuno suo dixisse,¹ “nisi Cæsareæ Novæ consilium publicum querelis injuriisque suis remedium finemque posuerit, sese triduo imperio militari, quod à Congressu acceperant, procul dubio abdicaturos.”

At Washingtonius, qui infortunia malaque plurima, quæ exercitus Americanus, mirâ cum patientiâ, diù perpressus fuerat, probè sciebat, præfectorum² istorum consilio temerario vehementissimè fuit commotus; quanquam, enim, exercitus querimonias justas esse cognovit, mala, tamen, quæ in patriam³ manatura ex tam temerariâ tamque inconsultâ ducum sententiâ forent, animo cauto planè jam prospiciebat.

Itaque, rem tantam animo diù secum ipse volutans, literas, quas earum legionum præfectis exhibeat, ad Maxwell, de quo modò mentionem fecimus, misit; quibus in literis, amici⁴ ducisque vice fungens, militibus præfectisque Americanis superbiam⁵ insitam, virtutemque⁶ quam sæpenumerò

the plural, means a single letter or epistle, written from one person to another, on any business, or occasion.

¹ *Dixisse, &c.*, “had told their colonel, that they, unless,” &c.

² *Præfectorum, &c.*, “by the rash measures of those officers,” (of the New-Jersey regiments.)

³ *Patriam, &c.*, “which would flow upon his country.”

⁴ *Amici, &c.*, “acting in the capacity of their friend and general.”

⁵ *Superbiam*, this noun is here taken, as in many passages in the best classic writers, for that loftiness of soul, and contempt of baseness, which should ever constitute the most prominent trait in the character of those who follow the profession of arms.

⁶ *Virtutemque*, “valor,” bravery.

arduis in rebus jam antea præstiterant, concitare est conatus. "Nil," inquit, "quod mihi unquam accidit, tam graviter me pigebat, quam charta a præfectis istis ad consilium Novæ Cæsareæ publicum missa."

Ut paucis absolvam, præfectos illos, quanquam pertinacissimè in sententiâ aliquandiu perstiterant, mira Washingtonii affabilitas, constantia, comitasque sermonis, ad munia¹ officiumque suum per brevi redire coegerunt. Mihi quidem in primis difficile videtur, constantiorne² in civium effrenam libidinem licentiamque coercendo, an contra hostes asiæ pugnando fortior fuerit, dignoscere.

Ad hanc præfectorum nonnullorum defectionem, aliud accessit malum; exercitus, nempe, Americanus, non vestibus modò idoneis, verum etiam victu necessario indigebat. Annus, etiam, messes largas, frugesque amplas, libertatis propugnatoribus invidebat. Agricolaë, porrò, vomerem³ in gladium convertere sæpe cogebantur; fides,⁴ quoque, publica adeo infirma erat, ut nihili penderetur; adeo, denique, magnis difficultatibus circumventus erat Washingtonius, ut cibaria quædam, exer-

¹ *Munia*, "their duties," or employment.

² *Constantiorne*, &c., "whether he may have been more uniform in restraining, &c., or braver in fighting, &c."

³ *Vomerem*, the ploughshare; that is, to abandon agricultural pursuits, and assume the habits and costume of a soldier; a common figure.

⁴ *Fides publica*, "the public credit;" alluding to the depreciation of the paper-currency.

citibus alendi causâ, magistratus poscere, necessitate temporum dirâ, sæpe coactus. Aliâs, cibarium inopiâ, manipulos diversas in regiones qui² victum necessarium vi et armis pararent, mittere cogeatur.

Subsidium³ hocce tandem quoque defecit; regiones, enim, exercitui proximæ, victum militibus necessarium ministrare prorsûs abnegarunt. Multi, enim, coloni Americani, Britannorum sociorumque sævitâ excitati, et Washingtonii comitate et lemitate capti affectique, omnia ad victum necessaria ultro⁴ dedere. Washingtonio, igitur, quem antehac tutorem defensoremque populares⁵ duxerunt, aut exercitum dimittendi, aut vi et armis cibaria parandi, necessitas dira imponebatur. Exercitus⁶ eum cibaria, cives libertatis bonorumque defensionem poposcere.

Exercitus necessitudinibus subvenire, civesque injuriâ non afficere, in primis arduum videbatur. Disciplinam, porro, militarem apud exercitum, li-

1 *Magistratus*, &c., "to demand, or call upon the magistrates for certain provisions, for the purpose," &c.

2 *Qui*, &c. (scilicet *manipuli*) "which (detachment) should procure."

3 *Subsidium*, "succor," that is, the mode of procuring supplies, by making forcible requisitions on the citizens.

4 *Utro*, "of their own accord," spontaneously; that is, without any compulsion, or restraint.

5 *Populares*, "his countrymen."

6 *Exercitus*, &c., "the army called upon him for provisions, the citizens for the protection of their liberty and property."

beris¹ ex hominibus, maximâ ex parte, conflatum, difficillimum semper fuit: apud exercitum omnibus necessariis rebus nudum expertemque, vix mortaliū est. In hac rerum difficultate, ita sese gessit Washingtonius, ut militibus, juxta ac civibus carissimus sit factus. Nulla, itaque, res memorabilis, exercitu tam nudo, tamque malè necessariis omnibus rebus instructo,² geri poterat.

Hostes, contra, qui Novum jam Eboracum aliasque regiones impunè tenebant, et, quocumque libuit,³ liberrimè vagabantur, omnibus rebus necessariis plenè ornati instructique, hominum multitudine longè præstabant,⁴ atque terrorem maximum, quacumque incedebant, incolis incutiebant. Hæcce militum inæqualitas⁵ ad flumen Hudson clarissimè est perspecta; quum, enim, duo exercitus castra movere cæpissent, Britanni flumen transjicere, copiasque in unum⁶ conferre facillimè poterant, Americani, autem, ob numerum exiguum, nil magnum ordiri, neque longiùs a castris prodire audebant.

¹ *Liberis, &c.*, "composed, in a great measure, of freemen." It was, most assuredly, eminently difficult to restrain such an army, and reduce it to habits of military discipline.

² *Instructo*, "furnished," provided, or equipt.

³ *Quocumque libuit*, "whithersoever they pleased," or had a mind.

⁴ *Præstabant*, "exceeded (*the Americans*) by far, in the number of men."

⁵ *Hæcce militum inæqualitas*, "this (*numerical*) disparity of the soldiers."

⁶ *Unum, (locum)* "into one place or body;" to unite them.

Locum propugnaculumque non procul à Nove Eboraco positum, vulgò West-Point dictum, incolumem¹ servare vehementissimè avebat Washingtonius. Ut locus iste servari incolumis posset, manipulos, civitatibus multis, ob periculi instantis magnitudinem, petentibus, necessariò denegare cogebatur. Ineunte anno,² Henricus Clintonius, eques Anglicanus, qui summam imperii jam tenebat, quasi locum illum adorturus esset, castra movit: at quò magis locum Americanis tam utilem aggredi videbatur Clintonius, eo magis animum intendit Washingtonius, ut locus iste quàm munitissimus esset; locoque illo perbrevis munimentis et præsidio firmo ab omni impetu hostili tuto facto, Clintonius, dux Britannus, ab oppugnatione destitit, et ad Rempublicam Connecticutensem iter intendere constituit.

Quà in regione, pulcherrimas multas urbes, et oppida, partim incendit, partim diruit, partim expugnavit. Washingtonius, autem, qui rerum magnarum servandarum causâ, parva amittere, et negligere instituit, non plus auxilii, regionum incolis earum, per quas iter hostes faciebant, quàm quod ad hostium vim prohibendam satis foret, ferre pot-

¹ *Incolumem*, "safe:" this adjective has regard to the gender of the noun *locus*, rather than to that of *propugnaculum*; for, the masculine is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine is more worthy than the neuter; but in things without life, the neuter is generally preferred; but not always: See the sentence in hand.

² *Ineunte anno*, "in the beginning of the year," &c.

uit. Etsi nihil magnum tam exiguâ manu gerere poterat, vigilantia, tamen, Washingtonii tanta fuit, ut hostes, quacumque ratione poterat, vexare haud destitit.—Ludovicus¹ decimus sextus, Gallorum rex, Americanorum partes amplexus, eos militibus, navibus, et pecuniâ plurimùm adjuvit.

¹ *Ludovicus, &c.* Louis the Sixteenth, king of France, having espoused the side of the Americans; the generous and seasonable aid afforded by this monarch to the Americans, ought ever to command and secure the applause and gratitude of all lovers of the rights of man.

CAPUT DECIMUM TERTIUM.

Incipit annus Christi millesimus septingentesimus octogesimus primus, secumque affert seditionem gravem legionis Pennsylvaniae militum.—Ad officium tandem seditionis isti milites redeunt.—Bellum in Carolina acerrime gestum.—Prælium Guilfordiense.—Eboraci apud Virginienses obsidio.—Comitis Cornwallis exercitusque Britannici deductio.—Magna apud Americanos lætitia.

FORTASSE haud longè a re nostrâ alienum erit, quas res Americani, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo octogesimo primo, præstiterunt, paucis disserere. Anno superiore, nihil memorabile gestum. Hic, autem, annus, de quo nunc agimus, seditionem gravem apud milites legionis¹ Pennsylvaniae secum attulit. Die Januarii primo, tredecim millia militum legionis istius, in seditionem apertam erupere: ad Congressum sese processuros, et, nisi injuriis remedium satisfactionemque impetrassent, militiam penitus detrectaturos dictitantes.

Wayne, dux Americanus, qui legioni isti præerat, seditionem compescere² incassum nitebatur. Om-

¹ *Legionis, &c.*, "of the Pennsylvania regiment," or line; who were generally natives of Ireland, and, although not bound to America by the accidental tie of birth, yet were inferior to none in valor, or in ardor for the cause of liberty.

² *Seditionem compescere*, "to quell the mutiny."

nes Princetoniæ versus, unâ cum sex tormentis¹ majoribus bellicis, iter facere cœperunt. Omnium, quæ postulârunt, literis scriptis, ad Congressum rationes² miserunt; Quibus in literis petebant, ut stipendium, sibi jam diu debitum, è vestigio³ penderetur; utque stipendium in posterum omnibus, qui nomina⁴ profiteri perseverarent, saluum præstaretur.⁵

Legionis Pennsylvaniensis præfecti, Congressus pars quædam, et de consilio Pennsylvaniensi publico delegati nonnulli, seditiosos milites istos in gratiam cum præfectis reducere conabantur. Etsi horum postulata justissima erant, tamen, dum in seditione apertâ continuarent, nil his concedendum jure posse Washingtonius duxit; quodd si eorum postulatis venia aut licentia ulla daretur, exemplum pessimum disciplinæ militari exhiberetur. Ut brevis sim, seditiosi tandem ad officium redire inducebantur: hostes, interea, ut regis Britannici partes milites isti Pennsylvanienses amplecterentur, nil infectum⁶ aut intentatum reliquere: at, hi, contra,

¹ *Tormentis, &c.*, by this are here meant, cannon, or field-pieces.

² *Rationes*, "an account of their demands."

³ *E vestigio*, "forthwith," instantly.

⁴ *Qui nomina, &c.*, "who should continue to enlist," or remain in the service.

⁵ *Salvum præstaretur*, "should be secured," or guaranteed.

⁶ *Infectum*, "undone," "unfinished:" Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, offered these mutineers very advantageous terms, if they would join the British army; but they, only desirous of a redress of grievances, spurned

etsi præfectorum suorum imperio parere recusabant, hostium tamen conatus conditionesque ab eis sibi oblatas statim respuebant.

De his militibus Pennsylvaniensibus, deque eâ seditione satis jam dictum puto : nunc ad rem, et heroa nostrum revertamur. Cum hostes haud procul a Washingtonii villâ fundoque¹ bellum gererent, ad montem Vernonium milites nonnullos, qui recentia cibaria petant, exposuerunt. Multorum, qui antea postulata hostium talia concedenda non putabant, ædificia cremabantur. Id ne malum accideret, Washingtonii villicus et dispensator hostium postulata concedenda esse censuit.

Quod² cum Washingtonius comperit, villicum suum graviter objurgavit, et dixisse fertur, " sese ædificia sua omnia comburi, quàm auxilium ullum de fundo³ suo ad hostes asportari aut deferri, maluisse." Ad priores omnes difficultates Washingtonii hæc quoque nova accessit.

Hocce anno, bellum acerrimè in Carolinâ gerere

his offers, and actually seized and detained the persons sent by him to effect this object; some of whom were subsequently hanged as spies.

¹ *Villâ fundoque*, "his country-seat and farm," situate on the Potomac, and called Mount Vernon, in honor of a British admiral of that name, under whom our hero's brother had served.

² *Quod*, &c., "which, (that is, that his steward had supplied the enemy with provisions from his estate at Mount Vernon,) when he discovered."

³ *Fundo*, a farm, with a house attached: thus, Horace, "*Agro cum lare fundus*," "a farm with a suitable house."

instituunt Britanni. Cum diù, atque Marte vario,¹ pugnatum esset, exercitus, tandem, ambo, certamen, loco, vulgò Guilford apud Carolinienses dicto; inière. Britannos Cornwallia, comes² Anglicus, Americanos, autem, Greene, ducebat. Prælium istud, de quo nunc agitur, decimo quinto Martii mensis die, anno³ supra dicto, commissum; at disciplina militaris, quæ Britanni tunc temporis gentes omnes superabant, tandem evicit;⁴ itaque penitus fusi fugatique sunt Americani, et omnes in partes disjecti.⁵

Quo prælio facto, Cornwallia, comes Anglicus, Virginiam versus iter tendere instituit. Henricus, autem, Clintonius, eques⁶ Britannus, qui, tempore eo, copiis omnibus Britanni regis, his in regionibus, præfuit, auxilii ad Cornwallia nihil mittere poterat; quippe qui, Washingtonium Eboracum novum è vestigio⁷ adorturum, verebatur; nihil, porro ad

¹ *Marte vario*, "various successa."

² *Comes*, an earl, or count, is so called in modern Latin.

³ *Anno*, the year above mentioned, that is, 1781.

⁴ *Evicit*, "prevailed."

⁵ *Disjecti*, "scattered in all directions."

⁶ *Eques*, a knight, called usually, Sir Henry Clinton.

⁷ *E vestigio*, "forthwith." Whether the design of Washington to attack New-York, at this period, was real or feigned, is not, perhaps, perfectly ascertained; the good effects, however, resulting to the American cause, from the continual alarm under which Sir Henry Clinton labored for the safety of New-York, were highly auspicious to the successful termination of the contest between both nations; inasmuch as Sir Henry was prevented from detaching any succor to Lord Cornwallia; for had he sent any, his lordship would have received such an augmentation of force as would have enabled

eum decipiendum a Washingtonio fuit prætermis-
sum crebrisque castorum mutationibus, Clintonium
formidine perpetuâ exagitavit. Cornwallis, inte-
rea, oppidulum apud Virginienses, Eboracum vulgò
nuncupatum, cepit, expugnavitque, nullo fere re-
sistente; quem, tamen, subsequebatur duobus cum
hominum millibus, La Fayette, Gallus prænobilis,
qui, motuum¹ hostilium observandorum causâ, a
Washingtonio fuerat præmissus.

Sub Sextilis finem, De Grasse, comes Gallicus,
qui classi Ludovici decimi sexti præpositus fuerat,
cum triginta navibus longis, in conspectum venit.
Agmina socia, ad oppidulum Eboracum apud Vir-
ginienses obsidendum, partim terrâ, partim mari
procedebant. Copiæ omnes, nonnullis militibus
Virginiensibus, quos Nelsonius, dux Americanus
ducebat, receptis, ad duodecim hominum millia,
vigesimo Septembris die, ut Eboracum expugna-
rent, ubi Cornwallis cum exercitu suo consederat,
maximo studio, accingebantur. Classis, insuper,
Gallica, quam De Grasse ducebat, eodem fere
tempore, in conspectum venit, et ne commeatus,²
aut auxilium ullum hostibus afferri poterat, sedulò
prohibuit.

him to bid defiance to, if not to capture, any combination of force
which France or America could at that time oppose to him.

¹ *Motuum*, &c., "for the purpose of watching the movements of
the enemy."

² *Commeatus*, "provisions;" this noun properly signifies a pass-
ing to and fro, a communication.

Primo obsidionis die, Scammellius,¹ tribunus Americanus, præfectus egregius, mortem pulcherrimam obiit. Sub idem tempus, Cornwallis, literas, ab Henrico Clintonio, equite, accepit, quibus in literis, certior factus est,² "Digbyum ducem Anglicum navalem, ad oras Americanas, cum navibus longis quibusdam appulisse ;³ præfectosque omnes Britannos, auxilium ad eum quam primum mittere constituisse." Quibus literis perlectis, non cunctandum sibi censuit Cornwallis, quin ad fortiter resistendum sese illic accingeret.

Die Octobris decimo, agmina socia⁴ exercitus Britannici propugnacula et opera expugnare contendebant ; hostes, interim, haud timidi resistunt : maximâ vi et virtute utrinque certatur. Dum hæc geruntur, Cochranus,⁵ præfectus Britannus, cum literis alteris à Clintonio ad Cornwallis est missus. Fortis ille præfectus, quò intenderat, incolumis pervenit, classemque Gallicam navigio aperto, evitavit. Eodem, quo Americani Gallicque, oppidulum Eboracum expugnare cœperant die, literas

¹ *Scammellius* ; Colonel Scammel, an American officer of uncommon merit, who was mortally wounded, and taken prisoner.

² *Certior factus, &c.* "He, (Cornwallis,) was informed that Admiral Digby," &c.

³ *Appulisse*, had arrived on the American coast, with some ships of war.

⁴ *Agmina socia*, "the allied troops" (of France and America.)

⁵ *Cochranus*. This was Major Cochran of the British army, who had been sent by Sir Henry Clinton, with the duplicate of his letter to Lord Cornwallis.

a Clintonio ad Cornwallis missas tradidit, et statim fere interficitur. Obsessores,¹ interim, Charonta,² navem longam Britannicam, armis ignivomis incenderunt.

Comitem Cornwallis sub hoc tempus, monitum fuisse ferunt, ut, relicto Eboraco, salutis suae exercitusque³ receptu celeri⁴ consulat. Quod si sese recipere cepisset Cornwallis, et si exercitus ejus fugatus, aut captus fuisset, nobilis istius ducis temeritas magis reprehendenda, quàm virtus aut fortitudo in graviter seque exercitumque defendendo, laudanda videretur. Undecimo obsidionis die, obsessores propius accedere coeperunt; interim sociorum vis crescere, Britannorumque virtus indies minui coepit.

Tandem, autem, vulneribus multis datis acceptisque, Cornwallis, aut exercitum dedendi, aut communi omnium salutis, fugâ, consulendi, necessitatem sibi impositam videbat. Quocirca, multa secum ipse volvens, ad extremum, cum exercitu recedere, si fieri potuit, decrevit. Navigia, igitur, quam plurima statim fieri, omniaque, quae ad exercitum transportandum opus esset, parari jussit. Summo silentio omnia gerebantur. In

¹ *Obsessores*, "the besiegers," viz. the French and American troops.

² *Charonta*, "the Charon," of forty-four guns, set on fire by the artillery of the besiegers, who, likewise, fired mortars.

³ *Exercitus*, a genitive case, depending on *saluti* implied.

⁴ *Receptu celeri*, "by a speedy retreat."

refertis, in subsidium Cornwallis devenit ; at, postquam deditionem factam esse accepit,¹ Novum versus Eboracum cursum denuò intendit.

In re tam lætâ, gaudium patriæ amatorum celandum, aut reprimendum haud censuit Washingtonius : omnes, enim, ad unum, præfectos, militesque, pro concione, ob virtutem et patientiam invictam, quam sæpenumerò arduis in rebus præstiterant, summopere laudavit. Supplicationem, quoque, Deo optimo maximo, qui Americanos tam insigniter adjuverat, decrevit ; edixitque, ut omnes, Deo, ob hoc tantum beneficium, gratias ex animo² haberent. Washingtonius, autem, valde nitebatur, ut captivi³ summâ cum humanitate tractarentur. Per tres provincias, Virginiam, nempe, Terram Mariæ,⁴ et Pennsylvaniam, ejus jussu distributi cibariis⁵ eisdem, quibus exercitus Americanus, vescebantur.

Gratiæ maximæ Washingtonio, Rochambeau

¹ *Accepit*, "he heard," or understood.

² *Ex animo*, "from their heart ;" that they should return hearty thanks.

³ *Captivi*, &c., "that the prisoners should be treated with the greatest humanity." The noun *humanity* in English, has not precisely the same meaning as the Latin word *humanitas* ; as *humanitas*, from *homo*, implies a combination of those qualities which tend to the perfection of human nature.

⁴ *Terram Mariæ*, the land of Mary, that is, "Maryland."

⁵ *Cibariis*, &c., "were fed on the same provisions as the American army."

comiti Gallico,¹ itemque præfectis et militibus cunctis ob virtutem eximiam à Congressu agebantur: itemque decretum fit, ut, in sempiternam rei memoriam, columna marmorea Eboraci statueretur, societatem Galliam inter et Civitates fœderatas Americanas posteris tradens. Washingtonius, autem, Eboracum Novum versus² exercitum ducere decrevit; ubi, quoniam urbem, istam expugnare nequiverat, in hiberna cum exercitu secessit.

¹ *Comiti Gallico*, "a French Count;" usually called Count De Rochambeau.

² *Versus*, "towards."

CAPUT DECIMUM QUARTUM.

Carletonius, Eques Anglicus, Novum Eboracum, summam imperii gerens, advenit.—Certiores facit Washingtonium Congressumque, de pace apud Parisios agi fuisse coeptum.—Pax inter Regem Britannicum Coloniasque Americanas.—Franklinii elogium.—Bello confecto, novæ, propter militum stipendia, turbæ excitantur.—Fortitudo Washingtonis inque patriam amor.

QUINTO Maii die, anno millesimo septingentesimo octogesimo secundo ab Christo nato, Guyus Carletonius, eques Anglicus, Eboracum Novum advenit, qui à rege Britanno summam imperii acceperat. Statim atque¹ ad oras Americanas appulit, Washingtonium Congressumque certiores fecit, "de pace apud Parisios agi cœptum fuisse." Copiæ, interea Anglicæ, præsidia omnia, quæ tenebant in Carolinâ Australi, et Georgiâ, deseruere,² et Eboracum Novum sese conferre constituerunt, De pace duas inter Nationes, sub mensis Novembris finem, anno supra scripto, tandem Lutetiæ

¹ *Statim atque, &c.*, "as soon as he arrived on the American coast, he informed Congress and Washington, that" &c.

² *Deseruere, &c.*, "abandoned all the posts, which they had possessed in South Carolina and Georgia." Although the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in Virginia, did not put an immediate termination to hostilities, yet it convinced the British ministry of the impracticability of subjugating America.

Parisiorum conventum erat :¹ quâ factâ pace, rex Britannus Colonias omnes Americanas liberas, et sui juris² esse agnovit et confessus est.

Unus ex eis, qui pacem duas inter gentes conciliabant, fuit Benjaminus Franklinus, utriusque juris Doctor, et in philosophiâ præclarus. Hic vir egregius, decimo septimo Januarii mensis die, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo et sexto, Bostoniæ apud Novanglos,³ natus fuit. Philadelphiam adhuc puer demigravit, ubi ingenio simul ac industriâ bonorum omnium laudes adeptus est. Juvenibus quibusdam ingenuis sibi adscitis, Franklinus societates literarias plurimas instituit, quæ Bostoniam, Eboracum Novum, aliasque⁴ ad urbes, paulatim serpsere.

Anno millesimo septingentesimo vigesimo quinto ab Christo nato, Franklinus Britanniam devenit, ibique aliquandiu commorabatur. Belli initio, Franklinus, pacem,⁵ quàm duellum malebat. Februario Mense, anno millesimo septingentesimo

¹ *Conventum erat*, "it had been agreed upon," an impersonal verb.

² *Sui juris*, "at their own disposal;" in other words, independent, and sovereign.

³ *Novanglos*, in New-England; literally, among the New-Englanders. This celebrated philosopher was born in Boston, on the 17th January, 1706, and died in Philadelphia, on the 7th April, 1790, in the 85th year of his age.

⁴ *Aliasque, &c.*, "and to other cities:" the penetration of Franklin, in the institution of these literary societies, is fully evinced by the practical good resulting to the community, from them.

⁵ *Pacem, &c.*, "preferred peace to war."

septuagesimo septimo, qui pacem¹ Britanniam inter et civitates foederatas Americanas conciliaret, à Congressu missus est : quod negotium sibi à Congressu creditum, mirâ facilitatē,² industriâ et prudentiâ confecit.

Septuagesimum annum agens, ad Gallicæ studium et scientiam linguæ animum appulit. Valetudine firmâ multos per annos usus, podagrâ ad extremum laborans, patriam revisit ; ubi, munia multa, civium causâ, jam senex obivit ; at valetudine in pejus quotidie ruente, muniis³ omnibus sese abdicavit, privatusque⁴ aliquandiu degit. Tandem, octogesimum quintum agens annum, die Aprilis⁵ septimo, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo et nonagesimo, fato⁶ functus est. Franklinii ingenium, amorque in patriam, nomen ejus celeberrimum meritò fecêre. Ejus, porro, vita, juvenes Americanos ad facinora præclara⁷ incitare

¹ *Qui pacem, &c.*, "who should procure peace between Britain ;" i. e. in order to procure peace.

² *Facilitate*, by this noun is not so much here understood, *easiness*, as that facility of access and deportment, for which Dr. Franklin was so remarkable.

³ *Muniis, &c.*, "he resigned all his (public) offices or employments."

⁴ *Privatus*, "as a private individual ;" without being in any office.

⁵ *Aprilis, &c.*, "on the seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety."

⁶ *Fato*, "fate," literally, "he discharged fate ;" or, rather, the decrees of fate or destiny ; that is, "he died."

⁷ *Facinora præclara*, "illustrious deeds."

debet : quippè qui, sine claris ullis natalibus, animi tantummodò vi quâdam, claritudinem summam est assecutus.

Hocce in bello, octoginta hominum millia Americani, Britanni verò quadrigena millia, amiserunt. Talis, porrò, belli hujus exitus fuit, quod Columbi terram inter orbis terrarum nationes posuit.

Bello jam confecto, exercitum dimittere Congressum oportebat. Civitates, autem, militibus fortibus, qui martia ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, stipendia¹ tam meritò debita persolvere nequibant : quique animam, ob patriæ amorem, si opus fuerit, effundere haud timebant, sine præmio aut mercede ullâ, domum jam erant dimittendi.

Literæ, auctoris nomine celato, per castra Americana, tumultûs² causâ excitandi, sedulò circumferebantur. Washingtonius, qui tunc in castris erat, periculum providebat, ac nequis literis ex istis tumultus aut seditio oriretur, sedulò cavebat. Consilio,³ itaque, præfectorum convocato, mala, quæ

¹ *Stipendia*, from the noun *stipo*, is, emphatically, the pay or wages given to such as serve in war: hence, the expression, *merere* or *mereri stipendium*, "to serve in war."

² *Tumultûs*, &c., "for the purpose of exciting a mutiny." These anonymous letters, while they discovered the utmost turpitude in the authors, redounded admirably, to the address, vigilance and patriotism of Washington, who appeased those tumultuous feelings both in officers and privates, they were so well calculated to excite.

³ *Consilio*, &c., "a meeting of the officers being, therefore, convoked." Washington, like a real patriot, instead of availing himself of the favorable occasion here presented, of becoming despotic, was only solicitous to quell the excitement of the troops.

ex proposito tam temerario oritura credebat, demonstravit. Fortitudo ejus amorque in patriam, nunquam aliàs magis, quàm hâc in re, enituère. Cum tumultum istum suum in commodum convertere potuisset, cumque rex aut tyrannus fieri perfacile licuisset, Washingtonius, tamen, civium libertatem et jura duntaxat respiciens, militum animos lenibat, civiumque libertatem integram et inviolatam servabat.

CAPUT DECIMUM QUINTUM.

Exercitui Americano valedicit Washingtonius.—Novum Eboracum vacuefaciunt Britanni.—Washingtonius, Annapolim profectus, diploma militare suum Congressui tradit.—Washingtonii laudes.—Ad montem Vernonium properat.—Vite domi ratio.—Mons Vernonijs depingitur.—Præses primus Washingtonius electus est.—Iurejurando, ad munus suum pertinente, Novi Eboraci sese obstringit.—In ærario pecunia deficit.—Inter cives, de novâ reipublicâ formâ, dissensiones exoriuntur.

DIE secundo mensis Novembris, exercitus omnis Americanus dimittendus erat.¹ Die illo, Washingtonius, præfectis cunctis militibusque valedixit. Mensis ejusdem vigesimo quinto die, exercitus Britannus Eboracum Novum vacuum reliquit, in eamque urbem paulo post, Washingtonius ingressus est, summo cum consensu lætitiâque civium omnium, paucis tantummodò exceptis, qui, republicâ turbatâ, omnia, quàm otium malunt. Exercitu dimisso, Washingtonius Annapolim profectus, ut diplomate sibi à Congressu, belli initio, dato, sese abdicaret: quâ imperii abdicatione à Con-

¹ *Dimittendus erat*, "was to be disbanded." Washington displayed the greatest address in discharging so meritorious and expensive an army, without being able to remunerate them, in any degree, for those gallant services, which effected the independence of a large continent.

gressu palam acceptâ, Washingtonius à Consilio civitatum foederatarum omnium Americanarum publico conditor¹ alter tutorque reipublicæ judicatus est. Eo præsentē, pericula multa, et mala, quæ sæpenumerò perpassi, inter semetipsos recensēbant ;² libertatis, quam nemo bonus,³ nisi cum animâ simul amittit, pacisque,⁴ Washingtonii dexterâ maximè partæ, animis gratissimis recordabantur. Washingtonium stupebant, major altiorque qui privatus videbatur, (quippe qui imperium libentissimè deposuerat, cum tenere facillimè potuisset) quàm quum exercitum victorem imperator duceret. Diploma Washingtonio à Congressu datum, quod eis nunc reddidit à quibus fuerat acceptum, hic subjiciendum putavimus: "Coloniarum foederatarum delegati, GEORGIO WASHINGTONIO salutem dicentes, eum copiarum omnium, quæ jam vel conscriptæ sunt, vel olim conscribentur, ducem et imperatorem constituere."—Quod diploma, à Peytonio Randolph Congressûs præside, et Carolo Thompson à secretis, decimo septimo Junii

¹ *Conditor, &c.*, "a second founder and guardian of the republic." If those who originally established the American Colonies, merited applause, most assuredly, Washington was entitled to equal renown, who secured the liberties and rights of those colonies, after their settlement.

² *Recensēbant*, "they recounted," reviewed.

³ *Nemo bonus*, "no good man," that is, no man of probity or honor.

⁴ *Pacisque, &c.*, "and the peace, acquired, chiefly, by Washington's valor."

die, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo quinto, signatum scriptumque, Washingtonio traditum. Tempore, quo diploma hocce accepit Washingtonius, coloniis fœderatis¹ auxilii externi spes nulla; sine armis militaribus² erant, sine propugnaculis, navibus, copiis bello exercitatis, præfectisque³ rei militaris peritis. Imperio accepto, Washingtonius vitam supplicio summo, rem autem publicationi, obnoxiam fecit. Quantas res pro patriâ gessit! quanta, denique, mala, pro libertate communi certans, æquo animo subiit! Si Camenæ omnes, si facundia et suadela ipsa mihi centum ora, vocem ferream, linguamque Cicero-nem ipsum eloquio vincentem, darent, haudquaquam Washingtonii laudem, tam multis et variis meritis dignam, memorare aut prædicare possum. Res ejus gestæ majores sunt, quàm ut sermone pedestri dignè scribantur. Maronis doctiloqui, aut vatis Mæonii,⁴ musam ingeniumque postulant.

Washingtonius jam ad montem Vernonium properabat, ubi à conjuge piâ, vicinis, famulis, servisque

¹ *Coloniis fœderatis, &c.*, (scilicet, erat,) "the United Colonies had no hope of foreign assistance."

² *Armis militaribus*, "military arms;" the implements of war. The noun *arma* signifies, the tools or instruments of any art, trade, or avocation: thus, Virgil, *Cerealia arma*, "the utensils of husbandry."

³ *Præfectisque, &c.*, "and (without) officers skilled in the art of war."

⁴ *Vatis*, the Meonian Bard, that is, Homer, so called from Mæonia or Lydia, his country according to some.

lætissimè est acceptus, et, habitu militari deposito, gladium vomere libentissimè commutavit. Agriculturâ maximè delectabatur. Fundo ad Vernonium montem posito, præcipuè occupabatur, qui triticum, poma terrestria, linum, multos, præterea, pecudum, jumentorumque greges, quotannis ex-tulit.¹ Eo inspectante, pannos² varios fabricaverunt ejus servi, et vestium satis ad vestiendum ferè mille hominum, singulos in annos,³ fecerunt. Peregrini omnes, qui Americam septentrionalem peragrarare instituerunt, Washingtonium semper visebant. Canes multos circum se alebat, et unâ cum familiaribus quibusdam, tunc temporis⁴ Alexandriae degentibus, nonnunquam venabatur. Vitam⁵ ejus moderabatur temperantia : diluculo primo, è lecto surgere solebat, totoque die rebus rusticis absumpto, horam⁶ circiter nonam dormitum⁷ ivit. Hæc facere haud destitit, nisi cum hospitum præsentia eum prohibebat. Mensa ejus saluberrimis cibus

¹ *Extulit*, (scilicet, *qui fundus*,) (which farm at Mount Vernon) produced, or brought forth, &c.

² *Pannos*, cloths of various kinds.

³ *Singulos in annos*, "each," or "every year."

⁴ *Tunc temporis*, &c., "then residing at Alexandria," not far from Mount Vernon.

⁵ *Vitam*, &c., "temperance regulated his life." The deponent verb *moderor*, governs the accusative or dative case. It is derived from the noun *modus*, and, in import, is equivalent to *medium status*, "I set," or "appoint bounds or limits to any thing."

⁶ *Horam*, &c., "about nine of the clock" (in the evening.)

⁷ *Dormitum*, the former supine, placed after *ivit*, a verb of motion, as grammarians, usually, account for it. The position, however, is not accurate; it is a verbal noun, governed by *ad*, understood.

vinoque instruebatur ; attamen, victu simplici, ut plurimum, utebatur, vinique minimè bibax fuit. Academiam Alexandriae munificentissimè instituendam curavit. Pauperibus benefacere haud cessavit ; instar, enim, solis, mundum universum beneficio afficere volebat.

Hic, autem, non alienum videtur, locum, herois nostri præsentiâ celebratum, paucis¹ depingere. Vernonijs mons, ripâ² Virginiensi Potomac fluminis, ubi duo milliaria latum, pulcherrimè situs est. Mons iste acclivis pedibus³ ducentis mare superat, cujus⁴ fastigium jugera decem continet, et in medio, simplicitate augustâ, villa apparet.⁵ Domûs frons, quæ⁶ flumini contraria, porticu nonaginta sex pedes longâ, et viginti altâ, decoratur. Alæ nemoribus fruticibusque variis ornantur ; prospectus à fronte in agros valdè delectat ; sylva, insuper, parva, quæ secundùm⁷ ripas fluminis Potomac pertinet, Anglicanas, et Americanas bestias, tam⁸ fe-

¹ *Paucis*, (scilicet, *verbis*,) "briefly," in a few words.

² *Ripâ*, &c., "on the Virginia bank of the river Potomac, where that river is two miles wide."

³ *Pedibus*, &c., "exceeds the sea by two hundred feet;" that is, it rises above the level of the sea two hundred feet.

⁴ *Cujus*, (scilicet, *montis*,) "the summit," or "top of which," &c.

⁵ *Villa*, &c., "the country-seat or mansion appears in the middle."

⁶ *Quæ*, &c., "which is opposite the river" (Potomac.)

⁷ *Secundùm*, &c., (or *secus*,) "along the banks of the river Potomac."

⁸ *Tam*, &c., "as well wild as tame;" both wild and tame; especially *deer*, with which the forests around Mount Vernon were well stocked.

ras, quam cicures, alit. Hæ res, unà cum navibus, quæ flumine labuntur, locum istum prorsus jucundum reddunt. Parvulum trans rivum, à parte septentrionali, campus latus segetes, et pascua, greges multos et armenta ostendit; latum, interim, flumen, et silvæ remotæ, culti colles, vallesque ad terram Mariæ pertinentes, grande aliquid spectantium oculis offerunt. In his locis amænissimis quatuor ferè annos attriverat Washingtonius, cum ad Congressum civitatum omnium fœderatarum Americanarum, qui¹ Philadelphię convenit, missus sit: cujus conventus moderator electus fuit. Etsi multæ et variæ sententiæ apud cives, de novâ reipublicæ formâ, erant, una, tamen, sententia omnes tenebat, summam rerum administrationem Washingtonio mandari oportere. Washingtonius igitur, summo omnium bonorum consensu, civitatum fœderatarum Americæ septentrionalis Præses primus electus fuit. Die Martii quarto, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo octogesimo nono, formam reipublicæ novam lucem videre, à Con-

¹ Qui, (scilicet, *Congressus*,) "which convention assembled at Philadelphia." This convention, of which General Washington was appointed president, convened at Philadelphia, on the first Monday in May, 1787. The object of which convention was, to deliberate on the propriety of adopting or rejecting the constitution; happily, however, for the liberties of America, and for the rights of man, the good sense of this convention triumphed over local prejudices, and, after a very warm opposition, on the 17th of September, 1787, they closed their labors, and submitted the result to the different states for their ratification or rejection.

gressu populoque statutum fuerat; at causis quibusdam intercedentibus, Washingtonius de præsidis officio haud ante diem decimum quartum Aprilis certior fuit factus. Postridie ejus diei, Eboracum Novum profectus est. Dum eò cursum tendebat, via, per quam ivit, populo frequenti referta. Multi jam militiâ functi, colonique, honoris gratiâ, ei obviam procedebant. Pons domini, civis Philadelphiensis, haud procul ab urbe situs, quem trajicere volebat Washingtonius, floribus omnibus coronisque ornabatur. Postquam Eboracum Novum venerat Washingtonius, ut¹ jurejurando sese, (prout lex postulat,) obstringeret, nequid detrimenti, eo præside, libertas Americana caperet, à populo Congressuque petitum. Præsidis officio accepto, Washingtonius orationem habuit luculentam, quam,² quia sciunt omnes, præterire est animus.—Cum rerum habenas et moderamen sumpsisset Washingtonius Civitatum Americanarum status adeo infirmus omnibus videbatur, ut multi, rationem rempublicam gubernandi novam non diù duraturam esse, crederent. Grande³ æs alienum, et à

¹ *Ut, &c.*, "it was desired, by the people and Congress, that he would bind himself by a solemn oath, (as the law requires,) that the liberties of America should receive no detriment during his presidency." This oath, prescribed by the constitution, was administered, at New-York, to General Washington, by R. R. Livingston, chancellor of the state of New-York.

² *Quam, &c.*, (scilicet, *orationem*,) "which (speech) because," &c.

³ *Grande, &c.*, "large debts were due both by Congress and by private (individuals) to many foreigners."

Congressu et à privatis, peregrinis multis debebatur. Conatus omnes, nummorum debitorum solvendorum causâ facti, incassum erant; tum, quia in ærario nihil erat; tum, quia, pecunia, quâ vulgò utebatur plebs, nihili pendebatur: has ob causas, fiebat igitur, ut persolvere ferè poterat nemo. Ad hoc, cives inter sese, de ratione novâ rempublicam ordinandi, vehementissimè dissidebant. Rationem illam multi indignabantur, quorum¹ plurimi in Congressum novum electi erant. Conventum novum nonnulli flagitabant, alii, autem, facta infecta² volebant. Civitates³ duæ, Septentrionalis, nempe, Carolina, et Insula Rhodensis, ad novam reipublicæ formam accedere recusabant.

Ad hoc,⁴ iræ acerbæ civitates fœderatas Americanas inter gentemque Britannicam acriter exercebantur. Altera⁵ gens alteram fœdifragam appellare. Fines, insuper, civitatum fœderatarum haudquaquam statuti aut vulgò cogniti erant.

¹ *Quorum, &c.*, "of whom very many;" that is, of those dissatisfied with the new constitution.

² *Infecta*, "undone," not done; that is, those who were opposed to the new form of government, wished that what had been done were not done, or, in other words, that it were reversed.

³ *Civitates, &c.*, "two states, namely, North-Carolina, and Rhode Island."

⁴ *Ad hoc, &c.*, "moreover bitter animosities, were cherished between the United States of America and the English nation."

⁵ *Altera*, "one nation called the other a treaty-breaker." N. B. The infinitive mood *appellare* is governed by *capit* understood, agreeably to some grammarians, whilst others assert that it is put for *appellabat*, the imperfect tense.

Exercitus civitatum omnium Americanarum sex centos homines vix continebat. Nec pecunia quidem, ad amicitias emendas, nec vis ulla ad pericula propulsanda, civitatibus novis aderat. Plurima alia mala exitium libertati Americanæ minabantur, eo, præsertim, tempore, quo reipublicæ Americanæ gubernacula sumpsit Washingtonius.

CAPUT DECIMUM SEXTUM.

Homines idoneos, qui reipublicæ munia obeant, delegit Washingtonius.—Lincolnius, Griffinus et Humphreys, qui cum Indis agerent, à Washingtonio missi sunt.—Fœdus cum Indis ictum est.—Alios Indos Dux Wayne superat.—Pax his cum Indis quoque facta est.—Dominus Jay, qui pacem cum Hispaniarum rege conciliaret, dimissus est.—Re infectâ, domum redit.—Disceptatio longa inter legatum Hispaniensem Præsidemque Americanum.—Multi de civibus Americanis malo in Præsidem animo sunt, et ad Hispanos sese defecturos minantur.

QUANTUM utilitati communi profuerit Washingtonius, quantamque Americam, ex humili, reliquerit, in primis ejus est, qui ad "patris patriæ" vitam scribendam accingitur. Muniis civilibus omnibus à Congressu constitutis, homines idoneos, qui munia ea à Congressu præscripta fideliter obirent, designare præsidis fuit. Homines idoneos, qui rempublicam rectè integrèque administrarent, seligere, simulque eos potestate donare, imprimis arduum erat; hoc,¹ autem, in delectu faciendo, ab irâ, odio, amicitia, et inimicitiis penitèns vacuus fuit Washingtonii animus.

His tot tantisque difficultatibus circumventus

¹ *Hoc, &c.*, "but in making this selection of officers, the breast of Washington was free from anger," &c.

Washingtonius, Alexandrum Hamiltonium,¹ tribunum, ærario præfecit. Rerum² exteris cum nationibus gerendarum curam Thomæ Jeffersonio tradidit. Dux Knox bello præpositus. Edmundum Randolphium³ causarum publicarum procuratorem constituit. Hi⁴ præsidis primi consiliis intimi erant. Præfecti,⁵ qui ab unâquâque civitate ærario præpositi fuerant, eadem munia denuò obibant.

Pacem amicitiamque cum Indis⁶ confirmare in primis studebat Washingtonius. Dux Lincolnus, dominus Griffinus, et tribunus Humphreys, qui cum Indis agerent, à Washingtonio præside missi sunt. Hi Indorum istorum principibus quibusdam haud procul à finibus Georgiæ occurrebant. At pax non convenit, quia, credo, Indorum istorum principes Hispanorum quàm Americanorum imperia perferre malebant.

Insequenti, tamen, anno, quod superiori fieri

¹ *Alexandrum Hamilton*, Col. Hamilton, of New-York, was his secretary of the treasury.

² *Rerum, &c.*, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, was Washington's secretary of state.

³ *Edmundum Randolphium*, Edmund Randolph, was his Attorney-General.

⁴ *Hi, &c.*, "these were the cabinet council of the first president," (Washington.)

⁵ *Præfecti, &c.*, "the officers, who had been appointed by each state, to conduct the concerns of the treasury, were again engaged in the discharge of the same (*public*) duties."

⁶ *Indis*, the (*American*) Indians, viz. the *Creeks*; the embassy of General Lincoln, Mr. Griffin, and Col. Humphreys, was ineffectual; at length, however, it was effected by the address, and skill of Col. Willet.

nequiverat, tandem factum est. Sati¹us præsi-
 visum, Eboraci Novi, quàm Hispanorum intra
 fines, cum Indis agere. Ut hoc faciliùs fieret,
 Willetius, exercitûs nuperi² tribunus, quasi de
 privatis rebus acturus foret, à Washingtonio est
 missus. Hæc præsidis mandata adeo callidè tri-
 bunus iste fortis exsequebatur, ut³ nationis illius
 principes Novum Eboracum venire polliciti sint.
 Fœdus,⁴ itaque, die septimo Sextilis, anno Christi
 millesimo septingentesimo et nonagesimo, istâ cum
 gente Indorum, Eboraci Novi, ictum fuit.

Pacem aliis cum Indis confirmare incassum
 conatus est Washingtonius. Præsidem usus⁵ jam
 edocuit, spe omni pacem cum Indis confirmandi
 ademptâ, militum quod satis esset, in armis habere.
 Hanc,⁶ autem, rem ad umbilicum ducere difficil-
 limum fuit. Indorum nationes hominum multi-
 tudine abundabant, nec⁷ militaris disciplinæ ex-

¹ *Sattus, &c.*, "it seemed better to the president, to treat with the Indians, at New-York, (the then seat of government,) than within the limits of the Spanish territory."

² *Nuperi, &c.*, "a colonel in the late army, was sent by Washington, (to the *Creek Indians*,) as if he were to treat on private matters."

³ *Ut, &c.*, "that the chiefs of that nation, (viz. the Creeks,) promised to come to," &c.

⁴ *Fœdus, &c.*, "a treaty was, therefore, made with that nation of Indians, at New-York, on the seventh day of August, 1790."

⁵ *Usus, &c.*, "experience had already thoroughly taught the president."

⁶ *Hanc, &c.*, "but to bring this business to a close was most difficult."

⁷ *Nec, &c.*, "nor were they devoid of military discipline."

perthes erant. Arma et apparatus bellicum à Britannis intra civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum fines degentibus accepisse ferebantur.¹ Har-mar et Sinclair, duces Americanos, clade insigni affecerant,² et³ per quinquenium ferè invicti permansère.

Tandem, autem, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo quarto, Wayne, dux Americanus, eis calamitatem insignem intulit, et, paulo post, pax⁴ hos inter Indos civitatesque fœderatas Americanas facta est. Dum hoc bellum gerebatur, conatus⁵ crebri ad amicitiam Indorum aliorum conciliandam nequicquam facti. Eodem, fere, tempore, nova cum Indis agendi instituta ratio,⁶ nempè, ut moribus⁷ feris barbarisque relictis, ad humanitatem, agrorum cultum, aliasque artes ingenuas adducerentur.

Ita, Washingtonio rerum habenas tenente, pax

¹ *Ferebantur*, &c., "they (the Indians) were reported to have received."

² *Affecerant*, &c., "they (the Indians) had affected with a signal defeat."

³ *Et*, &c., "and they (the Indians) remained unconquered for almost the space of five years."

⁴ *Pax*, &c., "peace was made between these (the Indians) and," &c.

⁵ *Conatus*, &c., "frequent efforts were in vain made to conciliate the friendship of other Indians."

⁶ *Ratio*, a new method of treating with the Indians was instituted (by Washington) nearly at the same time.

⁷ *Ut moribus*, &c., "that, having abandoned their savage and barbarous manners, they might be brought to civilization, agriculture," &c.

cum Indis facta est, quæ hæcenus inviolata permansit, et diù duratura videtur : conditio, porro, immanium¹ Indorum illorum indies in melius crescere videtur. Ratio;² enim, Indos Americanos ad humaniorem vitæ institutionem alliciendi, à Washingtonio inchoata, ab³ ejus successoribus sedulò servata est.

Res eædem, quæ ante Washingtonium Præsidentem evenerant, quo minùs⁴ pax civitates fœderatas Americanas inter et Hispaniam fieret, et nunc obstitere. Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo nono, dominus Jay,⁵ à Congressu priori, qui pacem cum Hispaniarum rege, si modò fieri posset, conciliaret, fuit dimissus. At, cum per biennium ferè pacem isto cum rege facere conaretur, re infectâ,⁶ domum tandem reversus est.

Disceptatio⁷ longa legatum inter Hispanum et

¹ *Immanium, &c.*, "of those savage Indians seems to be daily improving."

² *Ratio, &c.*, "for the manner of alluring the American Indians."

³ *Ab, &c.* "was diligently observed by his successors (in the presidency)."

⁴ *Quo minùs, &c.*, "hindered peace from being made between the United States of America and Spain."

⁵ *Dominus Jay, &c.*, "Mr. Jay (of New-York) was sent by the former Congress, (that is, the Congress which had directed the affairs of America, before the adoption of the federal constitution,) who should procure a peace, (to procure a peace,) with," &c.

⁶ *Re infectâ*, "the thing being unfinished;" without accomplishing the business on which he had been sent.

⁷ *Disceptatio, &c.*, "a long debate took place between the Spanish ambassador, (Mr. Gardoqui,) and the American President;" or rather, his secretary of state, (Thomas Jefferson.)

Præsidem Americanum de populi utriusque finibus facta. Tergiversantibus, autem, Hispanis, quumque civitates foederatæ Americanæ jus suum armis persequi nequirent, multi de civibus Americanis malo in Præsidem animo esse. Hispanorum injurias tam iniquè tulerunt ut sese ad Hispanos ab Americanis defecturos palam minarentur

CAPUT DECIMUM SEPTIMUM.

Quatuor Galli, qui bellum Hispaniæ inferrent, à legato Gallico Philadelphiâ missi sunt.—Washingtonius hos Gallos coerceri imperat.—Kentuckienses, de fluminis Mississippiensis libero usu Congressum orant.—Thomam Pinckneyum, ad Hispaniarum regem, legatum mittit Washingtonius.—Fœdus cum illo rege ictum.—Joannes Adams cum Britannis fœdus ferire frustra conatur.—Cur recusabant Britanni.—Hammondus à Britannorum rege ad civitates Americanas primus legatus missus est.

HIS tot difficultatibus circumdatus Washingtonius, quid ingenium, quid mens sibi conscia recti, efficere posset, sæpius expertus. Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo tertio, Galli¹ quatuor Philadelphiâ profecti, qui bellum Hispaniæ à civitatum fœderatarum partibus nonnullis inferrent, legato Gallico missi sunt. Washingtonius, autem, nequid bellum genti cum civitatibus fœderatis Americanis amicitia conjunctæ inferretur, cavere et providere debebat.

Gubernatori,² igitur, civitatis istius in quam

¹ Galli, &c., "four Frenchmen, having set out from Philadelphia, were sent by the French ambassador, (Mr. Genet) who should make war (to make war) on Spain, from some parts of the United States."

² Gubernatori, &c., "the governor of that state," viz. Kentucky. These Frenchmen were commissioned by Genet, to prepare and raise a force in Kentucky for the invasion of New-Orleans; an act which militated against every principle of national sovereignty.

Galli isti quatuor iter fecerant, imperavit, ut homines illos intra fines suos contineret, neve bellum cuilibet inferre sinat. Wayne, insuper, dux Americanus, à præsidente jubebatur propugnacula extruere, et, si transire conentur, eos vi prohibere. Cives multi Kentuckienses, in Hispanos animo adeo malè affecto erant, ut Gallis libentissimè succurrere, Hispanorumque intra fines bellum gerere, vellent.

Dum hæc geruntur, Kentuckienses multi Washingtonium Congressumque petebant, ut¹ flumine Mississippensi sibi uti liceret; simulque² præsidentem iniquitatis insimulabant, qui regionum occidentalium incolis jura tam necessaria denegaverat. Hæc Kentuckiensium petitio verbis liberrimis scripta erat, et, ni remedium tot tantisque incommodis et injuriis propositum fuerit, sese³ ab societate omni cum reliquis civitatibus Americanis discessuros prædicabant.

Hos⁴ tumultus sedare, Gallos à bello Hispanis

¹ *Ut, &c.*, "that it might be permitted them (the Kentuckians) to make use of that river," (the Mississippi) respecting which, the dispute between Spain and the United States chiefly depended; the Kentuckians, and the inhabitants of the western country generally, conceived themselves neglected by the government, as respects the navigation of that river.

² *Simulque, &c.*, "and at the same time, he charged the president with injustice, who had denied to the inhabitants," &c.

³ *Sese, &c.*, "they (the Kentuckians) affirmed and proclaimed, that they would depart from all confederacy with the remaining American States, unless a remedy," &c.

⁴ *Hos, &c.*, "to appease these disorders, to deter the French from." &c.

inferendo detertere, simulque, armis depositis, pro libero usu fluminis Mississippiensis cum Hispaniarum rege pacisci, Washingtonio contigit. Quod, etsi difficillimum erat, ad exitum, tamen, felicem perduxit Washingtonius. Ante Kentuckiensium petitionem præsidi Congressuique oblatam, Washingtonius, (quippe qui incolarum occidentalium ægrimoniam solitudinemque probè cognoverat,) virum inclytum Thomam Jeffersonium jussit, ut Reipublicæ Kentuckiensis gubernatorem certiores faceret,¹ sese² omni ratione laborare et niti, ut, Kentuckienses, sine molestiâ aut impedimento ullo, eo flumine uterentur. Ad hoc, Galli à bello civitatibus Hispanis inferendo deterrendi à præsidente erant. .

Washingtonius, interim, Thomam Pinckneyum ad Hispaniarum regem legavit. Et, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo quinto, fœdus cum Hispaniarum rege ictum fuit, quo fœdere, omnia quæ de finibus fluminisque Mississippiensis usu petebant Americani, facillimè ab Hispanis concedebantur.

His, igitur, rebus fiebat, ut Kentuckiensium aliorumque querimoniis ægrimoniisque impositus sit finis. Otium et tranquillitas in civitatibus om-

¹ *Certiores faceret, &c.*, "that he would inform, or acquaint the governor."

² *Sese, &c.*, "that he (Washington) was laboring and endeavoring, that," &c.

nibus Oceanum Atlanticum attingentibus è vestigio restituebantur. Rerum harum maxima, navigatio, nempè, fluminis Mississippiensis, cujus causâ, legati multi ultrò citroque missi fuerant, tandem finita.

Magnæ erant difficultates, quibuscum¹ conflicandum fuit Washingtonio, amicitiae cum Hispanis, tempore illo, conciliandæ causâ ; at, multò majores à Washingtonio superandæ erant priusquam pax Britanniam inter et civitates Americanas fœderatas confirmaretur.

Gens² altera uti supra diximus alteram fœdifragam appellare. Belli³ mala finiêrat pax ; iras, autem, animosque duas inter gentes haudquaquam mulserat. In civitatibus fœderatis Americanis, haud deerant,⁴ qui Britanniam Americæ inimicam esse, bellumque nuperum repressum tantummodò, non, verò, suppressum fuisse, crederent. Paulo post belli finem, Joannes Adams, à Congressu priori,⁵ qui fœdus cum Britannis feriret dimissus

¹ *Quibuscum, &c.*, (scilicet, *difficultatibus*,) with which Washington, (as president) had to struggle, for the purpose of procuring," &c.

² *Gens, &c.*, one nation, as we have remarked above, charged the other with a violation of the treaty.

³ *Belli, &c.*, "the peace had terminated the calamities of war, but it had by no means assuaged the resentment and animosity between," &c.

⁴ *Haud deerant, &c.*, (scilicet, *homines*.) There were not wanting those, who believed that Britain was unfriendly to America, and that she," &c.

⁵ *Qui, &c.*, "who should make a treaty (to strike a league) with the British."

est : at Britanni, eo tempore, Americanorum amicitiam respuebant.

Cum Britannos oraret, ut, ex fœdere, propugnacula nonnulla intra civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum finès sita desererent,¹ responsum fuit, "Americanos² leges, quæ pecunias civibus Britannis debitas haud persolvere jubeant, tulisse." Justitiam adeo adamavit Washingtonius, ut eam³ patriæ amorì non posthabuerit.

Hæc, autem, ad amicum quendam, eâ de re, scripsisse fertur. "Civitates istæ improvidè infelicitèque, ne injustè dicam, profectò fecèrè, quæ⁴ leges, fœderis violandi causâ, tulerunt. In adversarios⁵ rectè justeque facere, ubique tutum. Si fidem servâssent Britanni, et propugnacula⁶ occidentalia nobis non reddidissent, deorum hominumque fidem rectè imploraremus."

Alium ad amicum, eadem de re, scribens, sic locutus Washingtonius: "Quam valdè nobis

¹ *Deserent, &c.*, "should abandon some forts situated within the limits of the United States of America, it was replied (by the British.)"

² *Americanos*, "that the Americans had enacted laws, which," &c.

³ *Ut Eam, &c.*, (scilicet, *justitiam*), "that he (Washington) did not esteem it less than his love for his country."

⁴ *Quæ, &c.*, (scilicet, *civitates*), "which had enacted laws, for the purpose of violating the treaty."

⁵ *In adversarios, &c.*, "to act well and justly towards our adversaries is, everywhere, safe."

⁶ *Propugnacula, &c.*, "and, (if) they, (the British) had not restored to us the western posts."

dolendum, causam¹ fœderis violandi tam justam Britannis esse, quàmque turpiter, ex rerum difficultate, nobis agendum." Cum primùm præsidis officium accepisset Washingtonius, ratione omni sibi nitendum putabat, ut, quid consilii caperent Britanni, quidve² de rebus Americanis sentirent, compertum haberet. Hâc de re, domino³ Morrisio, (qui Europam, quibusdam de causis, profectus fuerat,) negotium mandatumque dedit Washingtonius. Quæ⁴ mandata fideliter capessivit Morrisius; at, Britannos, civitatum fœderatarum voluntati haud obtemperaturos, comperit. Post, verò, annos duos, cum stabilitas firmatasque civitatum fœderatarum clarissimè perspicerentur, Britanni, dominum⁵ Hammondium, legatum primum, ultrò misère. Quo facto, Washingtonius præsides Thomam Pinckneyum ad Britannorum regem legavit.⁶

¹ *Causam* &c., "that the British should have so righteous a reason for," &c.

² *Quidve*, &c., "or what they (the British) thought of American affairs."

³ *Domino*, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, of New-York, who was carried to Europe on private business. The natural order of this sentence is thus: *Washingtonius dedit negotium mandatumque, de hâc re, domino Morrisio, qui, &c.*

⁴ *Quæ*, &c., "which commission Morris faithfully executed."

⁵ *Dominum*, Mr. Hammond, who was the first ambassador sent by the British government to the United States.

⁶ *Legavit*, "sent as an ambassador or envoy;" from which comes the noun *legatus*: this mission was in consequence of the previous one of the British government.

CAPUT DUODEVICESIMUM.

Bellum inter Gallos Britannosque exoritur.—Civitates fœderatas ab eo bello cohibere studet Washingtonius.—Americanorum in Britannos odium.—Dominus Jay ad Sancti Jacobi aulam legatus missus est.—Fœdus memorabile, iræque propter illud excitatæ.—Civitates fœderatas Washingtonii prudentia belli calamitatibus eripit.—Fœdus Jayianum à Congressu sancitum.—Genetius, legatus Gallicus, ad civitates Americanas missus est.—Graves cum Washingtonio inimicitias sæceret.

SUB idem tempus, bellum Galliam inter et Britanniam Magnam exortum est. Washingtonii, verò, prudentia et sapientia, belli hujusce jam inde ab initio, civitates fœderatas Americanas nationi neutri obnoxias esse voluêre. Belli, porrò, eventus, quam sanum hocce Washingtonii consilium fuerit, plenissimè demonstravit; etsi, principio, à multis res hæcce vehementissimè fuit improbata.

Bellum¹ nuperos inter civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum hostes, et earundem amicos, in civium pectoribus iras plurimas odiaque fœda in gentem alteram, et, in alteram, amicitiam excivit.

¹ *Bellum, &c.*, "the war between the late enemies of the United States of America (viz. the British) and the friends of the same (states,) (viz. the French) excited, in the breasts of the (American) citizens," &c.

Cupere¹ et favere Gallis ob societatem antiquam Americani ; multique, patriam periculo objectare, quàm Gallis suppetias non ferre, maluere. Præsidis edictum civium plurium voluntati votisque planè repugnabat. Cives,² enim, Americanos, à studio partium immunes servare, difficillimum fuit.

Washingtonii, insuper, consiliis populus adhuc favebat, at, hæc in re, civium pars bona,³ præsidis resistere edicto, quàm obtemperare, malebant. Præsidis, tamen, constantia et sententia flecti aut mutari nequibant ; et utilitati communi inservire, quàm gratiam suam augere, satius ei visum. Odium, porro, in Britannos haud minus fuit. Britannos, enim, Indos ad bellum Americanis inferendum impellere, nautasque Americanos vi⁴ capere, Turcasque in cives fœderatarum civitatum incitare, à plerisque, pro certo, creditum.⁵ Bri-

¹ *Cupere, &c.*, "the Americans wished well to, and favored, the French, in consequence of their former alliance." The infinitives *cupere et favere* are governed by *cæperunt*, understood ; or, perhaps, they may be considered as being put for the *imperfect tense* of the *indicative*. See preceding notes to this effect.

² *Cives, &c.*, "for, to keep the American citizens free and exempt from the zeal of party was most difficult ;" that is, to keep them in a state of neutrality.

³ *Pars bona*, "a good part," (that is, a great part,) of the citizens, &c.

⁴ *Vi, &c.*, "that they (the British) took American sailors by force."

⁵ *Creditum*, "was believed, for a certainty, by most persons." The verb *creditum*, may be considered as an *impersonal passive* verb ; or perhaps, more correctly, the whole sentence, from "*Britannos to incitare*" inclusive, may be viewed as the nominative to the verb *creditum*, in which case, it is not an impersonal.

tannos¹ quippe civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum magnitudinis crescentis zelotypos esse, Americani autumabant.

Nonnulli² in Congressu pecunias Britannis debitas persolvi non oportere aiebant ; communicatoremque omnem, dum³ meliùs rectiùsque in Americanos facere inciperent Britanni, penitus prohiberi. Bellumque præsens duas inter gentes intendere omnia videbantur. Gallorum fautores bellum cum Britannis exoptare ; alii, autem, Britannis magis obnoxii, bellum cum eis reformidare.

Interea, cum omnes bellum jam instare putarent, Washingtonius, pacem otiumque retulit, dominumque Jay ad sancti Jacobi aulam apud Anglos legavit. Quâ re, induciæ dabantur, cunctisque litibus, quæ gentem utramque aliquandiù exagita-verant, finis tandem impositus. Præsidem quavis cum gente, inconsulto senatu, de pace agere sinebant ; fœdus, itaque, Britanniam Magnam inter et civitates fœderatas Americanas, fuit ictum.

Fœdus⁴ istud, de quo nunc agitur, commodissimum, quod confici aut comparari poterat, dixit

¹ *Britannos, &c.*, "for, the Americans affirmed, that the British were jealous of the growing greatness of the United States."

² *Nonnulli, &c.*, "some in Congress said, that moneys due to British (subjects from the Americans) ought not to be paid."

³ *Dum, &c.*, "until the British should begin to act better, and more uprightly towards the Americans."

⁴ *Fœdus, &c.*, "Jay said, that that treaty, respecting which we are now discoursing, was the most advantageous, that could be concluded," &c.

Jay ; quodque ab Americanis haud respuendum arbitrabatur. Senatu Americano isto de fœdere deliberante, senatorum unus, contra senatûs leges atque regulas, fœderis exemplar,¹ ad typographum quendam, divulgandi causâ, misit. Quo² cognito, scintilla velut ignis, indignatio maxima civitates cunctas fœderatas Americanas commovit. Iræ et ægrimonîæ, quæ aliquandiû sopitæ videbantur, ab integro,³ exarsère.

Quinetiam, nonnulli potestatem ferè omnem Britannis concessam illo fœdere, Gallosque socios veteres fidosque, turpiter desertos prædicabant. Illi,⁴ verò, qui moderatî modestique haberi volebant, nimium Britannis concedi, minimum, vero, accipi, dixère. Consilia⁵ plurima Bostoniæ, Eboraci Novi, Philadelphîæ, aliisque in urbibus vocabantur, quibus in consiliis, fœdus istud, populo libero et forti penitûs indignum esse, decretum.⁶

¹ *Exemplar, &c.*, "one of the senators, contrary to the rules and regulations of the senate, sent a copy of the treaty, to a certain printer, for the purpose of giving it publicity."

² *Quo*, (scilicet, *fœdere*), "which being known, (by the public,) the greatest indignation, like a spark of fire, agitated," &c.

³ *Ab integro*, "afresh," anew, again ; thus the Mantuan Bard, "*magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo*."

⁴ *Illi, &c.*, "but, those who wished to be esteemed moderate and unassuming."

⁵ *Consilia, &c.*, "very many meetings were called together at Boston," &c.

⁶ *Decretum, &c.*, "it was resolved, or voted ;" a *passive impersonal* : unless we make the whole sentence from "*fœdus* to *esse*" inclusive, the nominative to *decretum* ; which, in strict grammatical propriety, is *really the case* ; for every verb must have a nominative.

Hi animorum motus, tempestatesque tantæ, Washingtonium incitare ad cogitationem majorem, non verò ad consilii aut sententiæ mutationem compellere aut adigere quivère. Ad amicum quendam sic scripsisse fertur Washingtonius, “ratio¹ una tantummodò restat, eademque verum querere, idque solum persequi, demonstrat.” Fœdus jam pridem sancire Washingtonium constituisse; idque bello præstabilius duxisse, omninò verisimile² est: attamen, eum vehementissimè pigebat, fœdus istud aded à plebe reprehendi, simulque sibi plaudebat, cum reputaret, tempus forsitan haud procul abesse, quo plebs consilia in melius referret. Pacem cum orbe terrarum universo (dummodò honestè fieri potuit) servare avebat Washingtonius. Mala bellis tanta inesse putavit, ut, nisi necessitudo maxima posceret, ea³ non suscipienda aut sumenda arbitratus sit.

Domini Jay legationem, ultimam cum Britannis pacem servandi rationem, meritò, duxit⁴ Wash-

¹ *Ratio*, &c., “one method only remains, and the same points out to seek the truth, and follow it alone.” A noble sentiment.

² *Verisimile*, &c., “it is altogether probable, that Washington had long since resolved to ratify the treaty, and that he considered it (the treaty) as being better than war.”

³ *Ea*, &c., (scilicet, *bella*.) “that he thought they should not be undertaken or engaged in, unless the greatest necessity should demand it.”

⁴ *Duxit*, &c., “Washington deservedly considered that the embassy of Mr. Jay, was the last method of preserving peace with the British, and thus the rejection of the treaty just now made with the British, he well knew would, assuredly, be the harbinger of war.”

ingtonius, foederisque, modò cum Britannis icti, rejectionem belli prænunciam proculdubio fore probè cognovit. Quæ præsidis prudentia civitates foederatas Americanas belli¹ calamitatibus eripuit; at² civium in Britannos animi iræque haudquaquam minuebantur. Præsidis gratia³ apud cives aliquantulum, eo foedere, fuit imminuta; quod,⁴ tamen, multò ante, providebat.

Foedere tandem à Congressu sancito, id⁵ irritum efficere, à quibusdam enixè tentatum; pecunias, enim, vim foederi dando necessarias,⁶ primò denegare⁷ Congressus. Nonnulli, porrò, in Congressu, præsidem, chartas, documenta, et auctoritatem flagitare,⁸ quibus fretus, dominus Jay, fœdus tale cum Britannis ferire ausus erat. Hæc Congressus flagitatio Americanos primùm conquirere docuit, præsidem an Congressum penes fœdera ferendi potestas esset. Hæc super re, disceptatio longa in Congressu facta.

¹ *Bellicæ*, &c., "rescue from the calamities of war."

² *At*, &c., "but the animosities and anger of the citizens towards the," &c.

³ *Gratia*, &c., "his influence and popularity with his countrymen."

⁴ *Quod*, (*malum*, or *negotium*,) &c., "which he foresaw long before."

⁵ *Id*, &c., (*scilicet*, *factus*,) "to make it void, was earnestly attempted by some, (in the House of Representatives of the United States.)"

⁶ *Necessarias*, &c., "necessary for giving energy to the treaty."

⁷ *Denegare*, supply *capit* (*began*,) see former notes.

⁸ *Flagitare*, &c., "earnestly to demand of the president the papers," &c., the infinitive *flagitare* may be said to be governed by *caperunt*, implied.

Cum sententiæ istæ præsidî nunciarentur, respondit, "diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum. Eo, autem, tempore, angustiis magnis premebatur Washingtonius. Fœdus istud vulgus improbabat; illi, qui sententiæ hujusce autores fuere, sese certiores, isto de fœdere, fieri tantummodò postulavere. Nec, verò, ignorabat Washingtonius, si Congressûs voluntati, hæc in re, non obtemperaverit, neminem non dicturum, præsidis culpâ aut incuriâ, fœdus tam turpe cum Anglis percutsum fuisse. At officio fideliter fungi, nullâque pallescere culpâ, Washingtonio vulgi favore carius fuit. Rempublicam Americanam salvam tutamque tenere, jusjurandum¹ cogebat. Fœdera² ferendi potestatem penes præsidem esse, et leges ita voluisse, Washingtonio planè videbatur.

Has cogitationes secum diù ipse volvens, hujusmodi responsum ad Congressum misit. "Sententiam³ vestram, quæ me chartas, documenta, et præcepta flagitaverat, quibus fretus legatus Americanus, qui ad sancti Jacobi aulam apud regem

¹ *Jusjurandum, &c.*, "his oath (of office) constrained him to keep," &c.

² *Fœdera, &c.*, "it plainly appeared to Washington, that the power of making treaties was vested with the president, and that such was the intention of the laws."

³ *Sententiam, &c.*, "I have diligently pondered with myself, in my mind, your resolution, (*opinion*,) which called on me for the papers, instructions, and directions, on which the American ambassador (*Mr. Jay*) relying, who had been sent by me to the court of St. James, near the British King, made a treaty with that king."

Britannum, à me missus fuerat, fœdus illo cum rege percussit, sedulò mecum ipse mente agitavi. Multa¹ mihi diù volventi, hæc potior sententia visa. Fœdera ferendi, quavis cum gente, facultatem² præsidi legibus mandatam esse. Senatum verò Americanum fœdera sancire, aut irrita efficiere posse. Illos, autem, qui decretum³ istud ad me misère, nullam omninò potestatem tale aliquid præsidem poscendi habere. Quocirca, decreta illorum obsequi, aut morem gerere, nequeo.”

Etsi chartarum flagitatio, parùm procedebat, consilii, tamen, istius fautores pecunias fœderi vim addendo necessarias strenuè denegabant. Sancitum, tandem, fœdus, civibusque per edictum nunciatum, ut fœderi audientes essent. Pecunias vim fœderi addendo necessarias denegare, fidem publicam necessariò imminuisset. Cum disceptatio longa facta esset, pecunias fœderi servando necessarias præbere, ægerrimè à Congressu decretum.

Quamvis hac in re, Washingtonius nil per se agi voluit; tamen,⁴ ex ejus consilio fœdus sancitum planè liquet. Fœdere, enim, isto, à præside et

¹ *Multa, &c.*, “this resolution seemed better to me, revolving many things for a long time.”

² *Facultatem, &c.*, “that the power of making treaties with any nation, was committed by the laws to the president.”

³ *Decretum*, “that vote” or resolve (of the House of Representatives.)

⁴ *Tamen, &c.*, “yet, it was plainly evident that the treaty was ratified in consequence of his (Washington’s) advice.”

Congressu sancito, pecuniæ, fœderi necessaria, nisi¹ summâ cum famæ jacturâ, denegari nequibant. Fœdus istud, ita cum Britannis percutsum, plus commodi quàm damni Americanis attulit. Lites antiquas compescuit, amicitiam consuetudinemque² mutuam duas inter gentes restituit. Ut propugnacula Britannica, intra civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum fines posita, sine certamine, aut vulneribus ullis, Americanis dederentur, fœdere isto effectum.³

Quamvis commoda nonnulla, fœdere isto, Britannis concessa fuissent, nullum, tamen, fœdus Americanis commodius, illo tempore, à Britannis impetrari aut extorqueri poterat. Cum⁴ iram animosque ratio edomuerat, tandem usu compertum, Washingtonii, isto de fœdere, consilium, præter spem Americanis multùm profuisse.

Etsi⁵ ratio cum Britannis agendi scopulosa et difficillima Washingtonio fuerat, pacem, tamen, cum Gallis conservandi spes multo asperior. In Galliâ res novæ, civitatumque fœderatarum Ameri-

¹ *Nisi, &c.*, "not without the utmost loss of character, could be denied;" that is, the moneys essential to carry the treaty into effect.

² *Consuetudinem, &c.*, "and mutual intercourse between the two," &c.

³ *Effectum*, "was accomplished."

⁴ *Cum, &c.*, "when (after) reason had overcome wrath and animosity, it was at length found, by experience, that Washington's counsel, respecting that treaty, had been of much service to the Americans, contrary to their expectations."

⁵ *Etsi, &c.*, "although the manner of treating with the British had," &c.

canarum ordinatio, eodem ferè tempore fiebant. Ad Christi usque annum millesimum septingentesimum nonagesimum tertium, nationes¹ ambe in pace degebant; at, ex tempore, quo, bellum Galliam inter et Britanniam Magnam, geri cœptum, civitates fœderatas Americanas à studio² partium immunes servare, difficillimum erat. Gallis amici, et Britannis infesti, ut plurimum, erant cives Americani. Hæc Americanorum in Gallos amicitia, Genetii, legati Gallici adventu, valdè augebatur.

Die³ Aprilis octavo, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo tertio, ad oras Americanas appulit legatus iste. Gulielmus Moultrie, qui, eo tempore, reipublicæ, ad quam appulerat Genetius, præfuit, eum⁴ perhumaniter tractavit. Dum ista in civitate morabatur, amoris in se, in Gallos, in rempublicam, denique, Gallicam, pignora⁵ et indicia certissima accepit.

Hæc⁶ Americanorum amicitia in se animatus,

¹ *Nationes, &c.*, "both nations, France and the United States lived," &c.

² *Studio, &c.*, "free from the zeal of party;" that is, indifferent.

³ *Die, &c.*, "on the 8th day of April, 1793, that ambassador, (Mr. Genet,) landed on the American coasts," viz. at Charleston, S. C. The noun *naves*, or pronoun *se*, is understood after the verb *appulit*; literally, he drove *his ships*, or *himself* to the coasts, &c.

⁴ *Eum*, (scilicet, *Genetium, &c.*,) treated him very politely.

⁵ *Pignora, &c.*, "received most unequivocal pledges and tokens of," &c.

⁶ *Hæc, &c.* "encouraged by this friendship of the Americans towards him, (*Genet.*) he did not hesitate to equip several ships of

naves longas plurimas armare, bellumque gentibus Americæ amicis indicere, militesque Americanos ad id bellum conscribere, haud dubitavit. Naves, porrò, quas ceperint Galli, in iudicium vocandæ, damnandæ, et vendendæ, Genetio ipso iudice, erant. Necdum à Washingtonio præside adhuc agnitus est.

Dum per civitates alias iter faciebat Genetius, eadem amoris atque amicitiae pignora et indicia à civibus ubique accepit. Res¹ novæ Gallicæ autem, quæ generis humani admirationem exciverant, Washingtonii prudentiam claram et manifestam fecêre. Etsi Gallorum consilia secretò improbabat Washingtonius, istâ, tamen, cum gente, pacem servare voluit. Genetium, itaque, legatum Gallicum tandem agnovit,² quanquam graves cum præside inimicitias, bonis³ omnibus invisas, jam dudum exercuerat. Washingtonii modestia difficultates omnes facillimè superavit, et quamvis auctoritas⁴ ejus libellis famosis opprobriisque variis

war, and to declare war against nations at amity with America, and to enlist American soldiers for that war."

¹ *Res*, &c., "the French revolution." *Res novæ*, is taken for a revolution, or change of government, by the best writers.

² *Agnovit*, &c., "he, (Washington,) at length acknowledged Genet, (in quality of) French ambassador."

³ *Bonis*, &c., "hateful to all good men."

⁴ *Auctoritas*, &c., "and, although, his (Washington's) authority was branded by libels and various reproaches." *Libelli famosi* mean libels

notabatur, ejusque ministros¹ rebus sibi à præsidente mandatis infideles esse à nonnullis palam prædicabatur, paulumque, quin plebs in defectionem apertam erumperet, abfuit, Washingtonii, tamen, prudentia invicta pacem et concordiam restituit.

¹ *Ministros, &c.*, "and, (although,) it was publicly affirmed by some, that his servants (in the administration of the government) were faithless to those things committed to them by the president."

CAPUT UNDEVICESIMUM.

Civitatum fœderatarum Præses bis electus est Washingtonius. — Philadelphia, ut plurimum, habitat. — Morrisio, legato apud Parisios Americano, negotium datum est ut Genetius & civibus suis revocetur. — Hoc tandem à Gallis impetratum. — Fauchetius, et, post eum, Adetius, legati Gallici mittuntur. — Insignia Gallica, quæ præsidi Americano donare jussus erat, secum affert Adetius. — Ad Adetii orationem responsum Washingtonii. — Pinckneyum ad Rempublicam Gallicam legat Washingtonius. — Galli eum accipere haud dignati sunt. — Magistratu summo sese abdicat Washingtonius.

WASHINGTONIUS, civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum præses bis electus fuit; annosque octo, per quos rerum Americanarum jus et moderamen habebat, præsidis summique magistratûs¹ officio fidelissimè est functus. Philadelphię,² ut plurimum, habitavit, ubi uxor ejus, tam ob suas, quàm ob mariti inclyti, virtutes, à civibus cunctis honore summo est affecta. Nonnunquam, tamen, montem Vernonium revisere gestiebat Washingtonius, ubi otium³ rusticum cum rerum publicarum curis commiscere minimè dedignabatur.

¹ *Summique magistratûs*, "and of supreme magistrate."

² *Philadelphię, &c.*, "he dwelt (when president) for the most part at Philadelphia, where his wife was highly honored by all the citizens, as well on account of her own virtues, as for those of her renowned husband."

³ *Otium, &c.*, "the retirement of a country life."

Gallos petendi, ut Genetium, legatum suum, ad Galliam reverti juberent, Washingtonio præsidi necessitas ingrata imponebatur. *Morrisio*,¹ itaque, legato Americano, Lutetiæ Parisiorum, tunc temporis, degenti, negotium datum, ut Genetium à civibus Gallicis revocetur : quod à Gallis, tandem impetratum. *Eaque*,² quæ legatus iste Gallicus apud Americanos fecerit, à Gallicæ reipublicæ moderatoribus improbata sunt.

Respublica Gallica ad civitates fœderatas Americanas Fauchetium deinde legavit, cui successit *Adetius*. Hic, autem, insignia Gallica secum attulit, quæ præsidi Americano donare jubebatur. *Adetii* orationi disertæ, hæc super re, respondere, simulque Gallorum hostes, et Americæ amicos non offendere, haud sanè facile fuit. Responsum, itaque, hujuscemodi Washingtonius reddidit ; “*Liber-tatis in terrâ natus, quum libertatis bona adhuc juvenis didicerim, simulque³ arduo ac diutino memet, eam defendendi causâ, bello implicuerim, magno me gaudio ac lætitiâ semper afficit, cum gentem*

¹ *Morrisio, &c.*, “it was, therefore, given in charge to Morris, the American ambassador, then residing at Paris, that Genet should be recalled (from the American government) by the French citizens : which was, at length, obtained from the French.”

² *Eaque, &c.*, “and those things which that French ambassador (Mr. Genet) had done in America, were disproved of by the directors of the French republic.”

³ *Simulque, &c.*, “and, at the same time, entangled myself in a difficult and protracted war, for the purpose of defending it” (liberty.)

quamvis servitute oppressam, libertatis signa¹ explicantem conspicio.”

Illi, porro, qui Genetio successerant, vestigiis² ejus, plerumque nitebantur, multisque de rebus, quæ bello hocce præsentē atrociter fiebant, meritò querebantur. Galliam,³ difficultatibus omnibus eripere, in quas sponte suâ inciderat, incassum à præside tentatum. Legatis⁴ Gallicis sæpenumerò jam antea dictum, fœdus nuperum, cum Britannis percutsum, querimonie causam Gallis nullam præbere oportere. Pacis cum Gallis conservandæ avidus præses, Pinckneyum, ducem Americanum, ad rempublicam Gallicam legavit : at Gallie moderatores eum accipere ne quidem dignati sunt, et, è finibus reipublicæ Gallicæ decedere, è vestigio, jusserunt. Ad hoc, naves Americanæ, à navibus Gallicis ubique capiebantur. Cum Pinckneyum ad rempublicam Gallicam delegasset Washingtonius, controversiis omnibus finem imponere valde cupiebat ; at eum spes ista fefellit, et, priusquam nuncii certi è Galliâ afferri potuissent, Washing-

¹ *Signa, &c.*, “unfolding the standard of Liberty.”

² *Vestigiis, &c.*, “trod, for the most part, in his (Genet’s) footsteps, and justly complained of many things which were cruelly transacted in this present war,” (between the French republic and Great Britain.)

³ *Galliam, &c.*, “it was in vain attempted by the president, to rescue France from all the difficulties into which she had fallen of her own accord.”

⁴ *Legatis, &c.*, “it was often already told to the French ambassadors, that the late treaty made with the British, ought to afford no,” &c.

tonius magistratu summo, quem per annos octo, ut supra dictum est, tenuerat, sese abdicavit.¹

Supervacaneum, in præsentiâ, nobis videtur, orationem² longam, quam sub hoc tempus, Washingtonius habuit, hic subjicere; primùm, quodd eam omnes ferè noverê; deinde,³ quodd non tanti nobis videtur, ut paginas plures, rem in eam, insumamus. Academicis, enim, juxta ac. tironibus prodesse volumus, simulque, Washingtonii facta præclara, ob eorum oculos, Latio⁴ donata, quam brevissimè proponere. Paulo post, præses, civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum consilium publicum, ultimùm,⁵ allocutus.⁶ Congressum, de temporum faustitate, ex animo, gratulabatur. Opera multa, civitates fœderatas muniendo necessaria, constanter civibus persuasit; agrorum cultui amicus semper fuit; Academiam militarem instituere, enixè

¹ *Abdicavit*, &c., "resigned the supreme magistracy, which he had held for eight years, as has been said above."

² *Orationem*, &c., "to subjoin, here, the long speech which Washington delivered about this time." This alludes to his valedictory address to the citizens of the United States.

³ *Deinde*, &c., "secondly, because it does not seem of so much importance to us, that we should spend several pages on that subject."

⁴ *Latio donata*, "presented with Latium;" clothed with, or turned into, Latin.

⁵ *Ultimùm*, &c., (scilicet, *tempus*,) "for the last time;" an adjective used *adverbially*; an occurrence, common in the Greek and Latin classics.

⁶ *Allocutus*, &c., "addressed the public assembly," viz., the Congress.

conabatur ; de controversiis Galliam inter et civitates fœderatas sic locutus esse fertur :

“Tametsi¹ mala multa et gravia, quæ nos inter et nationes exteras extiterunt, jam omninò superata et præterita sint, summo, tamen, dolore me afficit, vos certiores faciendi necessitudinem ingratam mihi impositam esse, rempublicam Gallicam naves nostras, in Indiâ occidentali, aliisque plurimis in locis, capere, et condemnare, non secùs ac si bellum duas inter gentes geratur ; meque vehementer piget, vobis dicere, legatum Gallicum, qui nunc apud nos moratur, nos, haud ita pridem, certiores fecisse, mala ista, de quibus nunc querimur, in posterum,² non imminui, sed, contra, augeri. Pacem concordiamque nos inter et rempublicam Gallicam esse, à me semper fuit elaboratum : pacem servandi voluntas imminuta manet, attamen, eam,³ nisi dedecore summo, conservare nequimus : neque, tamen, bellum nobis Gallos indicturos, vereor. Damna,⁴ et dedecora, non bellum, nobis inferre, exoptant.”

¹ *Tametsi, &c.*, “although the many and grievous evils, which have existed between us and foreign nations, are now wholly surmounted, and passed by, it nevertheless affects me with the utmost pain, that the unpleasant necessity of acquainting you, is imposed on me, that the French republic are taking and condemning our ships,” &c.

² *Posterum*, (scilicet, *tempus*,) for the future.

³ *Eam*, (scilicet, *pacem*,) “it,” that is, *peace*.

⁴ *Damna, &c.*, “they (the French) greatly desire to bring upon us losses and disgrace, but not to declare (*open*) war on us.”

CAPUT VICESIMUM.

Latteris ad amicum Knox scriptis viatori fesso sese Washingtonius comparat.—Joannes Adams magistratum summum suscipit.—Ad montem Vernonium pergere Washingtonius properat.—Bona, quæ, Washingtonio præside, Americanis evenerant.—Bello cum republicâ Gallicâ imminente, copiarum Americanarum imperator Washingtonius constitutus est.—Tres legatos ad Galliam mittendos curat Adams, præses Americanus.—Pax et fœdus cum gente Gallica.

GAUDIUM majus, ex magistratus summi abdicatione, cepit Washingtonius, quàm¹ alii ex honoribus summis percipere potuissent. Ad amicum suum Knox, ducem Americanum, pridie² ejus diei, quo præsidis officio sese abdicavit Washingtonius, sic scripsisse fertur; “viatori fesso, qui, diverticulo³ viso, ibi declinare vult, nunc me comparo; quamvis mihi otium domesticum longè gratisimum est, rebusque me publicis minimè implicare cupio, veterum,⁴ tamen, amicorum, digressu con-

¹ Quàm, &c., “than others could have received from the highest honors:” the noun *honor*, in Latin, is often put for civil offices, thus, the Venustian Bard,

“Hunc, si tergemini tollere honoribus.”

² Pridie, &c., “the day before that day, on which day Washington,” &c.

³ Diverticulo, “a stopping-place.”

⁴ Veterum, &c., “confused by the departure of my old friends;” Thus Juvenal,

“Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
Laudo tamen, vacuis sedem quòd figere Cumis,
Destinet.”

fusus, me vehementer anget, illos, quibuscum sors, et pericula communia quondam me junxerunt, in æternum forsitan relinquere.”

Calumniæ et convicia plurima quæ in Washingtonium congesta fuerant, nullum ab eo responsum elicere unquam poterant. Epistolarum, tamen, fasciculus (quæ à Washingtonio scriptæ fuerant, ut ejus inimici volebant,) à Britannis, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo sexto, in lucem emissæ fuerant. Epistolas hasce, eo consilio, in lucem emisere Britanni, ut invidiam odiumque apud populares Washingtonio crearent; longo, tandem, post, tempore, cum præsidis officium jam exsequeretur Washingtonius, epistolæ istæ, denuð, ab ejus inimicis, in lucem emissæ. Tandem, Washingtonius, epistolas istas sese nunquam scripsisse planè jam affirmabat.

Tempus jam instabat, quo Washingtonium imperium deponere,¹ ejusque successorem, Joannem Adams, magistratum summum suscipere et assumere oportebat. Washingtonius et Adams simul ad Congressum incedebant, ubi jurejurando sese obstrinxit Adams, prout leges postulant. Luculentâ oratione Washingtonium ad cælum extulit.

Præsides² novo salutato, ad montem Vernonium pergere properavit Washingtonius; propterea quòd,

¹ *Imperium deponere*, “to lay aside his power.”

² *Præsides*, &c., the new president, viz., Adams, being saluted, Washington hastened to proceed to Mount Vernon, &c.

etiam privatum ei gratum semper fuit. Clam et secretò eò ire maximè avebat,¹ vanum,² autem, fuit id votum; cives, enim, quocunque iret, ei obviam, honoris causâ, progredi studebant. Hoc in recessu,³ laudibus debitis justisque ad cælum à civibus gratis elatus fuit.

Per annos octo, per quos Washingtonius reipublicæ Americanæ habenas tenuerat, civitates fœderatæ Americanæ pace et rerum omnium copiâ et viguère domi; et foris nomen⁴ gloriamque assequabantur. Pecuniæ,⁵ quas civitates fœderatæ Americanæ civibus pluribus, exterisque nationibus nonnullis debebant, omnes ferè solutæ. Respublica,⁶ denique, Americana, adèd firme ordinabatur, ut⁷ legibus omnes morem gerere haud dubitarent. Seditio,⁸ tamen, in comitatibus occidentalibus

¹ *Avebat, &c.*, he (Washington) was especially desirous of going thither, (to Mount Vernon,) privately and secretly.

² *Vanum, &c.*, "but, that wish (of Washington) was ineffectual."

³ *Recessu, &c.*, "in this retirement, (viz., at Mount Vernon,) he was extolled, by his grateful countrymen, to the skies, by due and just praises."

⁴ *Nomen, &c.*, "they (the United States) acquired renown and glory abroad."

⁵ *Pecunia, &c.*, "the moneys which were due by the United States of America to many citizens, and to some foreign nations, were almost all paid."

⁶ *Respublica, &c.*, "finally, the American republic was so firmly settled."

⁷ *Ut, &c.*, "that all did not hesitate to obey the laws." *Morem alicui gerere*, is to *humor* or *comply* with any person or thing; to yield obedience unto a person.

⁸ *Seditio, &c.*, "yet, a mutiny arose in the western counties of Pennsylvania," &c. This has reference to what is usually known by the name of *Shay's rebellion*.

Pennsylvaniæ orta est ; quæ, tamen, sine ullo civium sanguine, neque longo pòst tempore sedata fuit. Agricultura et mercium commutatio,¹ eo præside, in majus promovebantur ; Indi civitates fœderatas Americanas timebant ; gladiosque suos in vomerem convertere omnes facillime adducti sunt. Flumen Mississippie navigare, consensu tandem Hispaniæ impetrato, civibus Americanis plenè licuit.

Propugnacula, item, quæ civitatum fœderatarum intra fines jam diù tenuerant Britanni, omnia, ex fœdere,² Americanis tradita. Mare Mediterraneum, fœdere cum Turcis³ percusso, Americanis jam patebat. Controversiæ litesque, quæ civitates fœderatas Americanas inter et nationes externas aliquandiù fuerant, omnes ferè⁴ componebantur ; lites, tamen, Galliam inter et civitates fœderatas Americanas adhuc sub judice⁵ stabant.

Postquam sese ad Vernonium Montem contulerat Washingtonius, animum ad agrorum cultum statim intendit ; sic, enim,⁶ vitæ exitum tranquillum et

¹ *Mercium commutatio*, "the exchange of wares," that is, *commerce*.

² *Ex fœdere*, "according to the treaty ;" by virtue of the treaty.

³ *Turcis*, "with the Turks ;" or rather, by *synecdoche*, with all the *Barbary powers*.

⁴ *Omnes fere, &c.*, "were almost all settled."

⁵ *Sub judice, &c.*, "as yet, stood under the judge," that is, were undetermined.

⁶ *Sic enim, &c.*, "for, thus, he thought that the end of his life would be tranquil and serene ;" that is, by abandoning all political and state affairs, and pursuing agricultural and rural avocations.

serenum fore putabat. Quamvis, autem, se à republicâ et undis civilibus procul amovere cupiebat, patriam, nihilominus, adeo diligebat, ut, eam in ore, in cogitationibus, in corde semper habuerit. Quùm,¹ insuper, classem Gallicam militibus onustam, ad oras Americanas brevi appulsuram, omnes crederent, fœderatarum copiarum Americanarum Washingtonium imperatorem esse oportere, voce unâ conclamatum est.

Etsi Washingtonius, jam senex, otium privatum, præ omnibus, adamavit, hostes,² tamen, patriam charissimam invadere, ferre haud potuit. Quocirca imperatoris officium, tandem, invitus accepit. Diploma speciale³ à præside et Congressu ad eum missum; quo in diplomate, ei præceptum, ut videret, ne quid mali aut detrimenti libertas Americana caperet. Post hoc diploma acceptum, agrorum cultui, amicorum negotiis, et mœnibus novis, tempus æqualiter distribuit. In præfectis idoneis eligendis, armisque⁴ exercitum instruendo, temporis multum

¹ *Quùm, &c.*, "moreover, when all believed that a French fleet, laden with soldiers, would shortly land on the American coast, it was proclaimed aloud, with one voice, (unanimously) that Washington ought to be the commander (in-chief) of the united forces of America."

² *Hostes, &c.*, "he, yet, could not endure, that the enemy should invade his most dear country;" an event, which was, about this time, apprehended by many, from the haughty and menacing attitude assumed by the French Directory.

³ *Diploma speciale*, "a special commission," constituting him lieutenant-general of the American armies.

⁴ *Armisque, &c.*, "and (in) furnishing the army with arms."

absumpsit ; attamen,¹ à Gallis, civitates foederatas Americanas bello petatum iri, haud credidit ; et saepenumero dixisse fertur, "Quum² Americanos exercitum scripse, et arma, pro salute et libertate, cepisse, à Gallis cognitum fuerit, Gallos (quamvis fortunâ dulci ebrii, rebusque secundis elati,) bellum et certamen omne cum Americanis illico detrectaturos esse."

Facta, porro, conjecturam istam verissimam esse perbrevis docuere : quum, enim, Americanos arma cepisse, paratosque esse ad omnem impetum procul à litoribus Columbi propulsandum, à Gallis jam cognitum esset ; sese statim cum Americanis de pace agere velle dixerunt ; quamobrem, tres legatos ad rempublicam Gallicam mittendos curavit praeses Adams ; qui,³ ubi ed venèrunt, reipublicae Gallicae formam mutatam, et Bonaparte, hominem novum, rebus omnibus praepositum invenerunt. Cum illo, igitur, pacem et foedus facillime fecerunt ; quippè, Galli, eo tempore, rerum suarum satagebant, et Americani omnia quàm bellum malebant ; pax, itaque, facillimè facta.

¹ *Attamen, &c.*, "but yet, he did not believe that the United States of America, would be attacked by the French in war."

² *Quum, &c.*, "when (or after) it shall have been known by the French, that the Americans have raised an army, and have taken arms, for their safety and liberty, that the French (although they were intoxicated by agreeable fortune, and elated by prosperity) will immediately decline all war and contest with the," &c.

³ *Qui, &c.*, "who, (that is, which three American Ambassadors,) when they had come thither, (that is, to the French Republic,) found the form of the French Republic changed, and Bonaparte, a new man, (see former notes,) placed over all affairs."

CAPUT VICESIMUM PRIMUM.

Washingtonius, gulæ inflammatione correptus, supremum diem tandem obit.—Joannis Marshall de Washingtonio, honoribusque memoriæ ejus reddendis, oratio.—Honores maximi à Congressu, populoque Americano, sunt redditæ.—Washingtonii mores factaque fusè tractantur.

DIE¹ Decembris decimo tertio, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo nono, Washingtonii cervix et capilli pluviâ tenui conspergebantur, dum, rebus rusticis quibusdam intentus, agrorum cultum in majus promoveri voluit. Nocte insequenti, gulæ² inflammatione correptus, dolore maximo, haustuque difficillimo laborans, vena³ ante lucem incisa fuit.

Postridie, circiter horam undecimam, ante meridiem, Craik, medicus insignis, et Washingtonii familiaris, ad Montem Vernonium, ducis inclyti sedem, adventavit, summoque in vitæ periculo Washingtonium esse rectè judicans, duos alios medicos arcessendos curavit.

At horum trium medicæ artes inanes fuere :

¹ *Die, &c.*, "on the 13th day of December, 1799, Washington's neck and hair were sprinkled with a thin rain, whilst, bent on some rural affairs, he was desirous that agriculture should be promoted."

² *Gulæ, &c.*, "seized with an inflammation of the *windpipe*."

³ *Vena, &c.*, "he lost blood (by one of his overseers, perhaps,) before day;" literally, a vein was cut.

intra, enim, horas viginti quatuor, postquam accessit morbus, placidâ morte obiit dux inclytus, pater patriæ, generis humani ornamentum et decus. Ingravescente¹ morbo, se moriturum planè providebat, attamen medicorum consilio obsequi moriens haud recusavit. Postquam medicamina varia expertus erat,² medicos tandem rogavit ut³ sine ullâ molestiâ sibi emori liceret : instante, autem, morte, vestes exiit, lectumque⁴ petivit, ibique animam efflavit beatam.

Patientia invicta, quam per vitam omnem sæpe numerò præstiterat,⁵ Washingtonium, generis humani delicias, nec in morte deseruit. Mortem sibi instantem, eisdem, quibus omnia alia perspicere consuevit, oculis aspexit. Fato⁶ cessit, prout philosophum, militem Americanum, et Christianum decuit. Decimo octavo mensis ejusdem die, in fundo suo est sepultus.

Cum Congressus de Washingtonii morte certior esset factus, Joannes Marshall, vir doctissimus, juxta ac disertissimus, verba hujuscemodi fecisse

¹ *Ingravescente, &c.*, "the disease (the croup) increasing, he plainly foresaw that he would die; but, yet, (*though*) dying, he did not refuse to comply with the counsel of his physicians."

² *Expertus erat, &c.*, "after he had tried various medicines," &c.

³ *Ut sine, &c.*, "that it might be permitted him to die without any molestation." *Molestia* is here placed *passively*.

⁴ *Lectumque, &c.*, "and sought his bed;" went to bed.

⁵ *Præstiterat*, "had shown," exhibited, or made good.

⁶ *Fato, &c.*, "he yielded to fate;" or rather, the destiny or decrees of fate.

dicitur. “Nuncius tristis, quem heri accepimus, hodierno die nimium certus advenit. Fuit Washingtonius;¹ heros, dux, et philosophus; ille, denique, quem, imminente periculo, omnes intuebantur, factorum clarorum memoriâ duntaxat vivit. Quamvis, enim, eos honore afficere solenne non esset, quorum vita in generis humani commodis promovendis insumpta fuit, Washingtonii, tamen, res gestæ tantæ extiterunt, ut populus universus Americanus, doloris indicium, qui tam latè patet,² deprecere suo jure debet.”

“Rempublicam hanc nostram, tam longè latèque divisam, unus ferè Washingtonius ordinandi et condendi laudem meret. Rebus omnibus, tandem confectis, quarum causâ exercitibus Americanis præpositus fuerat, gladium in vomerem convertit, bellumque³ pace lætissimè commutavit. Cum⁴ civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum infirmitas omnibus manifesta videretur, et vincula, quibus Columbi terra latissima continebatur, solverentur, Washingtonium omnium, qui hanc nostram præclaram rempublicam stabiliverant, princi-

¹ *Fuit*, &c., “Washington is no more;” thus Virg., “*Fuit Ilum*,” “*Troy is no more*.”

² *Patet*, &c., “which (grief) extends so widely.”

³ *Bellumque*, &c., “and most gladly exchanged war for peace.”

⁴ *Cum*, &c., “when the weakness of the United States of America appeared obvious to all, and the bands, by which the very extensive land of Columbus (America) was held together, would be loosed, we have beheld Washington the first of all those, who had established this our,” &c.

peim vidimus. Cum patria charissima eum ad sedandos tumultus, bellumque sibi¹ imminens ad propulsandum et avertendum, vocaret; Washingtonium, otium domesticum, quod ei semper² charum fuit, relinquentem, et undis³ civilibus, civium commoda et libertatem servandi causâ, mersum, haud semel conspeximus; et consilia, quibus libertatem Americanam stabilem effecerat, perpetua, ut spero, semper, erunt."

"Cum populi liberi magistratus summus his constitutus esset, cumque tertio præsides fieri facillimè potuisset, ad villam,⁴ tamen, suam, secessit, seque ab omni munere civili in posterum procul amoveri, ex animo cupiebat. Utcunque⁵ vulgi opinio, quoad alios homines, mutetur, Washingtonii, certè, fama sempiterna et eadem permanebit. Honoremus, igitur, patres⁶ conscripti, hunc tantum virum mortuum; civitatum foederatarum Americanarum consilium publicum civium omnium sententias, hæc una in re, declaret."

¹ *Sibi*, (scilicet, *patriæ*,) "and the war hanging over it, (his country.)"

² *Undis*, &c., "plunged, and immersed in civil commotions."

³ *Ad villam*, &c., "he, nevertheless, (i.e., notwithstanding his ability to be elected president the third time) retired to his country-seat, at Mount Vernon, and he heartily wished to be far removed, in future, from all civil employments."

⁴ *Utcunque*, &c., "however the opinion of the rabble, as respects other men, may be changed, the fame, at least, of Washington will ever remain imperishable and the same."

⁵ *Patres*, &c., "Conscript fathers, let us, therefore, honor," &c. Senators, and members of Congress, may be called by this name.

“Quamobrem, chartas quasdam hic manu teneo, de quibus Congressus sententiam rogare velim; ut, nempe, civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum consilium publicum præsidentem visat, simul cum eo, gravi de hoc casu, condoliturum: ut Congressus principis sella vestibus pullis ornatur; utque Congressus pars reliqua vestibus pullis induatur; utque, denique, idonea à Congressu parentur,¹ quibus planè manifestum fiat, Congressum, virum bello, pace, civiumque animis primum, honore summo afficere velle.”

Honores Washingtonio jam mortuo à Congressu tributi, minimi erant præ his, quos populus universus Americanus tribuendos ei censuit. Per civitates fœderatas Americanas, honos ei amplissimus meritò habitus. Civium,² enim, dolor, conjugis liberorumque piorum, maritum vel patrem ademptum plorantium, mæstitiæ similis fuit. Plebs, porro, suâ sponte convenit, antequam Congressus, aut civium aliorum de Washingtonii morte, sententias exquirere possit. Orationes plurimæ, ejus de morte, ubique habitæ.

Ingenia terræ Columbi præclarissima, Washingtonii facta fortia celebrando, patremque patriæ

¹ *Parentur*, “be prepared, by which it may become plainly manifest, that Congress wishes highly to honor the man, first in war, (first) in peace, (first) in the affections of his countrymen.”

² *Civium, &c.*, “for the grief of the citizens was like the sorrow of an affectionate wife and children, bewailing a husband or father taken from them.”

civibus gratis tam subito ademptum lugendo, exercebantur. Ad hoc, honores plurimi alii, quos neque divitiæ, neque imperium ullum tribuere cuivis unquam poterant, Washingtonio habiti fuere. Parentes plures, grati animi ergo,¹ filios suos Washingtonii nomine gaudere studebant; hoc, insuper, à pauperrimis, ut plurimum,² factum, qui Washingtonium neo viderant, nec unquam videre sperabant.

Pagi,³ oppida, urbes, vici, comitatus, scholæ publicæ, Washingtonii nomen sibi sumere gestiebant; adeo ut tam multa nomina probè dignoscere difficillimum sit factum. Audaces,⁴ porro, nautæ, qui regiones incognitas invenere, in ultimis orbis terrarum angulis Washingtonii nomen prædicabant.

Washingtonii statura procera fuit. Cælum,⁵ quo vescebatur in montibus, exercitatio abundans, venatio frequens, et rura amœna, membra ei vegeta, et valdè decora dederant. Roboris cum decore conjuncti speciem frons ejus ostentabat. Forma ejus nobilis, incessus majestate plenus. Nemo, sine verecundiâ, ad eum accedere potuit.

¹ *Ergo*, (for causâ,) "for the sake of gratitude;" thus Virgil,
"Illius erga venimus."

"We have come on account of him."

² *Ut plurimum*, "for the most part;" generally, commonly.

³ *Pagi*, &c., "villages, towns, cities, districts, counties, public schools, rejoiced to take to themselves the name of Washington."

⁴ *Audaces*, &c., "furthermore, adventurous mariners, who discovered unknown regions, proclaimed the name of Washington, in the most distant corners of the globe."

⁵ *Cælum*, &c., "the air, which he," &c.

Robustum corpus, salus firma erat; et laborum¹ mirè patiēns fuit. Libidinem imperiosam et effrenam ei natura dedit; at patientiā et industriā, quæ natura denegarat, acquirere et adipisci studebat; nec opera incassum fuit. Cæruleos habebat oculos; nasus longulus, et modestiæ plenus vultus; comis, liberalis, amicis benignus, ignotis omnibus sese præbendum judicans.

Virtutem² rectumque, non solum ex Dei metu, sed ex innato recti amore, colebat. Bibliotheca, quam amplissimam habebat, et consuetudo epistolaris³ cum gentis uniuscujusque viris doctioribus, eum de quâque orbis terrarum regione certiore fecere. Maritus⁴ pius, amicus sincerus, dominus benignus, pauperibus succurrere proclivis erat. Non aliā talem unquam virum aspexit mundus, nec unquam, ni multum fallor, ullum ei similem aspicere poterit.

Imperare sibi (quod, proculdubio, imperium maximum est,) aded probè callebat, ut, in irarum æstu maximo, sese comem et urbanum semper præbuerit. Heroa nostrum viris omnibus magnis quos vetustas unquam vidit, comparare non possum;

¹ *Laborum*, &c., "wonderfully capable of enduring toil."

² *Virtutem*, &c., "he practised virtue and rectitude, not only from a fear of the Deity, but also from an inborn love of rectitude."

³ *Consuetudo epistolaris*, &c., "an epistolary intercourse with the," &c.

⁴ *Maritus*, &c., "he was an affectionate husband, a sincere friend;" the adjective *pius* implies, what we usually call affectionate, dutiful, especially towards God, our parents, country, and relatives. It is the epithet by which Virgil invariably designates his hero.

tùm, quia comparatio, nisi inter æquales, esse nequit; tùm, quia, Washingtonium omnibus viris magnis, qui apud veteres viguère, majorem puto.

In alios gerendum imperium non putabat, antequam sibi imperare didicerit. *Ratione*¹ præstabat. Leporem, salem, prorsus à se alienum esse confitebatur; Washingtonii ingenium² ab Aristotelis, Baconii, Angli doctissimi, et Newtonii illustrissimi ingeniis haud multùm abludebat. *Sensu*³ communi utens, munia omnia, ad quæ ore uno cives eum vocabant, obire meliùs potuit, quàm si, doctrinâ excultiore imbutus, populùm Americanum risu quateret, res à communi usu planè abhorrentes affectando. Verum et utile semper appetebat. Semper ea sequebatur, ac plerumque voti⁴ compos fuit.

Quamobrem, multùm secum ipse volvit, resque omnes, quas discutere eum oportebat, sedulò ad examen revocandas curavit. Nec ira, nec studium partium nec superbia, nec ambitio eum à recto

¹ *Ratione*, "in sound practical sense;" we have no word of exactly similar import in our language.

² *Ingenium*, &c., "the genius of Washington did not differ much from the genius of Aristotle, of Bacon, (a most learned Englishman,) and of the most illustrious Newton." By these we intend to convey the idea, that the parts of Washington were better adapted to the investigation of sober truth, than to display a flippant and superficial learning, like Voltaire, and his self-styled philosophers.

³ *Sensu*, &c., "making use of common sense, he could better perform all the (civil) offices, to which his countrymen unanimously called him, than if, tinctured with more polished learning, he would shake the American populace (by his eccentricities) with laughter, by aiming at things obviously repugnant to common sense."

⁴ *Voti*, &c., "he obtained his wish, or desire."

unquam flectere potuit. In rebus magnis delibendis, quas considerare ei persæpe contigit, omnes ubique petivit, ut sese his de rebus certiores facerent.

Luce veritatis ductus, et conscientia proba actus, ad judicia optima, plerumque, ferebatur. Nemo fortassè, unquam extitit, qui in rebus tam arduis, tamque difficilibus, judicare coactus sit. Rebus in arduis semper ferè versatus, hominum naturam optime callebat, et rationem optimam proposita assequendi. Optimum quemque eligere sciebat, et virum laude dignum sibi asciscere¹ cognovit.

Ut de Washingtonii rebus militaribus pauca dicamus, fateamur² necesse est, eum constantia tantum habuisse, ut neque pericula, neque difficultates ullæ, movere, aut omnino flectere poterant.—Difficultates omnes, perseverando, facillimè superavit; modestia repugnantiam omnem vicit; ingenium³ auxilium omne ministrare poterat. Vincere,⁴ morando, probè cognovit, laudemque ve-

¹ *Asciscere*, &c., "and he knew how to take to himself the man deserving praise; worthy of it; an honorable man." The substantive noun *laus*, in the best writers, frequently means, not so much, *praise*, or *commendation*, as those actions which deserve it; praiseworthy, or commendable actions. Thus Virgil, "*Sunt etiam hic sua præmia laudi.*" "*Commendable deeds have their own rewards even here.*"

² *Fateamur*, &c., "it is absolutely necessary that we should confess, that he possessed so much constancy, that neither dangers," &c. The conjunction *ut*, is elegantly suppressed after *necesse*.

³ *Ingenium*, &c., "his genius could supply every aid."

⁴ *Vincere*, &c., "he well knew to conquer by delay, and acquired real praise, by despising unjust censure."

ram, vituperationem injustam contemnendo, est adeptus.

Etsi hominum numero, disciplinâ militari, et apparatu bellico, hostibus longè dispar erat, nullam, tamen, victoriam reportandi occasionem hostibus dedit; nec occasione ulli ipse deerat, siqua ab hostibus daretur.—In certaminis ardore maximo, Washingtonii prudentia saluti patriæ fuit. Veterum annales Washingtonio parem ullum exhibere nequeunt. Iracundiâ et studio inani omni planè vacuus fuit.

Tot naturæ dotibus præditus erat, ut¹ nil majus, Dei munere, mortalibus unquam concessum sit. Washingtonii probitas corrumpi, aut à recto flecti haud poterat. Nec² simulare, nec dissimulare sciebat. Consilia ejus semper honesta, et ab omni turpitudine longè amota fuere.

Rempublicam sine fraude administrabat; et quidquid civibus aut nationibus exteris spondederat, sincerè et sine invidiâ ullâ dici voluit. Nec fraude nec fallaciâ uti, ratione ullâ, poterat. Discrimen sapientiam inter et vafritiem statuere scie-

¹ *Ut*, &c., "that nothing greater (than he) was ever granted to mortals by the munificence of the Deity."

² *Nec*, &c., "he neither knew how to feign, nor dissemble." The verb *simulo* means, *I feign*, or *pretend a thing that does not exist*; and *dissimulo*, *I conceal*, or *dissemble a reality*: thus, Sallust, speaking of the character of Catiline, says, "*Simulator, et dissimulator ejuslibet rei*;" "he was a counterfeiter, and a dissembler of any thing."

bat ; honorem, probitatemque et in bello, et in pace plurimum posse, semper existimavit.

Washingtonii doctrina sui generis fuit, formas¹ scholasticas omnino contemnens, et artes et disciplinas illas avidè arripiens et ad se alliciens, sine quibus claritudo bellica parari haud poterat. Attamen, linguæ Anglicæ elementorum haudquam rudis fuit : scribere eleganter certe poterat ; animi, autem, vis quædam insita, ad grandia et sublimia, et in scribendo et in agendo, eum semper adduxit.

Ejus, porrò, scribendi ratio, nervis haud carebat, et si Ciceronis facundia in ejus scriptis inveniri non potest, at ingenium, certè, et doctrina non inculta ibi apparent. Responsum,² è vestigio, cuivis reddere facillimè poterat ; attamen,³ doctè, facetè, aptè, compositè, ornatè, et disertè. Animi, porrò, vires sui generis erant. Quodvis concipere simul ac exsequi facile poterat.

¹ *Formas, &c.*, "wholly despising the formalities of schools, and greedily seizing and alluring to him, those arts, and that species of instruction, without which, renown in war could not be procured."

² *Responsum, &c.*, "he could very easily return an answer, forthwith, to any one."

³ *Attamen, &c.*, "but yet (that is, notwithstanding his ability to make immediate answers to any one,) he could, at least, reply in a learned, witty, suitable, neat, handsome, eloquent manner." The numerous replies to the many addresses received by him, whilst in command of the army, during his presidency, and afterwards, and above all, his farewell address to the citizens of the United States, are sufficient evidence of his ability in composition.

semper permansit. Ut honores illi sibi à civibus gratis haberentur, nunquam exegit ; at cum ultrò offerrentur, summâ cum humanitate accipiendos judicavit. Washingtonii amor in patriam ardentissimus, omnisque improbitatis expers fuit. Ab istis, qui patriæ amorem semper in ore, suam, autem, magnitudinem in corde gerunt, multùm Washingtonius discrepabat.

Magnæ erant difficultates, quibuscum illi reluctantum fuit ; magna et terrifica pericula, quæ adire et volvere cogebatur ; at difficultates et pericula omnia, patientiâ quâdam animi invictâ, superavit. Libertatem et leges, generis¹ humani jura, civium felicitati necessaria duxit. Homines omnes naturâ æquales esse semper putavit ; at civium² libertatem, legibus parendo, optimè servari incolumem posse, rectè arbitrabatur.

Rempubicam³ benè ordinatam et compositam à democratiâ tumultuosâ plurimùm distare existimavit. Populi sententiam et judicium semper spectari et respici oportere sensit ; attamen, irarum æstus subitanei eum à proposito, aut instituto

to) her countenance, by the begun discourse (of Æneas) than if she stood as a hard flint, or as a Marpesian rock.

¹ *Generis, &c.*, "the rights of mankind."

² *Civium, &c.*, "but he rightly judged, that the liberty of the citizens (*civil liberty*) could best be preserved safe, by obeying the laws."

³ *Rempubicam, &c.*, "he thought that a republic, well arranged and put together, differed very much from a disorderly, tumultuous democracy."

vitæ cursu dimovere minimè poterant. Populi parti sapientiori consulere, plebis commodis providere, et vulgi convicia, probè agendo, contemnere ausus est. Plebis favorem et gratiam magni penlebat, famam, tamen, vulgi, officio relicto, et fide proditâ, captare¹ nesciebat.

Temporibus difficillimis, famam bene partam periculo objectabat, officioque rectè integreque fungi, quàm famæ ineptè servire, malebat. Bello Europæo sæviente, nationes belligerantes, gentem ullam à partium studio immunem esse, vix paterentur. Ne in vorticem tantum bellorum vi aut insidiis America traheretur, verebatur Washingtonius. Ad hoc, multi ex civibus ipsis Americanis à partium studio immunes manere ægerrimè poterant; eosque intra imperii justis fines coercere et continere haud quaquam facile erat: quam, tamen, difficultatem Washingtonii vigilantia, solertia et industria indefessa vicere. Hâc in rerum difficultate,² quin Americæ commodis consuleret, impediri non poterat Washingtonius.

Americam, patriam charissimam, ut filius pius, dilexit; quocirca pacem cum gentibus exteris servare constituit. Domi³ factione, insidiis minisque

¹ *Captare, &c.*, "to catch at."

² *Difficultate, &c.*, "in this difficulty of affairs, Washington could not be prevented from consulting the advantages of America."

³ *Domi, &c.*, "it was attempted by faction at home, by stratagem and threats abroad, to call and lead him aside, from a correct method of governing the republic; but the experiment was ineffectual; he

foris, eum à ratione rempublicam gubernandi rectâ, avocare, et seducere tentatum fuit; periculum, autem, inane erat; immotus, mediâ tempestate, quæ eum cingebat, semper permansit. Vis externa et insidiæ faciliè superabantur, et insolentia peregrinorum incassum erat. Britanniae¹ magnæ, res injustas petenti, legationibus magis quàm bello satisfacit. Galliae, item, moderatoribus insanis, nec bellum nec pacem minabatur; at, seu bellum, seu pax inciderit, paratus semper fuit, prout populi magni magistratum summum, tali in re, condecuit. Apud utramque igitur, gentem, benè audiebat.²

Præsidis Americani officio fungens, gentes omnes in pace amicas, in bello inimicas esse voluit. Inimicitiarum veterum faciliè obliviscebatur, cum commodum publicum ita postularet.—Tempus, autem, nos monet, ut illustrissimi Washingtonii vitæ finem imponamus; quamobrem, ita faciamus, Deum optimum maximum precando, ut requiescat in pace sempiternâ apud beatos in cœlis

ever continued steadfast, in the midst of the tempest which encompassed him."

¹ *Britannia, &c.*, "he satisfied Great Britain, demanding things that were unreasonable, by embassies, rather than war."

² *Benè audiebat*, "sustained a good character;" for *benè*, or *malè audire*, (*de se* being understood,) is to have a good or a bad name; literally, *to hear well, or ill, of oneself*.

CAPUT VICESIMUM SECUNDUM.

In hoc ultimo capite facta quædam fusiùs enarrantur, quæ non omnino, aut saltem levissimè, in Washingtonii vitâ tractata sunt.

FACTA nonnulla, quæ carptim breviterque in Washingtonii vitâ perstrinximus, hoc capite plenius fusiùsque enarrabuntur. De prosapiâ, genere, et adolescentiâ Washingtonii, satis hujusce operis parte priore dictum arbitror. Multa de ejus virtute, industriâ, ac perseverantiâ invictâ memorare ac prædicare possumus: sed ea in præsentâ omittere satius¹ duximus: quia facta ejus maximè memorabilia omnes ferè novêre; eorum,² itaque, enarratio nemini jucunda aut nova erit; quocirca ad ea maximè, quæ nemini aut admodùm paucis sunt cognita, enarranda fusiùs nosmet accingamus. Nonnulla,³ tamen, famâ vulgari celebrata tractare, et sententiam nostram de eis dicere, statuimus: facta, enim, Washingtonii militaria,

¹ *Satius, &c.*, "but we have considered it better to omit them at present."

² *Eorum*, (scilicet, *factorum*,) "the relation, therefore, of them, will be agreeable, or novel, to no one."

³ *Nonnulla, &c.*, "we have, nevertheless, resolved to treat of some things, which have become subjects of notoriety by common report, and to deliver our opinion respecting them."

omnes ferè novère ; at quid de eis sentiat, quidve potissimùm laudet culpetve Scriptor vitæ ejus, lectori benevolo explicandum.

Ubi, enim, plura in Washingtonii vitâ nitent, maculis paucis, siquæ existant, offendi lectorem non oportet. Munia¹ multa, tam militaria, quàm civilia, ante, etiam, quàm bellum Americanum cœptum erat, summâ cum laude obivit Washingtonius ; Herœ nostro usus est legato² Braddockius fortissimus, infausto illo prælio, quo dux ipse cecidit, parsque exercitûs maxima cæsa ; reliqua, tamen, pars, Washingtonii vigilantia, prudentia, consilio, et virtute, tandem ægerrimè fuit servata : quod³ si Washingtonii consilio Braddockius usus fuerit, cladem tantam, profectò, die isto, non accepisset exercitus Britannicus.

Quum bellum apertum cum Britannis gerere necessitate dirâ cogerentur Americani, summo consensu omnium, quorum interfuit, qui exercitui Americano præesset, electus fuit Washingtonius. Summam, enim, virtutem, consilium, prudentiam, et belli usum in eo esse, cognoverant omnes ; unâ, itaque, voce, imperator summus à Congressu constitutus fuit.

¹ *Munia*, "Washington performed many offices, as well military as civil, even before the American war was begun, with the utmost commendation."

² *Legato*, "as second in command ;" for he was his aid.

³ *Quod*, &c., "but if Braddock had followed the advice of Washington, the British detachment would not, indeed, have received, on that day, (9th July, 1755,) so great a discomfiture."

Nec quidquam libertati Americanæ felicius evenire potuisset. Quàm rectè de eo judicia fecerit Congressus, belli eventus plenissimè demonstravit. Quamvis, enim, multis cum difficultatibus, periculisque diris, conflictandum ei fuit, bellum, tamen, ad exitum felicissimum tandem perduxit.

Quum, autem, res oblata posceret, nemo, in agendo, illo celerior. Fabius Americanus à Britannis cognominabatur: hostium,¹ enim, tam morando, quàm pugnando, vires animosque fregit; nec libertatem² Americanam uno certamine cum copiis veteranis periclitandam unquam esse putavit; at quum loco opportuno, aut æquo Marte, dimicare posset, certamen nunquam detrectavit: nemo, enim, illo fortior; at, prudentia, et consilium, temeritatem insitam semper edomuère.

Dum imperator summus erat, nihil culpâ dignum fecit, nisi fortè Andrei, præfecti fortissimi Britanni, suspensuram excipiamus. Quum, enim, juvenis iste in castra Americana ab Arnoldio proditore arcesseretur, et præter spem diutiùs tenebatur, (quocirca ad exercitum Britannicum redire

¹ *Hostium*, &c., "for, he broke the strength and spirits of the enemy, as well by delaying, as by fighting."

² *Libertatem*, &c., "nor did he, at any time, think that the freedom of America, should be endangered in one contest, with veteran troops." The description of troops which Washington was destined to command, did not justify, at any time during the war, an engagement on equal terms, with regular soldiers, inured to the most rigid discipline, and familiar with victory. Whenever the experiment was made, the result was unfavorable to the Americans; witness the battles of Brandywine, and Long Island.

itinere terrestri cogeatur) cum non longè ab itineris fine jam abesset, à tribus¹ militibus Americanis interceptus, et morte consilio militari mulctatus, vitam ut speculator finivit.

Multi Washingtonium præfectosque Americanos in eum graviùs æquo animadvertisse palàm dixère. Humanitate multà in captivos Americanos jam antea usus fuerat. Virtutem invictam mirà cum clementià conjunxit. Ne vità, jure gentium, privaretur vir talis, magnopere à Britannis fuit elaboratum; vicit, tamen, libertatis Americanæ fortuna. Exemplum triste, sed disciplinæ militari saluberrimum.

Quum ad mortem duceretur Andreus, lachrymas fudisse fertur Washingtonius; quamvis, enim, hostis esset, tamen, humanitate et virtute ejus mirandà captus, necessitatem diram plorabat, quà juvenem tam egregium morte plectere coactus fuit.

Quamvis, autem, invitissimus fuit Washingtonius ut vità privaretur, attamen,² tam popula-

¹ *Tribus, &c.*, "he (André) was intercepted, on his journey, by three American soldiers, (of the New-York militia,) who nobly spurned a large sum in gold, and an assurance of future promotion, if they would allow him to prosecute his journey." The treachery of Arnold, may be ascribed, in part, to an unwillingness on the part of Congress, to accede to certain extravagant demands, and the liquidation of certain debts, into which an excessive prodigality had plunged him.

² *Attamen, &c.*, "but yet, (that is, notwithstanding this reluctance, on the part of Washington, to execute the sentence of the

rium, quàm hostium, odium, istâ in re, omninò effugere non poterat. Etsi enim, necessitatem diram juvenem egregium letho dandi sibi impositam videbat Washingtonius, et vitam cuivis adimere minimè volebat, invidiam, tamen, civium non evitare poterat; multi, enim, eum graviùs in Andreum statuisse planè aiebant: qui¹ si sceleratus, aut immitis, aut imbellis fuisset, jure eum omnes cæsum dixissent.

Tantam virtutem, tantamque bellicam fortitudinem, morte indecorâ ex mortalium cœtu tolli, omnes ferè ploravère. Nos, autem, irâ, amicitia, inimicitia, odio, et invidia omni, penitùs vacui, eum morte plecti oportuisse sentimus. Speculator, enim, jure gentium, proculdubio fuit. At Arnoldium turpissimum, morte deciès repetitâ, supplicio exquisito, et pœnis acerbissimis affici oportebat. Ad² classem, verò, Britannicam confugere poterat.

court martial, which condemned Major André to death, as a spy,) he could not entirely escape the hatred, as well of his countrymen, as of the enemy, in that matter."

¹ *Qui, &c.*, the cause of the uncommon popular excitement in favor of Major André, was his great worth as a man, and a soldier. The court which tried him, relying solely on his own innate love of honor, did not examine a single witness against him, but rested the result of the whole proceedings, on his own confessions. Who could deny a brotherly tear to such a man?

² *Ad, &c.*, "but he was able to escape to the British fleet." The friends of humanity and martial valor, must ever deplore the untimely fate of the gallant, humane, and unfortunate André; while they must ever execrate the treason of the infamous Arnold, who,

Ad alios præfectos Americanos, qui sese virtute aut dedecore, hocce bello, insigniverant, nunc revertamur. In eis, qui pulchra, ob patriam pugnando, vulnera passi, fuit Carolus Lee, dux Americanus, Anglus egregiæ virtutis. Dux iste inclytus, dum longiùs à suis moratur, captivus, de improvviso, factus, et ad Eboracum Novum perductus est.

Exercitui Americano tandem redditus, et in gradum pristinum à Washingtonio, ob virtutem eximiam restitutus, prælio apud Neo-Cæsareenses facto, dedecore coopertus, et apud præfectorum Americanorum consilium condemnatus, imperium omne militare, per unius spatium anni, deponere cogebatur. Dedecore notari malebat dux iste inclytus, quàm pro Washingtonii gloriâ certare.

Superbia, enim, ejus¹ major erat, quàm ut superiorem ullum ferre posset. Quocirca turpiter fugere, quàm fortiter pugnare malebat; fugâ, enim, suâ, Washingtonium, die isto, cladem accepturum magnam credebat: at eum spes longè fefellit: quum, enim, turpem ejus fugam conspex-

to evince the sincerity of his late conversion, destroyed, burnt, and distressed all places, without the smallest shadow of either expediency, or necessity, to which his daring, adventurous spirit could possibly have access. Arnold possessed *one* characteristic of a soldier, and *but one*, namely, *bravery*; his attack on Quebec, with the truly brave Montgomery, is in point: his former gallant services induced Washington to confide to him the defence of West Point.

¹ *Ejus, &c.*, "his (Lee's) pride was too great to bear any superior."

isset exercitûs pars¹ reliqua, pudore simul ac irâ percita, impetum in hostes acriter fecerunt, eosque loco cedere cœgerunt; et nî dux Lee, Washingtonium opprobriis contumeliisque lacerâset, eum imperium militare retinere posse, omninò verisimile est.

Hic, autem, pauca de illo duce subjicere visum est. Carolus Lee, de quo nunc agitur, Johannis Lee, de comitatu Cestriæ apud Britannos, filius fuit. Pater² ejus tribunus pedestres copias duxit; et Carolus, undecimum agens annum, præfectus factus. Ab ineunte ætate scientiæ avidissimus fuit; et, regionum exterarum visendarum cupidus, linguas multas, usu,³ didicerat.

Quum, adhuc juvenis esset, manipulum duxit; et, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo sexagesimo secundo, tribunus, apud Lusitanos stipendia meruit.⁴ Christi anno millesimo septingen-

¹ *Pars*, &c., "the remaining part of the army:" as *pars* is a *collective noun*, I have thought proper to put the verbs *fecerunt* and *cœgerunt* in the plural; for which there is good authority in the best classic authors: it would not be inaccurate, however, to place those verbs in the *singular number*.

² *Pater*, &c., "his (General Lee's) father led the foot forces, as colonel, and Charles, (the subject of this notice,) while in his eleventh year, was made an officer." The violent ardor of this gallant officer, in acquiring knowledge, was perfectly similar to his vehemence in the field of battle.

³ *Usu*, "by practice;" as he was, comparatively, illiterate, and very far from being a good philologist.

⁴ *Meruit*, he served as colonel, in Portugal, under General Bugeyne, in 1762, with distinguished reputation. *Merere*, or *mereri stipendia* (literally, to deserve, or earn pay) means to serve in a mili-

tesimo septuagesimo tertio, ad oras terræ Columbæ appulit : ubi ab omnibus tanquam socius et amicus antiquus acceptus fuit. Die vigesimo primo Junii mensis, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo quinto, diplomate¹ à Congressu donatus, ad castra Washingtonii tunc temporis Cantabrigiæ apud Novanglos sita profectus est. Laudem multam, apud exercitum, merebatur Lee ; tandem, autem, decimo tertio die mensis Decembris, Christi anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo sexto, ab equitibus Britannis, de improviso, captus fuit : prælium Monumethæ, apud Neo-Cæsareenses factum, imperium ejus militare finivit. Consilio militari damnatus, ad fundum suum apud Virginienses secessit, ubi aliquandiu moratus, Philadelphiam demigravit, ibique, perbrevis² febre correptus, diem³ supremum obiit.

Procerus, nasutus fuit Lee, ad iram velox, magnitudinis Washingtonii crescentis æmulus.—Fortis

tary capacity: for *stipendium* from *stips*, implies, especially, that species of pay which is given to such as serve in war.

¹ *Diplomate*, &c., "he was presented with a commission (of major-general) by Congress, 21st June, 1775."

² *Perbrevis*, (scilicet, *tempore*,) "in a very short time;" an adjective, used *adverbially*.

³ *Diem*, &c., "he died," at an obscure inn, in Philadelphia. This officer, although he possessed, in an eminent degree, uncommon energy of character, was certainly devoid of many qualities not less essential in the soldier's escutcheon; he would suffer himself to be rather disgraced, than fight for Washington, at Monmouth; his motive must have been *envy*, not *cowardice*; as he was brave, perhaps, to a fault.

admodum erat, mortis periculique metum contemnens, moribus pravis, irreligiosus, nec Deum, nec homines multum curans, libertatis quanquam amantissimus.

Per unius spatium anni, imperium militare deponere à consilio militari jubebatur. Multi, si modò criminis objecti sons esset, nimium leniter in eum statuuisse præfectos Americanos aiebant: alii, contra, insontem rati, in eum nimium severe statuuisse consilium militare dicebant; nos eam rem in medio relinquemus. Talis, tamen, viri jactura Americanis incommodum magnum attulit.

Hic¹ fuit viri exitus, qui sese ob patriam pugnando persæpè insigniverat: prudentia, autem, et consilium, ei omninò defuerunt. Utrùm reipublicæ Americanæ benefacturus esset, si apud exercitum, cum imperio, mansisset, difficile dictu est. Si invidiâ haud flagrasset, eum in hostes fortissimè dimicaturum omninò verisimile est; apud exercitum Americanum, imperatorem summum sese fieri cupiebat; Washingtonium sibi obstare, quo minùs imperii summi potiretur, perspexit; quare² turpitudinis notâ inuri, quam pro patriâ, aut pro Washingtonii gloriâ certare, malebat. Multi, ta-

¹ *Hic, &c.*, "this was the end of a man who had very often distinguished himself in fighting for his country."

² *Quare, &c.*, "wherefore, he would rather be branded with a mark of disgrace, than fight for his country, or for the glory of Washington."

men, Washingtonium, in eum graviùs æquo animadvertisse dicebant.

Ad¹ præfectos alios, qui sese bello Americano insigniverant, nunc veniamus. In eis, qui libertati Americanæ plurimùm profuerunt, fuit dux Greene, de insulâ Rhodensi oriundus. Is,² tremebundorum numero olim habitus, pacem duello commutavit. Cum Cornwallis, comite Britanno, Americanorum primus,³ æquo Marte pugnavit. Præliis è multis, quibus interfuit, victor, aut, saltem, incommodo parvo accepto, ut plurimùm, discessit.

Fortissimus⁴ jure habebatur, cautus, prudens, rei militaris peritissimus, vitæ integerrimus, disciplinæ militaris maximè amans, gloriæ appetens, vitæ profusus, audax in periculis, pecuniæ contemptor. Optimum de eo iudicium fecit Washingtonius, et rerum maximarum curam ei credere non verebatur. Felicitate summâ, multis in præliis usus, virtute⁵ adeo invictâ post cladem fuit, ut, cum pulsum et penitùs fugatum eum hostes cre-

¹ *Ad, &c.*, "let us now come to other officers, who distinguished themselves in the American war."

² *Is, &c.*, "he, formerly accounted among the number of quakers."

³ *Primus, &c.*, "he, (Greene,) first of the Americans, fought on equal terms with Cornwallis, an English earl."

⁴ *Fortissimus, &c.*, "he was justly esteemed most brave, wary, prudent, very skilled in the art of war, most upright in his life, a lover, especially, of military discipline, desirous of glory, lavish of his life, adventurous in dangers, a despiser of money."

⁵ *Virtute, &c.*, "he was (a man) of so invincible courage after defeat."

derent, copias disjectas collegerit, seque ad fortiter resistendum paraverit.

Omnium, denique, qui de libertate Americanâ, fortiter pugnando, benè meriti sunt, laudem maximam adeptus est. In Carolinâ septentrionali, in Britannos fortissimè pugnando, laudem ingentem meruit.

Forsitan à re nostrâ haud longè alienum erit, paucula nonnulla, de Wayne, duce Americano, hic subjicere. Antonius Wayne, Pennsylvaniensis genus,¹ legionem Pennsylvaniensem, ut plurimum, duxit. Indos,² Americanorum primus, vinci et superari posse docuit. Virtute³ maximè præstabat. Seditionem autem et tumultum apud legionem Pennsylvaniensem sedare incassum conatus est.

Præliis omnibus, quibus interfuit, imperatoris strenui ac militis boni officio simulungebatur. Fortior quàm cautior habebatur; attamen, cum res ipsa posceret, consilio⁴ haud carebat. Indos, intra fines Americanos, cædes, incendia, fœdaque alia permulta facientes, funditus superavit. Paucos post menses, fato⁵ functus est.

¹ *Genus*, &c., "a Pennsylvanian (as to) his extraction:" *genus* is here put in the *accusative case*, and is governed by the preposition *quoad*, or *secundum*, understood; such constructions are in imitation of the *Greeks*.

² *Indos*, &c., "he, first of the Americans, taught that the Indians could be conquered and overcome."

³ *Virtute*, &c., "he excelled, chiefly, in valor."

⁴ *Consilio*, &c., "he was not devoid of prudence, or wisdom."

⁵ *Fato*, &c., "he died."

Paucæ, de Laurente, enarranda veniunt. Hicce præfectus fortissimus, dum hostium munimenta Eboraci apud Virginienses expugnare conaretur, fortissimè dimicans, cecidit. Modestiâ mirâ ornabatur vir iste fortis. Pater¹ ejus captivus turri apud Londinenses tenebatur; quumque libertatem adipisci, et amicos dulces, propinquosque charos, turpi criminis falsi confessione, revisere potuisset, captivus, tamen, apud hostes acerbissimos manere, quàm libertatem, dedecore assequi, malebat. Tandem, verò, post captivitatem longam, patriam revisere et Britanniam magnam relinquere eum Britannii patiebantur.

Exercitibus Britannis, qui ad oras terræ Columbi appulerunt, clarissimi præfuerunt præfecti ducesque. In quibus eminere Henricus Clintonius, et Gulielmus Howe, equites Britanni, nec non Cornwallis, comes Anglus, qui sese multis bellis Europæis jam antea insigniverat: contra² quos viros, rei militaris peritissimos, et exercitu bono et

¹ *Pater, &c.*, "his father (that is, the father of Col. Laurens, of whom we now speak) was detained as a prisoner, in the tower of London; and when (although) he could obtain his liberty, and revisit his sweet friends, and dear relatives, by a shameful acknowledgment of a false charge, he, nevertheless, would rather remain with his most inveterate foes, than attain his freedom by dishonor." The British government tendered him his liberty, by his making certain concessions, which he conceived equivalent to a confession of his guilt; and which, of course, he rejected.

² *Contra, &c.*, "against which men, very skilled in military affairs, and furnished with a good and brave army, to contend, was, assuredly, most difficult."

strenuo instructos, decertare certè difficillimum fuit.

Washingtonius¹ unus, qui contra viros tales decertaret, idoneus habebatur; neminem² alium, qui munere tanto dignus esset, inveniri minimè dicam. Hoc tantùm dico, nullum alium, qui res Americanas feliciorẽ ad exitum perducere quiverit, inveniri potuisse.

Galli, porrò, plurimi, domi nobiles, Americanorum partes amplexi, ad oras Americanas naves appulerunt. In his fuit La Fayette, Gallus prænobilis, qui Americanorum injurias, à Britannis illatas, miseratus, ad eorum subsidium cucurrit. Prælia multa, quibus interfuit, et quorum pars magna erat, longum esset dinumerare. Satis in præsentia nobis sit dicere, eum, præliis omnibus fortissimè sese gessisse, et Washingtonii gratiam, amicitiam, et familiaritatem conciliasse.

Adhuc apud Gallos vivit³ iste miles fortissimus, qui de libertate Americanâ optimè meruit; æternum,⁴ enim, nomen famamque à Britannis clade.

¹ *Washingtonius, &c.*, "Washington was alone esteemed fit who should contend (to contend) against such men."

² *Neminem, &c.*, "I will, by no means, say, that no other one was found, who might be worthy of so great an office," (as that of commander-in-chief of the American forces.)

³ This was written before the visit of La Fayette to this country, and his subsequent death.—Ed.

⁴ *Æternum, &c.*, "for, he derived; by his valor, eternal renown and fame, from the English, affected (by the Americans) with very great disasters." Horace has a passage somewhat analogous to the above: "*Duxit ab oppressâ meritum Carthagine nomen*"—"de-

maximâ affectis, virtute duxit. Utinam oras Americanas iterum aspicere illi liceret! O quantas grates illi persolvere debent Americani; herôï illi dico, qui, patriâ, amicis, conjuge charissimâ, relictis, ad libertatem non Americanorum tantum, sed generis, etiam, humani, tutandam, properavit, vitamque periculis omnibus objectare, libertatis causâ, non recusavit. Sese,¹ enim, hominem esse rectè judicans, nil, quod ad infortunia et mala humana spectaret, à se alienum esse arbitrabatur. Militem et propugnatorem libertatis haberi tantummodò volebat; et voti certissimè compos fuit; summam, enim, claritudinem, ob libertatem pugnando, apud omnes bonos assecutus est.

Civitatum² fœderatarum Americanarum Congressus, nudiustertius, ita de La Fayette decrevit: "Quandoquidem La Fayette, Gallus prænobilis, civitates hasce fœderatas Americanas denuò visere vult, à Congressu populoque Americano decretum sit, Americanos omnes, grati animi ergò, eum videre magnoperè cupere;" simulque decretum fuit,

rived a deserved name from the destruction of Carthage," alluding to Scipio Africanus.

¹ Sese, &c., "for rightly thinking himself to be a man;" thus Terence, "*Homo sum, humani nihil à me alienum puto*"—"I am a man, I think nothing appertaining to human nature foreign from me."

² Civitatum, &c., "the Congress of the United States of America, thus voted, the other day, respecting La Fayette; 'Since that (in as much as) La Fayette, a very noble Frenchman, wishes to visit, again, these United States of America, be it resolved by the Congress and people of America, that all the Americans, for the sake of gratitude, greatly wish to see him.'"

uti navis longa Americana, eum ad oras terræ Columbi vehendi causâ, dimitteretur. Americani omnes hunc tam clarum propugnatorem et defensorem libertatis videre vehementissimè cupiant.

Quodd si unquam ad oras Americanas ille vir inclytus appulerit, Americani, libertate¹ fruentea, operâ ejus maximè partâ, Washingtonii amicum et familiarem eximium, honore summo, procucldu-bio, prosequuntur. Nosque, in hac republicâ Ohi-oensi, à tempestatibus et bellis Europæis procul amoti,² aliquid, virum talem honorandi causâ, scripsisse, valdè gestimus. Quodd³ si illum unquam aspicere nobis contigerit, quam gratum spectaculum oculis nostris offeretur! Tunc fortassè eum sermone Gallico alloqui et compellare nobis licebit. Libertatis, enim, amatores omnes eum honore summo prosequi debent.

Alii, insuper, fuerunt Galli, qui martia ob Americam pugnando vulnera passi: eos⁴ gratiarum actione dignatus est Congressus. Ludovicus, quoque, Galliæ rex, optimè de libertate Americanâ, certè meritis est, qui, Britannis terrâ marique po-

¹ *Libertate, &c.*, "enjoying liberty, obtained, chiefly, by his means, will, doubtless, highly honor the choice friend and familiar companion of Washington."

² *Amoti, &c.*, "far removed from the (civil) commotions, and wars of Europe, greatly rejoice to have written something," &c.

³ *Quodd, &c.*, "but if it should ever happen to me to behold him, La Fayette, how grateful a spectacle will be offered to my eyes."

⁴ *Eos*, "Congress vouchsafed them (the other French officers) a vote of thanks."

tentibus, bellum indicere, et Americanis, rerum omnium inopiâ laborantibus, succurrere, et suppetias¹ ferre, ausus est.

Bello Americano tandem feliciter confecto, Galli,² fideles fortesque socii, domum rediêre; et libertatis donis apud Americanos capti allectique, imperii³ regalis vestigia omnia penitùs funditùsque abolere constituerunt; quocirca,⁴ rege suo occiso, imperium regium populari commutabant; nec à seditionibus aut tumultibus diris gravibusque abstinere destiterunt, donec⁵ ad Napoleonem Bonaparte, fortunæ filium, rerum summa delata est.

Etsi, de rebus⁶ Gallicis novis dicere, à re nostrâ paulò sejunctius erit, tamen, quia in earum⁷ mentionem incidimus, paucula nonnulla de eis⁸ hîc subjicere nobis visum. Supervacaneum in præsentiâ erit, causas indagare, ob quas bellum hocce

1 *Suppetias ferre*, "to bring succor," or aid.

2 *Galli, &c.*, "the French, the faithful and brave allies (of the Americans) returned home."

3 *Imperii, &c.*, "they resolved entirely and utterly to abolish all traces of royal government." It must ever be deplored that the generous aid afforded the Americans by the unfortunate Louis, should operate as a precedent to commence revolutionary projects in France, on the termination of the revolutionary war in America.

4 *Quocirca, &c.*, "wherefore, their king slain, (having slain their king and queen,) they exchanged the regal government for a popular one." The noun *imperio* is understood after the adjective *populari*.

5 *Donec, &c.*, "until the chief government was conferred on Napoleon Bonaparte, a child of fortune."

6 *Rebus, &c.*, "to speak of the French Revolution."

7 *Earum*, (scilicet, *rerum novarum*,) "of it," (the revolution.)

8 *Eis, &c.*, (scilicet, *rebus navis*,) "respecting it," (the revolution.)

apud Gallos exortum sit. Clerici¹ Gallici, nec non nobilitas primoresque imperium nimis grave in plebem exercere cœperant. Ad hoc, Americanorum exemplo incitati sunt Galli, qui, libertatis bona apud Americanos videntes, similem sibi felicitatem fortunamque exoptabant: plures, insuper, apud Gallos, proveniēre scriptores, qui nobilitatis et clericorum superbiam et crudelitatem insectari, et palàm reprehendere, non dubitaverunt.

Hæ,² forsitan, causæ extitēre, quibus impellentibus, res novas exoptare Galli cœperunt. Earum rerum novarum initium de libertate, et generis humani amicis optimè mereri videbatur; at, ex bonis initiis, eventus pessimi proveniēre; cives³ de principatu inter sese certare; interficere, trucidare, jugulare, omnia sacra miscere, turbare; inter bonos et malos discrimen⁴ nullum, omnes honorum et dignitatis gradus penitus abolere.⁵

Bellatorum omnium, qui aut existunt, aut olim extitēre, Napoleon Bonaparte, proculdubio, maximus fuit. Rempublicam Gallicam ordinavit et

¹ *Clerici*, the French "clergy." The noun *clericus*, of Greek derivation, is not used by any *Latin classic*. However, it expresses what we understand by the term clergy, with sufficient accuracy.

² *Hæ, &c.*, "these were, perhaps, the causes, which impelling, the French began to wish much for a revolution."

³ *Cives, &c.*, "the (French) citizens (*began, cœperunt* being understood) to contend with each other, respecting the pre-eminence."

⁴ *Discrimen*, "there was no distinction between the good and bad."

⁵ *Abolere, &c.*, (*scilicet, cœperunt,*) "they (*began*) utterly to abolish all degrees of honors and dignity."

stabilivit iste vir inclytus. Illustrissimum Bonaparte, nihil carbone¹ notandum patrâsse, dum rerum habenas apud Gallos teneret, minimè affirmare velim; attamen, eum multa cretâ notanda fecisse, compertum habeo. Multi, à rebus Gallicis novis omninò abhorrentes,² eum tyrannum crudelissimum fœdissimumque palàm nuncupârunt. Nos,³ autem, à præjudicio omni procul amoti, et veritatem tantummodò indagantes, eum minimè crudelem, (quippe qui imperium tantum tot in gentes haberet,) extitisse autumamus. Clericos Gallicos, qui imperium crudelissimum in plebis ejus mentes et animos jam diù exercuerant, à muniis⁴ omnibus, et à republicâ, procul amovendos curavit.

Hæc de rebus Gallicis dixisse, in præsentia, sufficiat. Omnia, quæ Galliæ rectores faciebant, minimè à Washingtonio probata fuêre. Ingruente belli civilis horrore, Americanos,⁵ à partium studio

¹ *Carbone*, &c., "to be marked with coal;" that is, to be censured: thus, the poet: "*Cretâ an carbone notandi?*" "*Are they to be marked with charcoal or chalk?*" i. e., condemned or praised?

² *Abhorrentes*, &c., "altogether averse to the French revolution."

³ *Nos*, &c., "but I, far removed from every prejudice, and searching only after truth, affirm that he was by no means cruel, (as being one who possessed so great power over so many nations.)" In such sentences, I endeavor to give a literal translation.

⁴ *Muniis*, &c., "from all (*civil*) offices and employments."

⁵ *Americanos*, &c., "it was most difficult (for the executive) to preserve the Americans free from the zeal of party;" that is, neutral; as they were disposed to assist the French, their recent allies, and to harass the British, their late foes.

immunes servare difficillimum fuit. Difficultates, tamen, omnes, Washingtonii vigilantia superavit. Bello Americano felicem ad exitum tandem perducto, bona quædam, et plurima mala, inde exoriebantur.

Belli istius exitus mortales fere omnes falsos fieri subegit: fidem publicam et privatam parvi pendere et contemnere edocuit. *Exstitere*,¹ tamen, pauci; quibus honestas divitiarum comparatione potior fuit. Hi pecunias Britannis debitas persolvere non dubitabant; etsi eas² non persolvendi facultas legibus data est: plures, tamen, patriæ legibus freti, pecunias omnes hostibus nuperis debitas persolvere planè recusabant.

Plurimæ; autem, artes, bello hocce, in majus provectæ fuerunt. Medicinæ, præsertim, et chirurgiæ praxis admodum excolebatur. Medici et chirurgi plurimi bello isto claruerunt. In quibus fuit illustrissimus Benjaminus Rush, de libertate Americanâ, et medicinæ parte omni, optimè meritus. Hic medicus inclytus, tetanum, morbosque

¹ *Exstitere*, &c., "there were, nevertheless, a few, to whom honor was preferable to the acquiring of riches."

² *Eas*, &c., (scilicet, *pecunias Britannis debitas*,) "although an opportunity and power of not paying them, (that is, the moneys due to the British from the Americans, on the termination of the revolutionary war,) were granted them by the laws." Although the laws did not expressly prohibit the liquidation of those claims, yet the validity of contracts was impaired, if not totally vitiated, not only with England, but also between the citizens themselves, in their private concerns, by the demoralizing effects of war.

alios, ex cerebri aut nervorum turbamento oriundos, cortice Peruviano, mercurio dulci sexiès sublimate, aliisque remediis corroborantibus sanare primus instituit.¹

Servos omnes, quos, vivus, in servitute tenuerat Washingtonius, morte imminente, libertate donari, et manu mitti jussit. Testamento, enim, supremo, servos omnes, post uxoris dilectæ mortem, liberos, et sui juris esse voluit. Virum, libertatis et æqualitatis aded cupidum, mortalem ullum in servitute tenere, mirandum certè est.

Attamen, omnes, ferè, Virginiam incolentes, quâ in civitate degere decrevit Washingtonius, servos possidebant; consuetudo, itaque, servos habendi et tenendi, quæ rebus, ferè, in omnibus, domina et magistra rectè nuncupatur, cum Washingtonio facit; nolim, tamen, istâ in re, eum omninò inculpatum dicere; tùm, quia, tanti viri exemplum secutos plurimos, servos suos in libertatem missuros, minimè dubitandum est; tùm, quia, homines omnes, cujuscunque sint coloris, naturâ æquales esse, facillimè probari et demonstrari potest. Viro; au-

¹ *Instituit, &c.*, "this famous physician first taught to cure lock-jaw, and other diseases arising from the derangement of the brain, or nerves, by Peruvian bark, sweet mercury, six times sublimed, (*calomel*, now known among medical men, by the name of *sublimatus hydrargyri*,) and by other strengthening remedies." As these diseases arise, frequently, from a general debility of the system, especially in warm climates, and from other causes, such as wounds, the injuring of the brain, or any nerve, the indication of cure, consists, of course, in the adhibition of tonics and stimuli.

tem, tantis virtutibus clarissimis insignito, delicti venia danda.

Testamentum,¹ insuper, Washingtonii supremum, eum à culpâ omni, hâc in re, immunem reddidit; quippè qui servos omnes suos, post uxoris mortem, ut modò dictum est, liberos esse voluit; generi, enim, humano amicissimus semper erat: lenior, enim, magis, quàm crudelior est habitus.

De Washingtonii prosapiâ, genere, et studiis juvenilibus, satis hujusce operis initio dictum puto. Patre, adhuc puer, orbatus, sub matris tutelâ adolevit. Linguam² nullam, præter Anglicanam, quantum scio, didicit: ad artes, tamen, plures ingenuas, mathematicas præsertim, animum sedulè appulit. Terræ mensor fuit: plurima, insuper, munia, tam civilia, quàm militaria, summâ cum laude obivit. Vitæ integritate maximè enituit. Hominum omnium, quos terra Columbi unquam aspexit, aut fortassè unquam aspiciet, proculdubio³ aptissimus fuit, qui exercitibus Americanis præ-

¹ *Testamentum, &c.*, "furthermore, the last will of Washington renders him free from all blame in this matter; since he wished that all his slaves, after the death of his wife, as has just now been said, should be free; for he was ever most friendly to the human race; for he has been accounted, rather, too mild, than too cruel."

² *Linguam, &c.*, "he learned no language except the English, as far as I know;" of this, however, I would speak with diffidence, as there is a diversity of opinion respecting it.

³ *Proculdubio, &c.*, "he was, undoubtedly, the fittest of all men whom the land of Columbus (North America) ever beheld, or perhaps, will ever behold, who should preside over (to take charge of) the American armies," &c. *Omnium hominum* depends on the superlative adjective *aptissimus*.

esset, eosque ad victoriam duceret, et libertatem Americanam stabiliret.

Inimicis, tamen, minimè, carebat : quum, enim, imperator summus esset, invidiâ flagrabant nonnulli, magnitudinem ejus crescentem videntes : nec deerant,¹ qui, imperium tantum ad Washingtonium unum deferri non oportere, eumque, suæ utilitatis et commodi causâ, bellum, morando, ducere, audacter dicerent. Meritorum, enim, magnorum comes invidia plerumque esse solet. Quamobrem, eum imperio depellere, omnique auctoritate exuere, à quibusdam turpissimè fuit tentatum.

Mens, autem, conscia recti Washingtonio semper fuit ; quam, nec hominum minæ iræque, nec civium clamor prava jubentium, à recto deflectere unquam potuère. Libertatis² Americanæ fortuna tandem vicit : quodd si imperio militari, turpium paucorum civium, summam rerum affectantium invidiâ, privatus esset Washingtonius, dubito an libertatem adipisci, duce alio, quamvis præclaro, Americani potuissent.

¹ *Deerant, &c.*, (scilicet, *homines*), "nor were (men) wanting who boldly said, that so great a command ought not to be conferred on Washington alone, and that he, by delaying, protracted and lengthened out the war, for the sake of his own utility and advantage."

² *Libertatis, &c.*, "the fortune of American liberty, at length, prevailed : but if Washington had been deprived of his military command, by the envy of a few base citizens aiming at the chief rule, I doubt whether the Americans could have obtained their freedom, under any other leader, however renowned."

At Dei optimi maximi munere et providentiâ factum est, ut, apud exercitum cum imperio esset Washingtonius, usque¹ dum, hostibus ubique debellatis, pacem virtute conciliâret.

Washingtonium si cum viris aliis temporum præteritorum conferamus, omnibus certè, qui aut apud veteres olim claruère, aut apud recentiores jam nunc aurâ æthereâ vescuntur, longè major heros noster invenietur. Ab Aluredo² magno, rege Britanno, haud multùm abludit Washingtonius. Hi viri præclarissimi, justitiæ, fortitudinis, et pietatis amore insignes fuère.

Cum³ Aluredus sagum togâ mutâsset, mala majora, quàm quæ Washingtonio unquam contingerant, perpressus est; cumque, formam et personam alienam mentitus, hostium castra exploratus esset, et suspicionem omnem, lyræ dulcedine, evitâsset, Washingtonio audacior forsitan existimari potest. Hostium,⁴ tamen, Trentoniæ, apud Neo-Cæsareenses, captura nos Aluredi res gestas monet.

Rempublicam Washingtonius ordinavit et sta-

¹ *Usque, &c.*, "until, the enemy being everywhere vanquished, he procured peace by his valor."

² *Aluredo, &c.* "Washington did not much differ (in character) from Alfred the Great," the Saxon King of England.

³ *Cum, &c.*, "when Alfred had changed the military robe for the gown, (that is, had assumed the garb of peace, and of rural avocations,) he endured greater misfortunes than what had ever happened to Washington."

⁴ *Hostium, &c.*, "the capture, however, of the enemy (*Hessians*) (by Washington) at Trenton, in New-Jersey, reminds us of the exploits of Alfred."

bilivit : jus, æquitatem, pietatem, religionem, artesque ad humanitatem spectantes, excolebat : et mihi, multa cogitanti, multaque scrutanti, major bello, an pace fuerit, dicere, in primis difficile videtur. Aluredus magnus, contrà, artes multas, primus apud Britannos excolendas curavit ; de literis optimè meruit. Aluredus, porrò, scriptoribus præclaris, qui facta ejus ingentia memoriæ traderent et mandarent, privatus, vetustatis tenebris ferè penitus obscuratur.

Washingtonium, autem, ingenia præclarissima ad cælum tollere certatim nitebantur ; et meritò quidem ; nullus¹ enim, omnibus in rebus ad gloriam laudemque veram spectantibus, illo major : vir, denique, probus fuit, patriamque adamavit.

Cives Americani, terram latissimam, feracissimam, rebus omnibus abundantem possidetis. Concordiâ² valebitis, discordiâ infirmi eritis. Religionem, scientiam, artesque liberales ac ingenuas excolere debetis ; gratias, imprimis, maximas Deo optimo maximo habere oportet, qui bellum Ameri-

¹ *Nullus, &c.*, "for none was greater than he (Washington) in all things pertaining to true glory and praise."

² *Concordiâ, &c.*, "you will be strong by concord, and weak by discord." The only danger to be apprehended to the perpetuity and felicity of the American Union, must arise from a want of concert and unanimity in the several state governments, and from an unwillingness to accede to the measures pursued by the general government ; as, by being united among themselves, the states could bid defiance to the attacks of any power on earth. Perpetuity to their union !

canum, Washingtonii ductu, ad exitum felicissimum perducere dignatus est.

Collegia, Academias, et ludos literarios instituere ubique oportet, ut, religio,¹ Dei veri scientia, et artes vitæ utiles ubique vigeant, ut scientiâ à gentibus cunctis dignoscantur Americani : pacis studia colant ; in pace, autem, bello necessaria parent. Justitiâ et virtutibus omnibus egregiis insignes sint, et Deo soli, libertatis ac bonorum omnium auctori, gratias semper agant : Washingtonii virtutes semper recordentur : factorum² ejus splendorem ob oculos propositum semper habeant : Deumque semper precentur, ut imperii Americani felicitas perpetua sit.

Improbos omnes oderint, malos pœnis cœerceant, bonos honore prosequantur : viros³ doctos in pretio habeant : ignorantia ubique spreta jaceat : sit, denique, in uniuscujusque fronte scriptum, quid de republicâ sentiat. Agriculturam, mercium⁴ commutationem, fidem inviolatam ament : temperantiam, et virtutes omnes colant.

¹ *Religio, &c.*, "that religion, the knowledge of the true God, and the arts useful to life, may everywhere flourish ; that the Americans may be distinguished, by their knowledge, from all nations : let them practise the pursuits of peace ; but, in peace, let them prepare things necessary for war."

² *Factorum, &c.*, "let them ever have the lustre of his deeds placed before their eyes."

³ *Viros, &c.*, "let them hold learned men in estimation."

⁴ *Mercium, &c.* "the exchange of merchandize," or wares ; that is, commerce.

PERORATIO.

LECTORI BENEVOLO

SALUTEM.

CELEBERRIMI¹ GEORGII WASHINGTONII, civitatum fœderatarum Americanarum præsidis primi, vitam, Latio donatam, mortalium omnium primus, in usus academicos, scribendam curavi. Duæ me causæ ad hoc opus maximè impulerunt, ut, nempè, clarissimi viri vita latinitate donaretur, utque de linguâ Latinâ, me ipsum ad opus tale accingendo, benè mererem.

Quàm, vero, benè, et feliciter opusculum hocce perfectum sit, alii judicent : hoc tantùm verissimè dicere possum, me scriptorem aut librum nullum, inter scribendum, consuluisse : quidquid, igitur, scripsi, memoriter tantùm protulisse aio.

Doctorum laudem exopto, indoctorum, verò, laudem et vituperationem juxta æstimo. Hoc solum dicam, me, de literaturâ Americanâ benè mereri voluisse ; tirones, porrò, et indoctos, labores

¹ *Celeberrimi, &c.*, "I, first of all men, have taken care that the life of the most celebrated George Washington, first president of the United States of America, presented with Latium (clothed with Latinity) for the use of universities, should be written."

meos primos reprehensuros minimè dubito : siquis, autem, verè doctus, et de literis Romanis benè meritus, scripta mea laudare dignetur, operæ pretium me nactum esse putabo.

Civitatum¹ fœderatarum Americanarum literaturam in majus promoverè conabar. Juvenes² nostrates viri maximi quem terra unquam extulit vitam latinè exaratam perlegere volui. Quòd si, de laboribus nostris bona fecerint eruditi judicia, summo nos honore affectos existimabimus.

Gratiæ, insuper, maximæ, J. N. Reynolds, eximiæ spei adolescenti, meritò et jure debentur ; qui primus ad Washingtonii vitam Latinè scribendam nos impulit : nec nos hortari destitit, usque dum, opere tandem perfecto, auctorem muneribus amplissimis prosecutus sit.

¹ *Civitatum, &c.*, "I endeavored to advance the literature of the United States of America, by imparting to youth a taste for reading the life of a great man, written in a foreign language."

² *Juvenes, &c.*, "I wished that the youth of our country should read a life, written in Latin, of the greatest man which the earth ever produced." *Nostrates*, comes from the *patrial* or *gentile* pronoun *nostras*.

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

[The following pages contain the views of our author relative to the best mode of teaching the ancient languages. They were incorporated by him in his Life of Washington, but will find, the editor conceives, a more appropriate place in an Appendix.]

ACADEMICIS et Tironibus, in hisce civitatibus nostris fœderatis Americanis, eis, præsertim, qui in ludis¹ literariis operam navant, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Vobis, lectores candidissimi, illustrissimi Washingtonii vitam, latinitate donatam, Americanorum omnium primus, offerre et exhibere gestio. Operæ pretium facturus videor, si de linguas docendi verâ ratione paucis disseram. Doctorum plures, me, tali in re, operam et tempus deperdere, proculdubio, existimabunt: quòd si, hi viri, fortè reputaverint, quàm difficile sit, Græcam et Romanam linguas ad amussim callere,²

¹ *Ludis*, &c., "schools;" the noun *ludus* is used for a school, by the best authors: by *ludus literarius*, is meant, a college, or, perhaps, rather, a grammar-school.

² *Callere*, "to know perfectly," (according to rule,) the Greek and Roman languages: the verb *calleo* is used by Horace in this sense; "*Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et auræ.*" "And we understand a legitimate sound by our fingers, and ear;" which good classic scholars can do even at this day. An inaccurate pronunciation of Greek and Latin should be avoided.

quàmque multùm temporis, in earum studio proseguendo, necessariò insumendum sit, et, denique, quàm pauci de linguarum earum doctoribus,¹ verè eruditi et doctrinâ exculti sint, certè scriptori culpam, si qua sit, condonare et ignoscere haud gravabuntur.

Americanos² ingenii affatim ad quamvis linguam seu scientiam optimè intelligendam habere, negari nequit. Attamen, qui linguas eas rectè doceant, ferè ubique jam desunt;³ nec gymnasiis quidem nostris, aut collegiis, viri semper inveniantur, qui de Græcis et Romanis literis benè meriti sint. Plures, autem, annos, linguas eas alios docendo,⁴ insumpsi, aliorum vestigiis omninò nitens; at mihi, multa diù volventi, doctorumque⁵ inscientiam mecum miranti, fortè lubuit attendere, quæ tandem infortunii tanti causa esset. Quocirca, quid usu didicerim, quidque aliorum de ratione sentirem, breviter exponere, strictim et singula quæque carptim attingens, in præsentia, nosmetipsos accingamus.

Lingarum, enim, earum, de quibus nunc agi-

¹ *Doctoribus, &c.*, "the teachers of those languages."

² *Americanos, &c.*, "it cannot be denied, that the Americans possess enough of genius, to understand, very well, any language or science."

³ *Desunt, &c.*, (scilicet, *homines*,) "but yet (*men*) are now wanting, almost everywhere, who can teach those languages correctly."

⁴ *Docendo, &c.* "in teaching others those languages."

⁵ *Doctorum*, "of teachers;" from *doctor*, a teacher.

tur, utilitas tanti haberi debet, ut res nulla, quæ eas in majus promovere¹ possit, negligenda, aut omittenda sit. Me² aliis doctiorem, aut scientiâ ullâ præstabiliorem esse, minimè aio : me, autem, laboris multum, linguas, Græcam et Romanam, docendo, impendisse, et nonnulla, scitu³ utilia, usu comperisse, audacter affirmo. Usus, enim, et observatio diligens omnibus in rebus multum prosunt, sed maximè in docendo.

Viginti quinque annorum spatium jam dilapsum est, ex quo⁴, linguarum earum studium prosecui cœperim. Libros multos elementariës, tam versione Anglicanâ donatos, quàm illâ⁵ carentes, perlegere à doctoribus amicis coactus fui. Grammaticas multas tam Græcas, quam Latinas, ad unguem⁶ decies resectum, ediscere jussus eram. Tandem, longo post tempore, linguarum earum mediocriter peritus evasi.⁷ Tunc primùm præceptoris officio fungi, apud Philadelphienses, humanissimos

¹ *Promovere*, &c., "which can promote or advance them," (the languages.)

² *Me*, &c., "I by no means affirm that I am more learned than others, or more excellent in any science."

³ *Scitu*, "to be known;" the latter supine from the verb *scio*, "I know," governed by the adjective noun *utilia*.

⁴ *Ex quo*, (scilicet, *spatio*,) "from which period;" since.

⁵ *Illâ*, &c., (scilicet, *versione*,) "as those books, that wanted," (a translation.)

⁶ *Unguem*, &c., "I was ordered to learn perfectly," (by heart,) to my nail ten times pared, (that is, exactly,) a metaphor taken from an examination of the works of statuary and workers in marble.

⁷ *Evasi*, &c., ("I came off,") "I became tolerably skilled in those languages."

juxta ac doctissimos, deficiente crumenâ,¹ cœperam, et doctorum² aliorum, me doctrinâ et usu longè antecedentium, vestigia sedulò insequabar.

Causa³ maxima linguarum doctarum inscitiæ, mihi quidem in eo posita videtur, quòd pueri, jam inde ab initio, nil nisi Latinè loqui et scribere non assuescant. Quamobrem nil nisi Romanum in Scholâ dicant et audiant; præceptores, porro, strenuam navent operam, ut nihil, nisi Cicerone, aut Sallustio dignum, discipulos⁴ suos eloqui aut scribere sinant. Aliquis fortasse, literarum Romanarum omninò rudis, hinc objiciat, "tironem nullum, nisi priùs linguæ Romanæ rudimentis penitè imbutus fuerit, aliquid auribus Romanis gratum loqui aut scribere posse." Querelam hanc (etsi ab indoctoribus, ut plurimùm, proveniat,) magnâ ex parte, veram esse, libentissimè confiteor.⁵

¹ *Crumenâ*, &c., "my purse failing:" that is, my finances becoming limited.

² *Doctorum*, &c., "and I carefully followed the footsteps of other teachers, far excelling me in learning and experience;" *doctorum*, in this passage, comes from *doctor*, a teacher.

³ *Causa*, &c., "the principal cause of the ignorance of the learned languages, appears, indeed, to me, to consist in this, because boys, all along from the beginning, are not accustomed to speak and write nothing but in Latin."

⁴ *Discipulos*, &c., "they would permit their scholars to utter or write nothing, but what is worthy of Cicero or Sallust."

⁵ *Confiteor*, &c., "I most willingly acknowledge, that this complaint (although it proceed, for the most part, from the illiterate) is in a great measure, true."

Attamen,¹ quò citùs Latinè loqui, et exercitia Romana scribere possit puer, eò certè meliùs.

Collegiorum, igitur, ludorumque omnium literariorum curatores, nullos Professores aut doctores, nisi qui linguâ Latinâ, non secùs ac Anglicanâ, uti sciunt, adhibere debent. In gymnasiis publicis nostris, doctorum et Professorum omnium, quos de literaturâ Romanâ tractare oportet, sermo² planè Romanus, non civitate donatus, videatur, Tales, porrò, viri, inveniri possunt, dummodò Collegiorum nostrorum curatores, irâ, amicitîâ, inimicitîis, odio, invidiâ, præjudicio fædo, in doctoribus eligendis, penitùs, omissis, publico duntaxat commodo inservire velint. Terra, enim, Columbi, talibus viris certissimè abundat. Collegiorum,³ autem, nostrorum curatores, in doctoribus et professoribus eligendis, libidini suæ, magis quàm utilitati publicæ consulere malunt.

¹ *Attamen, &c.*, "but notwithstanding (this concession) the sooner a boy can speak Latin, and write Latin exercises, (it is,) assuredly, the better."

² *Sermo, &c.*, "the discourse and conversation of all teachers and professors, who are to treat of the literature of the Romans, in our public colleges, should appear altogether Roman, not that of foreigners." (See what has been said on *civitate donare*, in former notes.)

³ *Collegiorum, &c.*, "but the trustees of our colleges, in electing, &c.," the noun *collegium* is compounded of the inseparable preposition *con*, together, and *lego*, I collect. Now, it cannot come from the present tense of *colligo*, because the second syllable, *le*, would in that case, be short; but from the perfect tense, *collegi*: as nouns in the Greek language are derived from different tenses of verbs.

Classicos, insuper, scriptores, tam Græcos, quàm Romanos, non sermone patrio tantùm, sed ejusdem ferè significationis verbis, Latinè, interpretari et exponere ad amussim sciant. Græca, porrò, exercitia, jam¹ inde ab initio, scribere discant. Græcè loqui invicem, coramque præceptoribus assuescant; linguam Anglicanam, ut ita dicam, oblivisci aliquandiù studeant.

Orationis partes omnes, inter² recitandum, præceptore doctissimo præsentē, enumerare, earumque³ nexum et relationem mutuam, nullo monente, aut corrigente, debent. Collegiorum, porrò, nostrorum curatores, professores, et inspectores, gradus, in artibus liberalibus, indignis indoctisve minimè concedere oportet. Nemo,⁴ enim, baccalaureatu, aliove gradu academico, qui Græcam et Romanam linguam (doctrinæ omnis fundamentum,) non secùs ac sermonem patrium, loqui, scribere, et legere nequit, donari debet.

Hic indocti hebetesque aliqui (stolidum pecudum genus,) proculdubio objicient, "Nullum ferè eorum, qui⁵ ad linguarum doctarum studium ani-

¹ *Jam, &c.*, "all along from the commencement."

² *Inter, &c.*, "at the time of reciting," during their recitations.

³ *Earumque*, (scilicet, *partium*.) "their mutual connexion," &c.

⁴ *Nemo, &c.*, "for, no one, who cannot speak, write, and read the Greek and Latin languages, (the basis of all learning,) not otherwise than (just as) his native tongue, ought to be presented with the degree of bachelor, or other academic degree."

⁵ *Qui*, this relative accords with the number of *eorum*, and consequently requires *decernunt*, to be in the plural.

num appellere decernunt, earum tam peritum esse posse, ut eis,¹ non secùs ac sermone patrio, quavis super re, uti possit." His talibus viris, si qui in Columbi terrâ præclarissimâ liberrimâque existunt, paucis² respondebo.

Quot homines de Græcis et Romanis literis optimè meriti, aut jam in Europâ existunt, aut olim extitère? Americanos,³ ingenio Europæanis omninò pares esse, certissimum est. Usus,⁴ igitur, et loquendi, scribendi, ac legendi consuetudo diuturnior duntaxat desunt; cætera res expedit.

Studia academica conficiendi nimis avidi sunt juvenes nostrates.⁵ Adagium vetus, "*Festina lentè*," ob oculos positum, semper habere debent. Cum, igitur, Americanos Europæanis ingenio pares omninò esse certè constet, juvenibus nostratibus certè elaborandum est, ut doctrinâ, et Scientiâ eis æquales esse possint.

Qui ad metam optatam pervenire vult puer, linguarum et scientiarum ad studium, (scientias eas intelligo, quæ in collegiis nostris vulgò excolun-

¹ *Eis, &c.*, (scilicet, *linguis*,) "can use them," (the learned languages.)

² *Paucis*, (scilicet, *verbis*,) "in few words;" concisely.

³ *Americanos, &c.* "it is very certain that the Americans are altogether equal to Europeans in genius," (*native talents*.)

⁴ *Usus, &c.*, "therefore, (that is, in consequence of this equality to Europeans, in point of natural capacity,) a longer experience and practice of speaking, writing, and reading, are only wanting."

⁵ *Nostrates*, "the youths of our country." *Nostras*, is what grammarians usually call a *patrial* or *gentile* pronoun.

tur,) annum¹ agens decimum, animum intendere incipiet, perque annorum decem spatium in eis invigilabit, easque nocturnâ versabit manu, versabit diurnâ ; pallescet super his, Venere et Baccho abstinebit : quum, denique, ex ephebis decesserit iste juvenis, manumque ferulâ subduxerit, patriæ utilis fiet, utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis erit ; Americanosque tum gentibus cunctis doctrinâ et scientiâ præstare, verè dici poterit. At nos, fortasse, longius à scopo erravimus, dum sententiam nostram de linguas docendi ratione aliis explicare voluimus.

¹ *Annum*, this counsel of commencing the study of the learned languages, at ten years of age, and of prosecuting collegiate pursuits, till the twentieth year, is warranted by the soundest experience.

FINIS.

VOCABULARY.

— Those words marked with an asterisk (*) are of modern origin; those marked with the dagger (†) are of ancient origin, but have a modern meaning.

ABS

A, **ab**, and **aba**, are prepositions of the same signification, and govern the ablative case: from, by, by reason of, after, next, at, in; the term from, for, out of, from, against, for, after, for, on our side, on, with.

ABDICATIO, ōnis, f. an abdication.

ABDICO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to disown; to abdicate or resign.

ABEO, īre, īvi, or īi, itum. neut. to depart; to go away.

ABHORRENS, tis. part. disliking; abhorring; adj. unfit; unsuitable; abhorrent.

ABHORREO, ēre, ui. — neut. to dislike to abhor.

ABJICIO, ēre, jēci, ctum. act. to throw or cast away.

ABLŪDO, ēre, ai, sum. neut. to differ, or be unlike.

ABNUO, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. to refuse.

ABŪLEO, ēre, ui et vi, itum. act. to abolish; to destroy.

ABRĪPIO, ēre, ui, reptum. act. to carry away.

ABRŪGO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to abrogate; to annul; to repeal.

ABRUMPO, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. act. to break; to break off.

ABSOLVO, ēre, vi, lītum. act. to finish; to despatch; to dismiss.

ABSTERREO, ēre, ui, itum. act. to deter; to discourage; to hinder.

ACQ

ABSTĪNEO, ēre, ui, abetentum. act. to abstain from.

ABSUM, esse, fui. neut. to be absent; to be far from.

ABSŪMO, ēre, psi, ptum. act. to consume; to destroy; to spend.

ABSUMPTUS, a, um. part. lost; gone.

ABUNDANS, tis. part. et adj. a-bounding; great; abundant.

ABUNDE, adverb. abundantly; amply; richly; enough.

ABUNDO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. to abound; to overflow; to be rich.

AC, conj. and, and indeed, than, as.

ACĀDĒMIA, æ. f. a university; an academy.

ACADĒMICUS, a, um. adj. an academician; a member of a university.

ACCĒDO, ēre, esi, ssum. neut. to accede; to go or come to; to be added to; to assent.

ACCENDO, ēre, di, sum. act. to set on fire; to light up; to animate; to stir up.

ACCEPTUS, a, um. part. received, or taken.

ACCESSIO, ōnis. f. an accession; addition.

ACCĪDO, ēre, i, —. neut. to happen to; to befall.

ACCINGO, ēre, xi, ctum. act. to gird to; to prepare for; to go about a thing briskly.

- ACCIPIO, ēre, ēpi, eptum. act. *to take; to accept of; to receive; to hear; to treat.*
- ACCUS, ii, n. 2. *a man's name, Accius.*
- ACCLIVIS, is, e. adj. *up hill; steep; rising.*
- ACCŌLA, æ, c. g. *an inhabitant.*
- ACCRESKO, ēre, ēvi, ētum. neut. *to grow; to increase.*
- ACCŪRĀTE, adv. *cautiously; carefully; accurately.*
- ACCURRO, ēre, ri, sum. neut. *to run to.*
- ACERBITAS, ātis. f. *harshness; grievousness; hardship.*
- ACERBUS, a, um. adj. *severe; bitter.*
- ACERVUS, i. m. *a heap; a pile; a crowd.*
- ACIES, ēi. f. *the sharp edge or point of any thing; the sight of the eye; an army in battle order; sharpness of any thing; any part of an army.*
- ACQUIRO, ēre, sivi, sūtum. act. *to acquire; to get.*
- ACRITER, acrius, acerrime. adv. *valiantly; earnestly; strenuously; severely; fiercely.*
- ACTIO, ōnis. f. *an action; actio gratiorum, a vote or expression of thanks.*
- ACTUS, a, um. part. *done; led.*
- AD, præp. *to, at, for, until, towards, against, before, according to, with regard to, upon.*
- *ADAGIUM, ii. n. *an adage, a proverb.*
- *ADAMUS, ii. *a man's name.*
- ADAMO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to love greatly, wantonly.*
- ADAUgeo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *to increase; to reinforce.*
- ADDICO, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *to sell; to devote.*
- ADDICTUS, a, um. part. *devoted; addicted.*
- ADDO, ēre, idi, itum. act. *to give; to add.*
- ADDŪCO, ēre, xi, tum. act. *to lead; to prevail with; to induce.*
- ADEPTUS, a, um. part. *taken a way.*
- ADEO, adv. *so; to that pass; in-somuch that.*
- ADEO, ire, ivi et ii, itum. neut. *to go to; to come to; to undergo; to undertake.*
- ADEPTUS, a, um. part. *having gotten; obtained.*
- ADĒQUITO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to ride up to or by.*
- *ADETIUS, ii. *a man's name, Adet.*
- ADHĪSCO, ēre, ui, itum. act. *to call; to use; to employ.*
- ADHUC, adv. *as yet.*
- ADIGO, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. *to drive; to force; to compel.*
- ADIMO, ēre, ēmi, ptum. act. *to take away.*
- ADĪSCOR, i, ādeptus. comm. *to get; to obtain.*
- ADĪTUS, ūs. m. *a way, entrance, passage, access, avenue.*
- ADJŪTOR, ōnis. m. *an aider or helper, an assistant.*
- ADJŪVO, āre, ūvi, ūtum. act. *to assist; to favour.*
- ADMINISTRATIO, ōnis. f. *management; administration.*
- ADMINISTRO, āre, āvi, ātum. *to administer; to manage; to rule; to command.*
- ADMITTO, ēre, misi, ssum. act. *to admit.*
- ADMŌDUM, adv. *very, greatly, truly.*
- ADMŌNEO, ēre, ui, itum. act. *to admonish; to warn.*
- ADŌLESCENS, tis. c. g. *a young man.*
- ADŌLESCENTIA, æ. f. *youth.*
- ADŌLESCO, ēre, ēvi, ultum. incept. neut. *to grow.*
- ADŌRIOR, iris, v. ēris, iri, ortus et orsus. dep. *to assault; to attack.*
- ADORNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to adorn; to prepare; to equip.*
- ADSCISCO, vid. ASCISCO.
- ADSUM, fui, esse. neut. *to be present; to come; to assist; to agree with.*

ADVĒNA, m. c. g. a stranger; a foreigner.

ADVĒNIO, ĩre, vēni, tum. neut. to come to; to arrive; to accrue.

ADVENTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to come; to approach.

ADVENTUS, ūs. m. a coming, approach, arrival.

ADVERSARIUS, ū. m. an enemy or adversary.

ADVERSUS, a. um. opposite, right towards us; adj. unfortunate, adverse, hostile.

ADVERTO, ěre, ti, sum. act. to turn to.

ĀDIFĪCIUM, i. n. an edifice, house, structure, building.

ĀDIFĪCO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to build; to erect; to make.

ĀGER, gra, grum. adj. sick.

ĀGRE, adv. grievously, difficultly, ill, poorly, with difficulty, great.

ĀGRĪMŌNIA, m. grief. [ly.]

ĀGRŌTO, āre, āvi, ātum, neut. to be sick.

ĀMŪLATIO, ōnis. f. emulation; contention.

ĀMŪLUS, a. um. (for it is properly an adjective though used substantively), emulous, a rival, competitor.

ĀQUĀBĪLITAS, ātis. f. evenness of temper, uniformity.

ĀQUĀVUS, a. um. adj. of the same age.

ĀQUĀLIS, is, e. adj. equal.

ĀQUĀLITER, adv. equally, evenly.

ĀQUĀNĪMITAS, ātis. f. evenness of temper, equanimity.

ĀQUE, adv. so, as well, alike.

ĀQUĪTAS, ātis. f. equity, justice.

ĀQUO, āre, āvi, ātum, to equal; to lay flat; to level; to equalize.

ĀQUUS, a. um. adj. level, equal, just, impartial.

ĀRĀRIUM, i. n. the treasury.

ĀS, aris. n. brass, copper, iron, silver or gold money; Alienum as, another's money, i. e. debt.

ĀSTĪMO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to esteem; to account; regard.

ĀSTUS, ūs. m. a tide, a torrent.

ĀTAS, ātis. f. an age.

ĀTERNUM, adv. pro in eternum. continually, to the end of the world, for ever and ever.

ĀTERNUS, a. um. adj. [contr. pro Āviternus, ab ævum] eternal.

ĀTHĒNEUS, a. um. adj. et Āthēnius, ethereal, airy, aerial, heavenly, divine.

ĀFFĀBĪLITAS, ātis. f. affability, kindness, gentleness.

ĀFFĀRIS, v. āre, affātus, affāri. to speak to; to address.

ĀFFĀTIM, adv. abundantly.

ĀFFECTO, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. to affect; to seek for overmuch.

ĀFFERO, afferre, attŭli, allātum. act. v. Adfēro, to bring; to contribute.

ĀFFĪCIO, ěre, fēci, fectum. act. to affect; to influence; to afflict with; to visit with; to give.

ĀFFIRMŌ, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to affirm; to avow.

ĀFFLĀTUS, ūs. m. a blast, a breath.

ĀGER, agri. m. a field, land, farm.

ĀGGER, ěris. m. a heap, a fortress, rampart.

ĀGGRĒDIO, i, gressus. dep. to attack; to attempt.

ĀGGRĒGO, āre, āvi, ātum. to gather together; to assemble; to join.

ĀGĪLITAS, ātis. f. quickness, agility, dexterity.

ĀGĪTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to drive; to agitate; to debate.

ĀGMEN, ĩnis. n. an army marching, a company of soldiers.

ĀGNOSCO, ěre, nōvi, nītum. act. pro Adgnosco, to know; to recognise; to acknowledge.

ĀGO, āre, āgi, actum. act. to do; to live; to treat; to count; to pass; to lead; to give.

ĀGRESTIS, is, e. adj. rural, wild, homespun, coarse.

ĀGRĪCŌLA, m. m. et f. a husbandman.

ĀGRĪCULTŪRA, m. f. husbandry, tillage.

- AIO, ais, ait, aiunt, def. imperf. *aiobam, &c., to affirm.*
 ALA, æ. f. *the wing of a bird.*
 ALACER, v. cris, cris, cre. *cheerful, active, fierce, ready.*
 ALACRITAS, ætis. f. *cheerfulness, alacrity, eagerness, promptness.*
 ALEXANDER, dri. a man's name, *Alexander.*
 ALEXANDRIA, æ. f. *the name of a place, Alexandria.*
 ALIAS, adv. *at another time, in another manner.*
 ALIENUS, a, um. adj. *another man's, of another country, foreign.*
 ALIQUAMDIU, adv. *a good while, some time.*
 ALIQUANDO, adv. *sometimes, at length.*
 ALIQUANTULUM, i. n. dim. *a small portion.*
 ALIQUANTULUS, a, um. [used chiefly in the neuter] *Aliquantulum.* adj. et adv. dim. *a very little, somewhat.*
 ALIQUIS, aliquis, aliquod, v. aliquid. *some, somebody, something.*
 ALITER, adv. *otherwise, else.*
 ALIUS, a, ud. gen. *Alius, another, other.*
 *ALLEGHANIENSIS, is, e. adj. *Alleghanian.*
 ALLICIO, ère, lexi, et licui, lectum. act. *to allure.*
 ALLŌQUOR, i, cūtus sum. dep. *to address.*
 ALO, ère, ui, alitum et altum. act. *to feed, to maintain.*
 ALTE, adv. *on high, deeply.*
 ALTER, èra, èrum. adj. gen. *Altērius; another. Alter—alter, the one—the other; a second.*
 ALTUM, i. n. subst. *the main sea.*
 ALTUS, a, um. part. *bred.*
 ALTUS, a, um. adj. *high, lofty, noble.*
 *ALUREDUS, i. a man's name, *Alfred.*
 AMAENUS, a, um. adj. *vide Amoenus.*
- AMANS, tis. c. g. subst. post. a *lover.*
 AMBIGO, ère, — act. *to go about; to surround; to doubt; to be in suspense.*
 AMBO, bæ, bo. adj. pl. *both.*
 AMERICA, æ. f. *the name of a country, America.*
 AMERICANUS, a, um. adj. *American.*
 AMICITIA, æ. f. *friendship, amity, alliance.*
 AMICUS, a, um. adj. *friendly.*
 AMICUS, i. m. a friend.
 AMITTO, ère, misi, ssum. act. *to send away; to dismiss; to lose; to omit.*
 AMNIS, is. m. et f. *a river, a stream.*
 AMO, ère, avi, atum. act. *to love; to admire.*
 AMENUS, a, um. adj. *pleasant, delicate, delightful to the eye.*
 AMOR, òris. m. *love, affection.*
 AMOVEO, ère, ovi, otum. act. *to remove.*
 AMPLECTOR, ti, xus. *to surround; to embrace.*
 AMPLIUS, adv. comp. *more, longer.*
 AMPLUS, a, um. adj. *ample, large, stately, great, abundant.*
 AMUSSIS, is. f. *a mason's or carpenter's rule.*
 ANDREUS, ii. *a man's name, Andrew.*
 *ANGLIA, æ. f. *the name of a country, England.*
 *ANGLICANUS, a, um. adj. *English.*
 *ANGLICUS, a, um. adj. *English.*
 *ANGLUS, a, um. adj. *English.* subst. *an Englishman.*
 ANGO, ère, nxi, nctum. act. *to vex.*
 ANGŪLUS, i. m. *a corner.*
 ANGUSTIA, æ. f. *perplexity, distress.*
 ANIMADVERTO, ère, i, sum. act. *to punish.*
 ANIMO, ère, avi, atum. act. *to encourage; to spirit up; to revive.*

ANĪMUS, i. m. the soul, the mind, passion, disposition, courage, heart, intention.

ANNĀLIS, is. e. adj. of a year. *Annales*, in plur. sc. libri. histories or chronicles.

ANNUS, i. m. a year.

ANNUUS, a, um. adj. yearly.

ANTE, prap. before.

ANTE, adv. before.

ANTEA, adv. i. e. ante ea. before, aforesaid, formerly, heretofore.

ANTĒCĒDO, ěre, ssi, ssum. act. to go before; to surpass; to excel.

ANTĒFĒRO, fere, tūli, lātum. act. to get before; to prefer; to esteem.

ANTĒ QUAM, adv. before that.

ANTIQUĪTUS, adverb. of old time, long ago.

ANTIQUUS, a, um. adj. ancient, antique.

ANTONIUS, ii. a man's name, Anthony.

APĒRIO, ěre, rui, rtum. act. to open; to discover.

APERTUS, a, um. part. v. adj. open, exposed.

APPĀRĀTUS, ūs, m. provision, equipage, furniture.

APPĀREO, ěre, ui, itum, neut. to appear.

APPELLO, ěre, pūli, pulsum. act. to bring to land; to force; to apply; to come to.

APPĒTENS, tis. adj. covetous, desirous of.

APPĒTO, ěre, ii et Ivi, itum. act. to desire earnestly; to assault; to aspire to; to attempt; to approach.

APPREHENDO et APPRENDO, ěre, di, sum. act. to apprehend.

APPREHENSUS, a, um. part. apprehended.

APPRŌPINQUO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. to draw near; to approach.

APRĪLIS, is. m. April.

APTE, adv. fitly, acceptably, positively, agreeably.

APTUS, a, um. part. fitted, proper, suitable.

APUD, prap. close by, nigh; with, at, among, in, before.

ARA, æ. f. an altar.

ARBITRĪUM, i. n. judgment, will, pleasure.

ARBITROR, āri, ātus. dep. to arbitrate; to think.

ARBOR et ARBOS, ōris, f. a tree.

ARCA, æ. f. a chest, a coffer, an ark. **Nova-Arca*, the name of a place, Newark.

ARCEO, ěre, cui, — act. to keep off; to drive away; to save; to protect.

ARCESSO, ěre, Ivi, itum. act. to call; to send for; to procure.

ARDENS, tis. part. v. nom. ex part. illustrious, earnest, ardent.

ARDOR, ōris. m. fervour, earnestness, rage, animosity, ardour.

ARDUUS, a, um. adj. high, difficult, arduous.

ARGŪMENTUM, i. n. a proof or evidence.

ARISTOTELIS, is. a man's name, Aristotle.

ARMA, ōrum. pl. n. arms, war.

ARMĀMENTĀRIUM, i. n. an armory, an arsenal, a magazine.

ARMĀTŪRA, æ. f. armour.

ARMĀTUS, a, um. part. armed, furnished, provided.

ARMENTUM, i. n. a herd of large cattle; oxen; horses.

***ARNOLDIUS**, ii. a man's name, Arnold.

ARRĪDEO, ěre, rīsi, rīsum. neut. to please.

ARRĪGO, ěre, rexi, rectum. act. to encourage.

ARRĪPIO, ěre, pui, rēptum. act. to seize; to catch at; to make himself master of.

ARRŌGO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to arrogate; to claim.

ARS, tis. f. art, science, skill.

ARTĪFEX, ěis. c. g. artificer, a maker, a workman.

ASCENDO, ěre, di, ensum. act. to ascend; to climb; to mount.

- ASCISCO**, ēre, cīvi, cītum. act. to take to one; to associate; to ally.
- ASCITUS**, a, um. part. taken to, associated.
- ASPER**, ēra, ērum. adj. rough, rugged, harsh, rude.
- ASPICIO**, cēre, pexi, pectum. act. to behold; to look upon; to see.
- ASPORTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to carry or convey away; to transport.
- ASSĒQUOR**, qui, cūtus. dep. to reach; to achieve; to obtain.
- ASSIDUE**, adv. saime, sup. assiduously, continually.
- ASSIDUUS**, a, um. adj. assiduous, continual, constant, incessant.
- ASSUĒFICIO**, ēre, fēci, factum. act. to accustom; to inure.
- ASSUESCO**, ēre, uēvi, uētum, incept. neut. to habituate; to accustom.
- ASSUĒTUS**, a, um. part. et adj. accustomed, inured.
- ASTUTUS**, a, um. adj. crafty, wily.
- AT**, conj. but.
- ATĀVUS**, i. m. an old grandsire or ancestor.
- ATLANTICUS**, a, um. adj. Atlantic.
- ATQUE**, conj. and, as, and yet, but, after.
- ATRŌCITER**, adv. cruelly, fiercely, barbarously, outrageously.
- ATTĀMEN**, adv. but yet, however.
- ATTENDO**, ēre, di, ntum. act. to bend the mind to; to regard; to study.
- ATTĒRO**, ēre, trīvi, [et terui,] tritum. act. to wear out or away; to waste.
- ATTĪNEO**, ēre, nui, entum, act. to appertain.
- ATTINGO**, ēre, tigi, tactum. act. to treat of; to adjoin.
- ATTRĪTUS**, a, um. part. v. adj. rubbed, roasted, diminished; worn away.
- AUCTOR**, ōris, c. g. a father; an author.
- AUCTŌRITAS**, ātis, f. authority,
- power, force, interest; an order or commission.
- AUDĀCIA**, ō. f. audaciousness, boldness, courage, sturdiness.
- AUDĀCITER** v. Audacter, adv. freely, boldly, audaciously.
- AUDAX**, ācis, adj. bold, resolute, valiant, daring.
- AUDEO**, ēre, sus, sum. act. to dare; to be bold.
- AUDIO**, īre, īvi, ītum. act. to hear; to regard; to listen.
- AVEO**, ēre. — — to desire; to covet; to wish; to have a tendency.
- AVERSATIO**, ōnis. aversion, misliking, loathing.
- AVERTO**, ēre, ti, versum, act. to turn away; to drive away; to beat back; to put to flight.
- AUFĒRO**, auferre, abstāli, ablatum. act. to take away; to carry away.
- AUGEO**, ēre, auxi, auctum. act. to increase; to magnify; to commend; to advance.
- AUGUSTUS**, a, um. adj. majestic.
- AUGUSTUS**, i. m. August.
- AVIDE**, adverb. eagerly, greedily, covetously, rapaciously.
- AVĪDITAS**, ātis, f. greediness, eagerness, desire, appetite.
- AVĪDUS**, a, um. adj. greedy, covetous, earnest, eager.
- AULA**, ō. f. a hall, a king's palace.
- AVŌCO**, āre, āvi, ātum, act. to call off; to withdraw.
- AURA**, ō. f. a gentle gale, a breath, the air or atmosphere.
- AUSPICIUM**, i. n. a sign, an event. pl. auspices.
- AUSTĀLIS**, is, e. adj. southern.
- AUSUM**, si. n. an adventurous act, a hardy enterprise.
- AUT**, conj. or, or else, either.
- AUTEM**, conj. but, however, notwithstanding.
- AUTOR**, ōris, m. vide Auctor.
- AUTŪMO**, āre, āvi, ātum. to affirm.
- AVUS**, i. m. a grandfather or grandsire, an ancestor.
- AUXILIARIS**, is, e. auxiliary.

AUXILIUM, i. n. *aid, help, succour, auxiliary forces, a reinforcement.*

B.

***BACCALAUREATUS**, ūs. m. *the degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

BACCHUS, i. m. *Bacchus, the god of wine, wine, drunkenness.*

***BACONIUS**, i. a *man's name, Bacon.*

***BALTIMOREA**, ō. f. *the name of a place, Baltimore.*

BARBARUS, a, um. adj. *barbarous.*

BEATUS, a, um. adj. *blessed, happy.*

BELLATOR, ōris. m. *a warrior.*

BELLICUS, a, um. adj. *of war or belonging to war.*

BELLIGERO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to make or wage war; to carry on war.*

BELLO, āre, āvi, ātum. *to war; to wage war; to fight; to combat.*

BELLUM, i. n. *war, a fight, warfare.*

BENE, adv. *Melius, comp. Optime, sup. well, rightly, prosperously.*

BENEFICIO, ēre, fēci, factum. act. *to do one good; to benefit.*

BENEFICIUM, i. n. *a benefit, favour, kindness.*

BENEVOLENTIA, ō. f. *benevolence, favour, good will.*

BENEVOLUS, a, um. adj. *friendly, kind.*

***BENJAMINUS**, i. *a man's name, Benjamin.*

BENIGNITAS, ātis. f. *kindness, benignity.*

BENIGNUS, a, um. adj. *plentiful, kind, gentle, beneficent, gracious.*

BESTIA, ō. f. *a beast.*

BIRAX, ācis. adj. *prone to drink, bibacious; subst. a drinker, a bidder.*

BIBLIOPŌLA, ō. m. *a bookseller or stationer.*

BIBLIOTHECA, ō. f. *a library.*

BIENNIUM, i. n. *the space of two years.*

BIPARTITO, adv. *in two parts.*

BŌNITAS, ātis. f. *goodness.*

BŌNUM, i. n. *a benefit, advantage. Bona, pl. an estate, possessions, goods.*

BŌNUS, a, um. adj. *good, virtuous, propitious, opulent, auspicious, prosperous, valuable, profitable.*

***BORDENTONIA**, ō. f. *Bordentown.*

***BOSTONIA**, ō. f. *the name of a place, Boston.*

***BOSTONIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Boston.*

***BRADDOCKIANUS**, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to Braddock.*

***BRADDOCKIUS**, i. a *man's name, Braddock.*

BRĒVIS, is. e. adj. *short, brief, small.*

***BRISTOLIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Bristol.*

BRITANNIA, ō. f. *Britain.*

BRITANNIA MAGNA, *Great Britain.*

BRITANNUS, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to Britain, British.*

BRITON, ōnis. c. g. *a Briton.*

BRUMĀLIS, is, e. adj. *belonging to winter, wintry.*

***BRUNSVICUS**, i. *the name of a place, Brunswick.*

BRUTUS, i. *a man's name, Brutus.*

***BUNKERIUS**, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to Bunker.*

***BURGOYNIANUS**, a, um. adj. *of or relating to Burgoyne.*

C

CĀDO, ēre, cēcīdi, cāsum. n. *to fall down; to be slain; to sink; to droop. Cadere animo, to be disheartened.*

CÆCUS, a, um. adj. *blind.*

CÆCUTIO, īri, īvi, ītum. neut. *to become blind.*

CÆDES, is. f. *slaughter, havoc.*

CÆDO, ēre, cēcīdi, cæsum. act. *to kill.*

CÆLUM, al. **CŌELUM**, i. n. pl. *Cæli, ōrum, heaven, the sky, the air, the weather.*

CÆRŪLEUS, a, um. adj. *blue.*

- CÆSAREA**, æ. f. the name of a place, Jersey. Nova-Cæsarea, New-Jersey.
- CÆSUS**, a, um. part. slain.
- **CÆTERA**, um. adj. the other, the rest.
- CĀLĀMĪTAS**, ātis, f. distress; a misfortune, disaster.
- CALCEAMENTUM**, i. n. a shoe.
- CALLEO**, ēre, lui, —. neut. to know well; to be well skilled; to understand.
- CALLIDE**, adv. expertly, shrewdly.
- CĀLOR**, ōris, m. heat.
- CĀLUMNIA**, æ. f. a false accusation, a malicious slander or detraction, a cavil.
- CAMILLUS**, i. a man's name, Camillus.
- CAMPUS**, i. m. a plain, an open field.
- ***CANADA**, æ. f. the name of a country, Canada.
- ***CANADENSIS**, is, e. adj. of or belonging to Canada, Canadian.
- CĀNIS**, is, c. g. a dog or bitch, a hound.
- CANTABRIGIA**, æ. f. the name of a place, Cambridge.
- CAPRESSO**, ēre, sivi, sĭtum. to take; to enter upon.
- CĀPILLUS**, i. m. hair.
- CĀPIO**, ēre, cēpi, captum. act. to take; to seize; to take prisoner; to take by assault; to receive.
- CAPTIVITAS**, ātis, f. captivity.
- CAPTIVUS**, a, um. adj. taken captive.
- CAPTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to co-vet; to allure and win; to desire.
- CAPTŪRA**, æ. f. a catching, a taking.
- CAPTUS**, a, um. part. pleased, delighted.
- CĀPUT**, itis, n. a head, a chapter, a chief city or metropolis, life.
- CARBO**, ōnis, m. a coal.
- CĀREO**, ēre, rui et cassus, sum, itum et cassum. neut. to want; to be without; to be deprived of.
- CĀRĪTAS**, ātis, f. scarcity, dear-ness.
- ***CARLETONIUS**, i. a man's name, Carleton.
- ***CAROLINA**, æ. f. the name of two states, Carolina. Carolina Australis, South Carolina; Carolina Septentrionalis, North Carolina.
- ***CAROLINIENSIS**, is, is, e. adj. of or belonging to Carolina.
- ***CAROLOPOLIS**, is, f. the name of a place, Charlestown.
- ***CAROLUS**, i. a man's name, Charles.
- CARPTIM**, adv. here and there, by parcels.
- CĀRUS**, a, um. adj. dear, beloved.
- CASTELLUM**, i, n. dim. a castle, a fort.
- CASTRĀ**, ōrum. pl. a camp, an army lodged, war.
- CASTRĒNSIS**, is, e. adj. of or pertaining to the camp or field.
- CĀSUS**, ūs, m. chance, an event; misfortune; occasion.
- CĀVEO**, ēre, cāvi, cautum. act. to beware; to take heed; to advise; to appoint; to provide.
- CAUSA et CAUSSA**, æ. f. a cause; a pretence; a motive; sake or account; reason or defence.
- CAUTES**, is, f. a rugged rock, a crag or cliff.
- CAUTUS**, a, um. adj. wary, provident, cautious.
- CĒDO**, ēre, cessi, cessum. neut. to give place; to give ground; to retreat; to yield.
- CĒLĒBER** v. bris, bris, bre. adj. renowned, famous.
- CĒLEBRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to celebrate; to make famous.
- CĒLER** v. ēris, ēris, ēre, swift, quick, active, sudden, brisk.
- CĒLĒRITAS**, ātis, f. quickness, speed, celerity.
- CĒLĒRITER**, adv. quickly, swiftly, hastily.
- CĒLO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to hide; to conceal.

- SENSO**, ēre, sui, sum. *to think; to judge.*
- CENTRĀLIS**, is, e. adj. *placed in the centre or midst.*
- CEREBRUM**, i. n. *the brain, the head, the spinal marrow.*
- CERTĀMEN**, inis. n. *a contest; a controversy.*
- CERTĀTIM**, adv. *emulously, earnestly, eagerly.*
- CERTATIO**, ōnis. f. *a contest.*
- CERTĀTUR**, impers. *there is a strife.*
- CERTE**, adv. *certainly, surely, undoubtedly.*
- CERTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to vie with one; to fight.*
- CERTUS**, a, um. adj. *certain, sure; steady; faithful; unerring—certior facere, to certify, to inform.*
- CERVIX**, icis. f. *the neck.*
- CESSE**, āre, āvi, ātum, neut. *to cease; to give over; to leave off.*
- †CESTRIA**, æ. f. *the name of a country, West Chester.*
- CESTRIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to West Chester.*
- CHARTA**, æ. f. *paper; a charter; a letter or epistle.*
- CHĀRUS**, a, um. adj. *dear, dearly beloved.*
- CHIRURGIA**, æ. f. *the art of chirurgery or surgery.*
- CHIRURGUS**, i. m. *a chirurgeon or surgeon.*
- CHLĀMYS**, ydis. f. *a cloak, a soldier's coat, a loose coat—chlāmys venaticus, a hunting shirt.*
- CIBARIA**, ōrum. pl. n. *food, meat, provision.*
- CIBĀRIUM**, i. n. *food.*
- CIBUS**, i. m. *meat, victuals, food.*
- CICUR**, ūris, omn. gen. adj. *tame, gentle, mild.*
- CINGO**, ere, nxi, nctum. act. *to gird; to surround; to environ; to besiege.*
- CIRCA**, præp. *about; nigh or near to, hard by.*
- CIRCITER**, adv. *about, nigh.*
- CIRCUM**, præp. *regit acc. about, round about.*
- CIRCUMCLŪDO**, ēre, clūsi, clūsum. act. *to encompass; to hem in.*
- CIRCUNDO**, āre, dēdi, dātum. act. *to environ; to enclose.*
- CIRCUMJICIO**, cēre, jēci, jectum. *to cast all about or on every side.*
- CIRCUMSESSUS**, a, um. part. *besieged, surrounded.*
- CIRCUMSIDEO**, ēre, sēdi, sessum. act. *to beset; to besiege; to invest.*
- CIRCUMSPICIO**, ēre. exi, ctum. act. *to look about.*
- CIRCUMSTO**, āre. stīti, stītum. act. *to stand about.*
- CIRCUMVENIO**, īre, vēni, ntum. act. *to surround; to encompass; to overreach.*
- CITO**, adv. *quickly, suddenly.*
- CITRO**, adv. *hither and thither, to and fro, on each side.*
- CIVILIS**, is, e. adj. *civil, courteous.*
- CIVIS**, is. c. g. *a citizen.*
- CIVITAS**, ātis. f. *a state or a whole country; a city.*
- CLĀDES**, is. f. *a discomfiture, defeat, slaughter.*
- CLAM**, adv. *secretly, covertly.*
- CLĀMO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to cry out.*
- CLĀRE**, adv. *brightly; distinctly; clearly; plainly.*
- CLĀREO**, ēre, rui, — *to be illustrious.*
- CLĀRĪTUDO**, dīnis. f. *renown or fame.*
- CLĀRUS**, a, um. adj. *clear, bright; famous, renowned; noble, honorable; brave, heroic.*
- *CLASSICUS**, a, um. adj. *classic, of or relating to the classics.*
- CLASSIS**, is. f. *a navy or fleet.*
- CLAUSTRUM**, i. n. *an enclosure; a limit, bound or fence.*
- CLĒMENTIA**, æ. f. *benignity, gentleness, mildness.*
- *CLINTONIUS**, ū. a *man's name, Clinton.*
- CLITELLĀRIUS**, a, um. adj. *bearing a pannier or pack-saddle.*

- *COCHREANUS, i. a man's name, *Cochran*.
 CŒLUM, i. n. vide Cælum.
 CŒPI, isti, &c. præterit, *I have begun or taken in hand*.
 CŒPIO, pĕre, pi. —. *to begin; to attempt*.
 CŒPTUS, a, um. part. begun, undertaken.
 CŒRCEO, ĕre, cui, citum. act. *to restrain; to confine; to compel; to hinder*.
 CŒTUS, ūs. m. an assembly, a meeting.
 CŒGITATIO, onis. f. thinking, a thought, consideration.
 CŒGITO, ĕre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to think*.
 COGNĪTUS, a, um. part. et adj. known, heard.
 COGNŌMĪNO, ĕre, āvi, ātum. act. *to give a surname*.
 COGNOSCO, ĕre, nŏvi, cognĭtum. act. *to know; to understand; to be acquainted with*.
 CŒGO, ĕre, coĕgi, cŒactum. act. *to gather; to assemble; to collect; to compel*.
 CŒHIBEŒ, ĕre, bui, bĭtum. act. *to repress; to curb; to restrain*.
 †CŒHORS, tis. f. a band of men or soldiers; a regiment of foot in a legion.
 COLLĀTUS, a, um. part. brought together.
 COLLĒGIUM, i. n. a college.
 COLLĒGO, ĕre, lĕgi, lectum. act. *to collect; to gather*.
 COLLĪNEO, ĕre, āvi, ātum. act. *to level; to aim in a right line; to hit the mark*.
 COLLIS, is. m. a hill.
 COLLŒCO, ĕre, āvi, ātum. act. *to set; to put; to bestow*.
 COLLŒQUIUM, i. n. a parley, a discourse, a conference.
 CŒLO, ĕre, lui, cultum. act. *to till; to cultivate; to favour; to practise; to follow*.
 CŒLŒNIA, æ. f. a colony.
 CŒLŒNICUS, a, um. adj. pertaining to a colony; colonial
- CŒLŒNUS, i. m. a husbandman, a farmer, a colonist.
 CŒLUMBA, æ. f. a dove, a pigeon.
 *COLUMBUS, i. a man's name, *Columbus*. Terra Columbi, *America*.
 CŒLUMNA, æ. f. a column.
 COMBŪRO, ĕre, bussi, bustum. act. *to burn or consume with fire*.
 CŒMES, itis. c. g. a companion, a colleague, an attendant, a count.
 CŒMĪNUS, adv. nigh at hand, hand to hand.
 CŒMIS, is, e. adj. gentle, affable, accessible; good-natured, kind, courteous.
 CŒMITAS, ātis. f. affability, gentleness, mildness.
 †CŒMITĀTUS, ūs. m. a county.
 CŒMITĪUM, i. n. an assembly. [Comitium, in the singular, means, the place of assembly; in the plural, the assembly itself.]
 COMMEĀTUS, ūs. m. a safe-conduct, provision of victuals, a trip or voyage, a journey, a route, a communication.
 COMMĪLITO, ōnis. f. a fellow-soldier, a comrade.
 COMMISCO, ĕre, cui, mistum. act. *to mix or mingle together*.
 COMMITTO, ĕre, misi, missum. act. *to join*.
 COMMŒDE, adverb. conveniently, advantageously, commodiously, expeditiously.
 COMMŒDUM, i. n. advantage, benefit.
 COMMŒDUS, a, um. adj. convenient, advantageous.
 COMMŒNEFĀCIO, fĕcĕre, fĕci, factum, act. *to advise; to admonish*.
 COMMŒRĀTUS, a, um. part. having stayed.
 COMMŒROR, āri, ātis. dep. *to stop, to continue*.
 COMMŒVEO, ĕre, mŏvi, mŏtum. act. *to move; to disturb; to disquiet; to excite*.
 COMMŒNICATIO, ōnis. f. communication.

- COMMŪNIS**, *is, e. adj. common.*
- COMMŪTATIO**, *ōnis. f. a change; exchange.*
- COMMŪTO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to change; to alter.*
- COMPĀRATIO**, *ōnis. f. a getting or acquiring; comparison.*
- COMPĀRO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to prepare; to provide; to procure; to compare; to raise soldiers.*
- COMPĒLLO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to speak to; to address.*
- COMPĒLLO**, *ēre, pūli, pulsum. act. to drive; to compel; to force.*
- COMPENSO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to make amends; to compensate.*
- COMPĒRIO**, *iri, ri, rtum. to find out; to discover.*
- COMPERTUS**, *a, um. part. v. adj. known for certain or by experience; found out, discovered.*
- COMPESCO**, *cēre, cui, —. act. to stop; to check; to restrain; to appease.*
- COMPŌNO**, *ēre, pōtūi, pōsitum. act. to frame; to compose; to compare; to compound.*
- COMPOS**, *ōtis. c. g. etiam n. g. having obtained his desire or purpose.*
- COMPŌSITE**, *adv. ius. comp. in order; handsomely.*
- COMPŌSITUS**, *a, um. part. et adj. compounded, set in good order, appointed, composed.*
- CŌNĀTUS**, *ūs. m. an endeavour, attempt.*
- CONCĒDO**, *ēre, cessai, cessum. act. to retire; to withdraw; to grant; to allow; to permit; to concede.*
- CONCESSUS**, *a, um. part. granted, yielded, allowed.*
- CONCĪLIO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to reconcile; to make friends; to conciliate; to procure.*
- CONCĪLIUM**, *i. n. an assembly, a council.*
- CONCIO**, *ōnis. f. an assembly or congregation, an harangue, an oration or public discourse, a speech.*
- CONCĪPIO**, *ēre, ēpi, ceptum. act. to entertain; to devise; to conceive.*
- CONCITO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to cause; to excite; to raise.*
- CONCLĀMO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to cry together; to call upon one with a loud voice.*
- CONCORDIA**, *æ. f. concord, harmony.*
- CONCORDIA**, *æ. f. the name of a place, Concord.*
- CONDĒCET**, *impers. it well becomes; it becoms; it is meet.*
- CONDEMNŌ**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to cause to be condemned; to condemn.*
- CONDĪTIO**, *ōnis. f. a condition, order; condition, agreement.*
- CONDĪTOR**, *ōris. m. a founder.*
- CONDO**, *ēre, idi, itum. act. to hide; to make; to build; to institute.*
- CONDŌLEO**, *ēre, ui, —. to ache; to condole.*
- CONDŌNO**, *āre, āvi, ātum. act. to give willingly and freely; to forgive; to acquit; to pass by.*
- CONDŪCO**, *ēre, duxi, ductum. act. to hire.*
- CONDUCTĪTIUS**, *a, um. adj. that is or may be hired, mercenary.*
- CONDUCTUS**, *a, um. part. hired.*
- CONFECTUS**, *a, um. part. despatched, finished, obtained, spent, wasted.*
- CONFĒRO**, *ferre, tūli, collatum. to avail; to confer; to compare with; to betake himself to; to join.*
- CONFERTUS**, *a, um. part. full, thick.*
- CONFĪCIO**, *ēre, fēci, factum. act. to despatch; to finish; to make; to accomplish; to manage; to get; to procure.*
- CONFĪDO**, *ēre, idi et isus, —. to trust; to confide; to be confident or well assured; to expect; to hope.*

- CONFIRMŌ**, āre, āvi, ātum, act. *to confirm; to establish; to avow; to affirm.*
- CONFITEOR**, ēri, fessus. dep. *to acknowledge; to grant; to confess.*
- CONFLĀTUS**, a, um. part. *raised, made up, composed, levied.*
- CONFLICTO**. āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to struggle; to strive.*
- CONFLICTOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to struggle or grapple with.*
- CONFLICO**, ēre, flixi, flictum. act. *to contend; to strive; to encounter.*
- CONFLO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to make up; to compose.*
- CONFLUENS**, tis. m. *a place where two rivers run together.*
- CONFLUO**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum. neut. *to flow or run together.*
- CONFUGIO**, ēre, fūgi, itum. neut. *to fly to for help or relief; to go to for refuge; to withdraw.*
- CONFUNDO**, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. *to confound; to trouble.*
- CONFŪSUS**, a, um. part. et adj. *confused, troubled.*
- CONGĒRO**, ēre, gessi, gestum. act. *to heap; to heap upon.*
- CONGRESSUS**, ūs. m. *a congress.*
- CONJECTŪRA**, ō. f. *a guessing; a conjecture.*
- CONJUNCTUS**, a, um. part. et adj. *joined.*
- CONJUNGO**, ēre, junxi, junctum. act. *to join together; to conjoin; to link.*
- CONJUX**, ūgis. c. g. *a spouse, a husband or wife.*
- *CONNECTICUTENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Connecticut.*
- CŌNOR**, āri, cōnātus. dep. *to endeavour; to attempt.*
- CONQUĒROR**, i. questus. dep. *to complain of; to make complaint.*
- CONQUIRO**, ēre, quīsīvi, quīsītum. act. *to seek about; to search for diligently.*
- CONSĀLŪTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *salute; to greet.*
- CONSCENDO**, ēre, di, sum. *to climb; to get up to; to embark.*
- CONSCIENCIA**, ō. f. *conscience.*
- CONSCIUS**, a, um. adj. *conscious, privy to, obnoxious, guilty.*
- CONSCRIBO**, ēre, scripsi, scriptum. act. *to write; to list and levy soldiers.*
- CONSCRIPTUS**, a, um. part. *written, enrolled, registered, mustered.*
- CONSECRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to consecrate; to devote.*
- CONSENSUS**, ūs. m. *a consent, accord, or agreement; unanimity.*
- CONSENTIO**, īre, sensi, sensum. *to consent; to agree; to accord.*
- CONSERO**, serere, sēruī, sertum. act. *to close; to join.*
- CONSERVO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to keep; to maintain.*
- CONSIDĒO**, ēre, sēdi, seasum. *to pitch; to take up his quarters.*
- CONSIDĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to consider; to advert.*
- CONSĪLIUM**, i. n. *deliberation, counsel, design, an assembly of counsellors.*
- CONSISTO**, ēre, stiti, stitum. neut. *to stand; to stay; to make a halt; to consist in.*
- CONSŌNUS**, a, um. adj. *consonant, agreeable, consistent.*
- CONSOR**, tis. c. g. *a consort, sharer.*
- CONSPĒCTUS**, ūs. m. *a view.*
- CONSPERGO**, ēre, spersi, spersum. act. *to besprinkle.*
- CONSPICIO**, ēre, spexi, spectrum. act. *to see; to behold.*
- CONSPICOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to see; to perceive; to descry; to discover.*
- CONSTANS**, tis. adj. *steady, resolved, constant.*
- CONSTANTER**, adv. *deliberately, considerately, stoutly, incessantly.*
- CONSTANTIA**, ō. f. *perseverance, firmness, constancy.*
- CONSTERNO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to appal; to astonish; to dismay.*

- CONSTITUO**, ēre, ui, ātum. act. *to establish; to constitute; to appoint; to assign; to determine.*
- CONSTITUTUS**, a, um. part. *founded, constituted, appointed, determined.*
- CONSTO**, stare, stiti, stitum et stātum. *to consist; to be made up; to appear; to be plain or evident, clear and manifest.*
- CONSUESCO**, ēre, suēvi, suētum et suētus sum. neut. et act. *to be accustomed; to be wont.*
- CONSUEŦUDO**, inis. f. *intimacy, familiarity, intercourse, acquaintance.*
- CONAŦLO**, ēre, sālui, sultum. *to consult; to consult with; to provide for; to take care of.*
- CONSULTO**, adv. *purposely.*
- CONSULTUM**, i. n. *an ordinance, a decree, a law.*
- CONTEMNO**, ēre, tempŦi, temptum. act. *to contemn; to despise; to disdain.*
- CONTEMPTOR**, ōris. m. *a contemner, a disdainet, a despiser.*
- CONTENDO**, ēre, i. eusum et entum. *to stretch; to strive; to march; to pursue one's way in all haste; to fight; to struggle.*
- CONTERMĦNUS**, a, um. adj. *bounding or bordering near together; nigh.*
- CONTĦNENS**, tis. f. [*sc. terra.*] *the continent or main land.*
- CONTĦNEO**, ēre, ui, Ŧentum. act. *to hold together; to keep up; to keep back; to stop; to coerce; to rule; to refrain; to contain; to comprise.*
- CONTINGIT**, impers. *it happens; it falls out.*
- CONTINGO**, ēre, tigi, tactum. act. *to arrive at; to befall.*
- CONTĦNUO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to continue; to persevere.*
- CONTRA**, pręp. reg. acc. *against, contrary to, opposite to.*
- CONTRA**, adv. *on the contrary, on the other hand, otherwise.*
- CONTRAPĦCO**, ēre, dixi, dictum. act. *to contradict; to gainsay; to oppose.*
- CONTRARIUS**, a, um. adj. *contrary to, repugnant, hurtful, directly over against, opposite.*
- CONTRŦOVERSIA**, ę. f. *a controversy.*
- CONTŦERNIUM**, i. n. *a soldier's quarters.*
- CONTŦŦMĦLLIA**, ę. f. *an affront.*
- CONVECTUS**, a, um. part. *carried or brought together.*
- CONVEHO**, ēre, vexi, vectum. act. *to carry or convey by cart, beast, ship, &c.*
- CONVENIO**, ire, vēni, ventum. neut. *to assemble; to convene; to meet; to agree; to suit.*
- CONVENIT**, impers. *it is agreed upon.*
- CONVENTUS**, tis. m. *an assembly, a convention, a meeting.*
- CONVERTO**, ēre, verti, versum. act. *to convert; to change.*
- CONVICĦIUM**, i. n. *a reproach, an abuse.*
- CONVOCO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to call together; to assemble.*
- COOPĦRIO**, ire, rui, pertum. act. *to overwhelm.*
- COOPĦRTUS**, a, um. part. *overwhelmed.*
- COORIO**, iri, coortus. dep. *to arise.*
- CŦPIA**, ę. f. *plenty, abundance, power, ability.*
- CŦPIÆ**, ārum. pl. *provision of victuals; forces of soldiers.*
- CŦQUĦNARIUS**, a, um. adj. *of the kitchen.*
- COR**, dis. n. *the heart.*
- CŦRAM**, pręp. *before, in presence of.*
- CŦRŦNA**, ę. f. *a crown, a coronet, a chaplet, a garland.*
- CORPUS**, ōris. n. *a body.*
- CORREPTUS**, a, um. part. *seized.*
- CORRĦGO**, ēre, rexi, rectum. act. *to correct; to amend.*
- CORRĦPIO**, ēre, ui, reptum. act. *to snatch; to seize on.*
- CORRŦBŦRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act.

- to fortify ; to make strong ; to strengthen.
- CORRUMPO**, ěre, rūpi, ruptum. act. to destroy ; to bribe ; to corrupt.
- COETEX**, icis. m. v. f. a rind, bark.
- CRĚBER**, bra, brum. adj. thick, frequent, many.
- CRĚDO**, ěre, dīdi, dītum. act. to think ; to suppose ; to imagine ; to trust ; to believe.
- CRĚNO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. act. to burn ; to set on fire.
- CRESCO**, ěre, ēvi, ētum. neut. to grow ; to increase ; to be promoted.
- CRĚTA**, ō. f. chalk.
- CRĚMEN**, inis. n. an impeachment, a charge, or indictment.
- CRŮDĚLIS**, is, e. adj. cruel, barbarous.
- CRUENTUS**, a, um. adj. bloody.
- CRŮMĚNA**, ō. f. a purse.
- CRUOR**, ōris. m. blood from a wound, gore.
- CULPA**, ō. f. a fault, failure, or miscarriage.
- CULPO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. act. to blame ; to censure ; to reprove.
- CULTUS**, a, um. part. et adj. cultivated.
- CULTUS**, ūs. m. tilling, culture.
- CUM**, pręp. regit abl. with, together with.
- CUM**, adv. et conj. when, seeing that, although.
- CUNCTOR**, āri, ātus. dep. to delay longer ; to linger ; to stay.
- CUNCTUS**, a, um. adj. full, whole, perfect, entire, all.
- CŮPĪDĪTAS**, ātis. f. desire, ambition.
- CŮPĪDO**, inis. m. et f. desire.
- CŮPIO**, ěre et ěre, īvi, ětum. act. to covet ; to desire ; to wish.
- CUR**, adv. interr. wherefore ? why ? why.
- CŮRA**, ō. f. care.
- CŮRĀTOR**, ōris. m. an overseer, a commissioner, a guardian.
- CŮRIĀLIS**, is, e. adj. of the court.
- CURO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. to take care of ; to provide ; to cause.
- CURSUS**, ūs. m. a voyage, a journey, a manner.
- CUSTŌDIA**, ō. f. a charge, custody.
- CUSTŌDIO**, ěre, īvi, ětum. act. to defend, to watch.
- CUSTŌDĪTUS**, a, um. part. kept, preserved, watched.

D.

- DAMNO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. act. to condemn.
- DAMNUM**, i. n. harm, loss, damage.
- DE**, pręp. regit abl. of, concerning, about ; from, out of ; after.
- DĚBELLO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. act. to vanquish ; to conquer ; to subdue.
- DĚBEO**, ěre, ui, ětum. act. to owe ; to be in debt ; to be obliged to one.
- DĚBĪLIS**, is, e. adj. weak, feeble, impotent.
- DĚBĪLITAS**, ātis. f. weakness, feebleness.
- DĚBĪTUS**, a, um. part. due, owing, deserved.
- DĚCĚDO**, ěre, cessi, cessum. neut. to depart ; to retire ; to retreat ; to withdraw.
- DĚCEMBER**, bris. m. the month of December.
- DĚCEMBRIS**, is, e. adj. of December.
- DĚCERNO**, ěre, crěvi, crětum. act. to appoint ; to determine ; to decide ; to decree.
- DĚCIES**, adv. ten times.
- DĚCĪMUS**, a, um. adj. the tenth.
- DĚCĪPIO**, ěre, cěpi, ceptum. act. to entrap ; to deceive.
- DĚCLĀRĀTIO**, ōnis. f. a declaration.
- DĚCLĀRO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. act. to declare ; to signify.
- DĚCLĪNO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. act. et neut. to bend ; to turn one way or other.
- DĚCŮRO**, ěre, āvi, ātum. act. to

- set forth; to grace; to adorn; to embellish.
- DĒCŌRUS**, a, um. adj. *handsome, comely, graceful, fair.*
- DĒCRĒTŌRIUS**, a, um. adj. *critical, decisive.*
- DĒCRĒTUM**, i. n. a *decree.*
- DĒCRĒTUS**, a, um. part. *decreed, ordained.*
- DĒCŪS**, ōris. n. [a decet] a *credit or grace, an honour.*
- DĒDĒCŪS**, ōris. n. *disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame.*
- DĒDIGNOR**, āri, ātus. dep. to *disdain.*
- DĒDĪTIO**, ōnis. f. a *surrender.*
- DĒDO**, ēre, dēdīdi, dēdītum. act. to *submit; to yield; to give up; to surrender; to give over.*
- DĒDŪCO**, dūcēre, duxi, ductum. act. to *bring down; to pull down; to lead forth; to remove; to withdraw; to reduce by suffering.*
- DĒDUCTOR**, ōris. m. a *companion, a follower.*
- DĒFECTIO**, ōnis. f. a *defection or revolt.*
- DĒFENDŌ**, ēre, fendi, fensum. act. to *keep off; to defend; to keep; to maintain.*
- DĒFENSIO**, ōnis. f. a *defending, a defence.*
- DĒFERŌ**, ferre, tūli, lātum. act. to *carry; to convey; to bestow.*
- DĒFICIO**, ēre, fēci, fectum. act. to *fail one; to falter; to revolt.*
- DĒFLECTO**, ēre, flexi, flexum. act. to *bend down; to turn aside.*
- DĒFLEO**, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. to *deplore; to lament; to weep for.*
- DĒGO**, ēre, ēgi, —. to *lead; to pass; to spend; to live; to dwell.*
- DĒHŌNESTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *disgrace; to dishonour.*
- DĒINCEPS**, adv. *successively, hereafter again, henceforth.*
- DĒINDE**, adv. *thence, and then, next after that.*
- ***DELAWARENSIS**, is, e. adj. of or *belonging to Delaware.*
- DĒLECTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *delight; to please.*
- DĒLECTUS**, a, um. part. *culled, chosen.*
- DĒLECTUS**, ūs, m. a *choice or picking out, a levy.*
- DĒLĒGĀTUS**, a, um. part. *appointed, deputed—subst. a delegate.*
- DĒLĒGO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *delegate.*
- DĒLEO**, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. to *destroy; to kill; to vanquish.*
- DĒLIBĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *deliberate; to advise; to consult; to debate.*
- DĒLICĀTE**, adv. *delicately.*
- DĒLICĪÆ**, ārum. pl. f. a *delight.*
- DĒLICTUM**, i. n. a *fault, a crime, an offence, a misdeed.*
- DĒLIGO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *bind up; to tie.*
- DĒLIGO**, ēre, lēgi, lectum. act. to *choose.*
- DĒMIGRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. to *depart; to remove.*
- ***DEMOCRATĪA**, æ. f. a *democracy.*
- DĒMONSTRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *show; to point at; to demonstrate; to declare.*
- DĒMUM**, adv. *at length, at last.*
- DĒNĒGO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *refuse.*
- DĒNI**, æ, a. adj. pl. *ten, by tens.*
- DĒNĪQUE**, adv. *in fine, finally, at length.*
- DĒNUO**, adv. *anew, afresh, again.*
- DĒPELLO**, ēre, pūli, pulsum. act. to *expel; to repel.*
- DĒPINGO**, ēre, pinxi, pictum. act. to *paint; to describe.*
- DĒPŌNO**, ēre, pōsui, pōsītum. act. to *lay aside; to deposit.*
- DEPRAELIOR**, āri, ātus. dep. to *fight, contend.*
- DĒPRĪMO**, ēre, pressi, pressum. act. to *abase; to sink.*
- DĒRĒLICTIO**, ōnis. f. a *leaving, deserting, abandoning.*
- DESCENDO**, ēre, i, sum. neut. to *descend.*
- DĒSĒRO**, ēre, ui, tum. act. to *abandon; to desert.*

DĒSERTIO, ōnis. f. *a leaving, forsaking or deserting.*

DĒSERTUM, i. n. *a desert or wilderness.*

DĒSERTUS, a, um. part. et adj. *forsaken, deserted—adj. desert.*

DĒSIDĒRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to desire; to need.*

DĒSIGNATIO, ōnis. f. *an appointment.*

DĒSIGNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to mark out; to appoint; to choose.*

DĒSINO, ēre, īvi et ii, itum. neut. et act. *to leave; to desist; to discontinue; to terminate.*

DĒSISTO, ēre, destitī, destitum. neut. *to leave off; to give over; to desist.*

DĒSPĒRATIO, ōnis. f. *despairing, despair.*

DĒSPĒRATUS, a, um. part. et adj. *past hope, desperate.*

DĒSPĒRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to despair.*

DĒSPICIO, ēre, spexi, spectrum. *to look down; to disregard; to slight.*

DĒSTĪTVO, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *to forsake; to abandon; to desert; to disappoint.*

DĒSTĪTŪTUS, a, um. part. *abandoned, destitute, bereft, disappointed.*

DĒSTRUO, ēre, struxi, structum. act. *to destroy; to demolish; to overthrow.*

DĒSUM, esse, fui. *to be wanting; to fail; to be absent.*

DĒTER, obsol. unde comp. dētērior, et sup. dētērrimus. *weak, feeble.*

DĒTERREO, ēre, ui, itum. act. *to deter; to discourage.*

DĒTRECTATIO, ōnis. f. *a refusal or denial to do; a revolt.*

DĒTRECTO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to refuse; to decline; not to accept of.*

DĒTRIMENTUM, i. n. *detriment, damage, hurt.*

DĒVĒNIO, īre, ēni, entum. neut. *to come down to; to devolve.*

DEXTĒRA, æ. f. *the right hand.*

DEXTĒRITAS, ātis. f. *dexterity, address.*

Dī pro Dīi v. Divi [a divus] m. pl. *the gods.*

DICO, ēre, dixi, dictum. act. *to speak; to say; to call; to name; to appoint.*

DICTITO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to speak or tell often; to give out.*

DICTUS, a, um. part. *spoken, said, told, called.*

DIES, ei. m. v. f. *in plur. m. a day.*

DIFFĒRO, ferre, distūli, dilātum. act. *to scatter abroad; to put off; to delay.*

DIFFICILIS, is, e. adj. *hard, difficult.*

DIFFICULTAS, ātis. f. *difficulty, trouble, danger, distress, a disease.*

DIFFIDENTIA, æ. f. *diffidence.*

DIFFIDO, ēre, īsus, sum. neut. *to distrust; to mistrust.*

DIFFUGIO, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum. act. et neut. *to flee; to run away.*

DIFFUNDO, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. *to spread abroad; to diffuse; to disperse; to extend.*

***DIGBYUS**, i. *a man's name, Digby.*

DIGNE, adv. *worthily, deservedly, decently, meetly.*

DIGNITAS, ātis. f. *dignity.*

DIGNOR, āri, ātus, dep. *to vouchsafe; to think worthy.*

DIGNOSCO, ēre, nōvi, nōtum. act. *to discern; to distinguish.*

DIGNUS, a, um. adj. *worthy, deserving, becoming.*

DIGRESSUS, ūs. m. *a departure.*

DIJUDICO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to adjudicate; to judge between; to decide.*

DILĀBOR, i, lapsus. dep. *to slip aside; to steal away.*

DILIGENS, tis. adj. *diligent, studious, industrious.*

DILIGENTIA, æ. f. *diligence.*

DILIGO, ēre, lexi, lectum. act. *to favour; to love.*

- DILUCULUM**, i. n. *the dawning of the day, daybreak.*
- DIMICO**, āre, ui et āvi, ātum, act. *to fight; to struggle; to contend.*
- DIMIDIUM**, i. n. *the half of any thing.*
- DIMIDIUS**, a, um, adj. *half, that is divided into two parts.*
- DIMITTO**, ēre, mīsi, missum, act. *to dismiss; to disband; to send away.*
- DIMOVEO**, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, act. *to thrust aside; to remove; to stir.*
- DINUMERO**, āre, āvi, ātum, act. *to number; to count.*
- †DIPLOMA**, ātis, n. *a commission.*
- DIREGO**, ēre, rexi, rectum, act. *to direct; to order.*
- DIREMO**, ēre, rēmi, remptum, act. *to divide.*
- DIREPIO**, ēre, ripui, reptum, act. *to snatch away by force; to rob; to spoil; to plunder.*
- DIRUO**, ēre, rui, rūtum, act. *to overthrow; to destroy.*
- DIREUS**, a, um, adj. *direful, dreadful.*
- DISCĒDO**, ēre, cessi, cessum, neut. *to depart; to go away; to leave; to die.*
- DISCEPTIO**, ōnis, f. *a disputing; difference.*
- DISCESSUS**, ūs, m. *a departing, withdrawal, departure.*
- DISCIPLĪNA**, æ, f. *discipline, skill.*
- DISCĪPULUS**, i, m. *a scholar, a disciple.*
- DISCO**, ēre, didici, —, act. *to learn; to understand.*
- DISCORDIA**, æ, f. *discord, dissension, disunion, strife.*
- DISCREPO**, āre, ui et āvi, Itum, neut. *to vary; to dissent; to disagree.*
- DISCRIMEN**, īnis, n. *difference, distinction, doubt, hazard, peril.*
- DISCŪTIO**, ēre, cussi, cussum, act. *to discuss.*
- DISESTE**, ius, comp. *elegantly.*
- DISESTUS**, a, um, adj. *copious, eloquent, fluent.*
- DISIICIO**, ēre, jēci, jectum, act. *to cast asunder; to scatter; to put to flight.*
- DISPAR**, āris, adj. *unlike, unequal.*
- DISPENDIUM**, i, n. *expense, cost, expenditure.*
- DISPENSATOR**, ōris, m. *a dispenser, a steward, a manager.*
- DISPLŌDO**, ēre, ōsi, ōsum, act. *to discharge; to cause to explode.*
- DISPŌNO**, ēre, pōsui, Itum, act. *to dispose; to set in order; to distribute.*
- DISSENSIO**, ōnis, f. *discord, variance, debate, difference.*
- DISSĒRO**, ēre, ui, sortum, neut. *to discourse.*
- DISSĪDEO**, ēre, sēdi, sessum, neut. *to be at variance; to disagree; to differ.*
- DISSĪMŪLO**, āre, āvi, ātum, act. *to dissemble; to pretend what is not.*
- DISSUADEO**, ēre, suāsi, suāsum, act. *to dissuade.*
- DISTĪNEO**, ēre, ui, tentum, act. *to hinder; to keep employed; to keep off.*
- DISTO**, āre, Iti, —, neut. *to be distant; to differ; to be unlike.*
- DISTRĀHO**, ēre, traxi, tractum, act. *to separate; to divide.*
- DISTRĪBUO**, ēre, i, ūtum, act. *to distribute; to divide.*
- DISTRĪBŪTUS**, a, um, part. *distributed.*
- DISTRICTUS**, a, um, part. *drawn.*
- DISTRINGO**, ēre, strinxi, strictum, act. *to draw.*
- DĪTIO**, ōnis, f. *rule, power.*
- DĪU**, adv. *a long time or while, long.*
- DIVERSUS** v. **DIVORSUS**, a, um, adj. *different, distinct.*
- DIVERTICULUM**, i, n. *an inn.*
- DIVĪDO**, ēre, visi, visum, act. *to divide; to distribute.*
- DIVĪNUS**, a, um, adj. *divine, heavenly, blessed.*
- DIVĪSUS**, a, um, part. *distributed.*

- DIVITIAE**, ārum. pl. f. *riches*.
DIURNUS, a, um. adj. *belonging to the day, daily*.
DIUM, i. n. *the open air*.
DIUTINUS, a, um. adj. *long*.
DIUTURNUS, a, um. adj. *lasting, of long duration*.
DIVULGO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to publish; to divulge*.
DO, dāre, dēdi, dātum. act. *to give; to grant; to intrust; to appoint*.
DOCEO, ēre, cui, ctum. act. *to teach; to inform; to declare; to tell; to prove*.
DOCTILOQUUS, a, um. adj. *skilled in speech, eloquent*.
DOCTE, adv. *learnedly, skilfully*.
DOCTRINA, ae. f. *instruction, learning, erudition, wisdom*.
DOCTUS, a, um. part. v. adj. *taught, instructed—adj. learned*.
DOCUMENTUM, i. n. *an example, a proof, an instance, a document*.
DŌLEO, ēre, ui, itum. neut. *to be in pain; to be displeased; to repine; to vex*.
DŌLOR, ōris. m. *pain, smart, sorrow, rage, anguish*.
DŌLUS, i. m. *a device, a wile*.
DŌMĪNA, ae. f. *a lady, a dame*.
DŌMĪNATIO, ōnis. f. *dominion, rule, tyranny*.
DŌMĪNUS, i. m. *a master of a house, a possessor, an owner, Mr.*
DŌMUS, ūs. v. i. f. *a house, home*.
DŌNATUS, a, um. part. given, granted, gifted.
DŌNEC, adv. *until*.
DŌNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to give; to bestow*.
DORMIO, ire, ivi, itum. neut. *to sleep*.
DOS, ōtis. f. *a portion, a dowry, an advantage*.
DŪBITO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. *to doubt; to delay; to hesitate*.
DŪBIUM, i. n. *a doubt, a question*.
DŪBIUS, a, um. adj. *doubtful, dubious, perilous*.
DŪCENTI, ae. a. adj. pl. *two hundred*.
- DŪCO**, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *to lead; to conduct; to induce; to draw; to esteem; to marry*.
DUCTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to lead*.
DUCTOR, ōris. m. *a guide, a captain, a leader*.
DUCTUS, ūs. m. *a leading, guidance or conduct*.
DUELUM, i. n. *battle, war*.
DULCĒDO, inis. f. *sweetness, harmony, melody*.
DULCIS, is, e. adj. *sweet, pleasant, successful*.
DUM, adv. *until, provided that, as long as, while*.
DUMMŌDO, adv. *so that, provided that*.
DUNTAXAT, adv. *only, alone*.
DUO, ae. o. pl. *two, twain, both*.
DŪDĒCIM, adv. indecl. *twelve*.
DŪDĒCIMUS, a, um. adj. *the twelfth*.
DŪPLEX, icis. adj. *double, twofold*.
DŪRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. et neut. *to abide; to last; to continue*.
DUX, dūcis. c. g. *a leader, a general, a commander*.

E.

- E**. prep. *out of, from*.
EBORACUM, i. n. *the name of a place.—York. Novum-Eboracum, New York*.
EBRIUS, a, um. adj. *intoxicated; mad*.
EDĪCO, ēre, dixi, dictum. act. *to appoint; to publish by edict or proclamation*.
EDICTUM, i. n. *a command, a proclamation*.
EDISCO, ēre, didici, —. act. *to con or learn by heart; to learn*.
EDĪTUS, a, um. part. *published, declared*.
EDĪTUS, a, um. adj. *high, lofty*.
***EDMUNDUS**, i. a man's name.—*Edmund*.
EDO, ēre, didi, dītum. act. *to publish; to produce*.
EDŌCEO, ēre, cui, doctum. act. *to instruct; to apprise*.

- EDOCŬUS**, a, um. part. *taught, instructed.*
- EDŌMO**, āre, ui, itum. act. *to tame; to conquer; to subdue.*
- EDŪCO**, ēre, duxi, ductum. act. *to lead forth; to draw out.*
- EFFECTUS**, a, um. part. *made, done, brought to pass.*
- EFFĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to make savage; to enrage one.*
- EFFĒRO**, fers, extŭli, ēlātum. act. *to bring forth fruit; to raise; to advance; to exalt.*
- EFFĪCIO**, ēre, fēci, fectum. act. *to effect; to accomplish; to do; to make.*
- EFFLO**, āro, āvi, ātum. act. *to breathe out.*
- EFFOR**, non leg. āri, ātus. dep. *to speak.*
- EFFRĒNUS**, a, um, adj. *unbridled, unruly; headstrong.*
- EFFUGIO**, ēre, fūgi, itum. act. et neut. *to escape; to elude; to avoid.*
- EFFUNDO**, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. *to spill; to pour out.*
- EFFŪTIO**, ire, ivi, itum. act. *to prate; to speak foolishly.*
- EGĒNUS**, a, um. adj. *destitute; necessitous.*
- EGEO**, ēre, ui, —. neut. *to need; to be in want.*
- Ego**, mei, mihi, me. pron. *I, I myself.*
- EGRĒGIE**, adv. *extraordinarily, admirably, excellently.*
- EGRĒGIUS**, a, um. adj. *excellent, eminent.*
- ELĀBORĀTUS**, a, um. part. *laboured.*
- ELĀBORO**, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. et act. *to labour; to endeavour.*
- ELĀTUS**, a, um. part. et adj. *puffed up, transported—adj. arrogant, haughty.*
- ELECTUS**, ūs. m. *an election or choice.*
- ELĒGANTER**, adv. *elegantly, purely, finely, neatly.*
- ELĒMENTUM**, i. n. *an element; the first rudiments.*
- ELĪCIO**, ēre, cui, cŭtum. act. *to entice out; to draw out; to elicit.*
- ELĪGO**, ēre, lēgi, lectum. act. *to choose; to elect.*
- ELŌGIUM**, i. n. *a testimonial in praise.*
- ELŌQUIUM**, i. n. *discourse; eloquence.*
- ELŌQUOR**, qui, quŭtus. dep. *to speak out; to declare; to speak.*
- ELŪCEO**, ēre, luxi, —. neut. *to shine forth; to show itself; to appear.*
- EMBLĒMA**, ātis. n. *an emblem.*
- EMĒRĒOR**, ēri, itus. dep. *to deserve, to win. Pass. to be ended; to serve one's whole time.*
- EMERGO**, ēre, si, sum. neut. *to issue; to come out.*
- EMĪNCO**, ēre, ui, —. neut. et act. *to excel; to be eminent.*
- EMITTO**, ēre, mŭsi, missum. act. *to send forth or out; to publish.*
- EMO**, ēre, ēmi, emptum. act. *to obtain; to purchase.*
- ENARRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to rehearse; to declare; to display.*
- ENIM**, conj. *for, but, indeed.*
- ENĪTEO**, ēre, ui, —. n. *to shine; to appear fair or bright.*
- ENĪTOR**, i, ŭsus et ixus. dep. *to endeavour; to strain hard.*
- ENIXE**, adv. *earnestly.*
- ENŪMĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to enumerate.*
- Eo**, ire, ivi, itum. neut. *to go; to proceed.*
- Eo**, adv. *thither or to that place; on that account.*
- EŌUS**, a, um. adj. *eastern.*
- EPHĒBUS**, i. m. *a youth, a lad.*
- EPISTŌLA**, ō. f. *an epistle, a letter sent.*
- EPISTŌLĀRIS**, is, e. adj. *epistolary.*
- EQUES**, ŭtis, c. g. *a horseman; a knight; the cavalry of an army.*
- EQUĪTĀTUS**, ūs. m. *a company of horsemen, the horse, the cavalry.*
- EQUUS**, i. m. *a horse.*
- ERGA**, prep. *towards; against, over against.*

- EREO**, conj. *therefore, then; because, for one's sake.*
ERIPIO, ēre, pui, reptum. act. *to deliver; to rescue.*
ERRO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. *to rove; to roam; to wander.*
ERROR, ōris. m. *an error or mistake; a weakness.*
ERŪDIO, ire, iui, itum. act. *to teach; to instruct.*
ERŪDITUS, a, um. part. *et adj. taught, instructed. Adj. learned.*
ERUMPQ, ēre, ūpi, uptum. neut. *et act. to break or burst out; to attack; to discharge.*
ET, conj. *and, also, even, both.*
ETIAM, conj. *also, too.*
ETAI, conj. *although, albeit.*
EVADO, ēre, ei, sum. neut. *et act. to get away; to escape.*
EVĒNIO, ire, vēni, entum. neut. *to come; to happen; to come to pass; to fall to one's lot.*
EVENTUM, i. n. *the event or issue.*
EVENTUS, ūs. m. *the end, issue or event.*
EVINCO, ēre, vici, victum. act. *to vanquish; to subdue; to evince; to prove; to prevail.*
EVITO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to shun; to evade; to escape.*
EVŌCĀTIO, ōnis. f. *a calling forth.*
EVŌCŌ, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to call out; to summon; to draw forth.*
EUROPA, æ. f. *the name of a country—Europe.*
EUROPÆUS, a, um. adj. *European.*
EX, præp. regit abl. *out of, from, of, for.*
EXACTUS, a, um. part. *passed over. Adj. almost spent.*
EXÆQUO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to make equal; to adjust; to equal.*
EXÆQUOR, āri, ātus. dep. *to equal.*
EXĀGITO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to persecute; to disturb; to disquiet.*
EXĀMEN, inis. n. *examination, test, trial.*
EXĀNIMĀTUS, a, um. part. *stunned.*
EXĀNIMO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to astonish; to stun; to discourage.*
EXĀRĀTUS, a, um. part. *written.*
EXARDEO, ēre, rai, rsum. neut. *to be on fire; to burn.*
EXĀRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to plough; to write.*
EXAUDIO, ire, iui, itum. act. *to hear perfectly; to hear.*
EXAUDITUS, a, um. part. *heard.*
EXCELSUS, a, um. adj. *high, tall, lofty, noble, stately.*
EXCEPTUS, a, um. part. *excepted.*
EXOIO, ire, iui, itum. act. *to call out; to raise up; to rouse.*
EXOIPIO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act. *to receive; to except; to exclude.*
EXCITO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. freq. *to rouse up; to incite.*
EXCITO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to excite; to provoke.*
EXCŌLO, ēre, ui, cultum. act. *to cultivate; to polish.*
EXCULTUS, a, um. part. *polished.*
EXEMPLAR, āris. n. *et EXEMPLĀR*, is. n. *a copy.*
EXEMPLUM, i. n. *an example, a precedent.*
EXĒQUOR, qui, quūtus. dep. *to follow after; to persist; to do; to execute; to perform; to accomplish; to go through.*
EXERCO, ēre, ui, itum. act. *to exercise; to profess; to occupy.*
EXERCĪTATIO, ōnis. f. *exercise.*
EXERCĪTATUS, a, um. part. *exercised, practised, experienced, accustomed.*
EXERCITO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to exercise often.*
EXERCĪTUS, ūs. m. *a host or band of armed soldiers; an army.*
EXHIBEŌ, ēre, ui, itum. act. *to show; to exhibit.*
EXIGO, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. *to require; to demand; to exact; to spend; to pass away.*
EXIGUUS, a, um. adj. *little, scant, small; narrow.*
EXIMIUS, a, um. adj. *choice, select; eminent, excellent.*
EXISTIMATIO, ōnis. f. act. *a supposal. Pass. reputation, respect, esteem.*

EXISTĒMO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to judge; to esteem; to think; to suppose.	EXPUGNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to win by storm; to force; to conquer; to subdue.
EXISTO, ēre, extiti, stitum. neut. to be; to exist; to rise; to spring.	EXQUIRO, ēre, sivi, situm. to search into; to search out; to explore.
EXITIUM, ii. n. a disease, death; ruin.	EXQUISITUS, a, um. part. et adj. exquisite.
EXITUS, ūs. m. an issue or end; death; a result.	EXSISTO, ēre, stiti, stitum. neut. Vid. Existo.
EXOPTO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to wish heartily; to long after.	EXTEMPO, soon, quickly, immediately.
EXORIOR, rēris et rīris, īri, ortus. dep. to rise; to spring up; to be born; to appear.	EXTERNUS, a, um. adj. outward, external; foreign.
EXPECTATUS, a, um. part. expected, looked for.	EXTERUS, a, um. adj. foreign.
EXPECTO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to look for; to tarry; to hope for; to expect.	EXTORQUEO, ēre, torsi, tortum. act. to wrest from; to extort.
EXPEDIO, ire, īvi, itum. act. to unravel; to despatch; to finish; to get in readiness; to declare; to show; to procure.	EXTRA, adv. without, on the outside.
EXPEDITUS, a, um. part. et adj. disengaged; provided, prepared —adj. ready.	EXTREMUM, i. n. the end; hazard, death; the extreme of any thing.
EXPELLO, ēre, pūli, pulsum. act. to expel; to drive.	EXTRĒMUS, a, um. adj. sup. the last, final, the extreme.
EXPERGĒFACIO, ēre, fēcī, factum. act. to awaken out of a sleep; to stir up.	EXTRUCTUS, a, um. part. built or raised.
EXPERIOR, īri, pertus. dep. to attempt; to try; to essay; to experience.	EXTRUO, ēre, xi, ctum. act. to erect; to build.
EXPERTS, tis. adj. without, destitute; free, void.	EXTURBO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to trouble; to discompose; to confound.
EXPLEO, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. to fill; to finish.	EXUO, ēre, i, ūtum. act. to divest, to strip.
EXPLETUS, a, um. part. filled up, finished.	
EXPLICO, āre, ui et āvi, itum et ātum. act. to unfold; to treat more largely of.	
EXPLORO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to pry into; to explore; to endeavour to find out.	
EXPONO, ēre, sui, itum. act. to set forth; to set on shore; to explain; to detach on service.	
EXPŌSITIO, ōnis. f. a declaration.	
EXPUGNATUS, a, um. part. taken by force, stormed.	

F.

FABIUS, ii. a man's name—Fabius.
FABRICO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. et FABRICOR, āri, ātus. dep. to make; to fabricate.
FACĒTE, adv. wittily; facetiously, humorously.
FACILE, adv. easily, lightly.
FACILIS, is, e. adj. easy.
FACILITAS, ātis. f. easiness, facility, readiness.
FACINUS, ōris. n. a great action, an exploit, an enterprise.
FACIO, ēre, fēcī, factum. act. to do; to make; to cause; to introduce.
FACTIO, ōnis. f. a faction.
FACTUM, i. n. a deed, a thing done or made; a fact.

- FACTUS**, a, um. part. *made, done, practised.*
- FACULTAS**, ātis. f. *liberty, permission, matter, power—pl. wealth, abilities.*
- FACUNDIA**, æ. f. *eloquence, pleasantry.*
- FALLĀCIA**, æ. f. *deceit, a crafty device, delusion, guile.*
- FALLAX**, ācis. adj. *deceitful, fallacious.*
- FALLO**, ěre, fĕfelli, falsum. act. *to deceive; to mislead; to disappoint.*
- FALSUS**, a, um. part. *deceived—adj. false.*
- FAMA**, æ. f. *fame, rumour, common talk or report; renown, a good name or reputation.*
- FAMĒLICUS**, a, um. adj. *hungry, famished, hunger-starved.*
- FAMES**, is. f. *hunger.*
- FAMĪLIARIS**, is, e. adj. *familiar, friendly.*
- FAMĪLIĀRIS**, is. m. *a friend.*
- FAMĪLIĀRITAS**, ātis. f. *familiarity, intimacy.*
- FAMŌSUS**, a, um. adj. *infamous, greatly renowned.*
- FAMŪLUS**, i. m. *a servant, a household servant.*
- FASCICŪLUS**, i. m. dim. *a packet, a parcel.*
- FASTĪGIUM**, i. n. *the top.*
- FĀTEOR**, ěri, fassus. dep. *to confess; to own; to grant.*
- FĀTISCO**, ěre, —, —. neut. *to fail; to grow feeble; to be weary; to tire.*
- FĀTUM**, i. n. *fate, destiny, death.*
- FAUCHETIUS**, i. a man's name—*Fauchet.*
- FĀVEO**, ěre, fāvi, fautum. neut. *to favour; to befriend.*
- FĀVOR**, ōris. m. *good-will, favour.*
- FAUSTITAS**, ātis. f. *good luck, prosperity.*
- FAUSTUS**, a, um. adj. *auspicious, fortunate.*
- FAUTOR**, ōris, m. *a favourer, a partisan.*
- FEBRIS**, is. f. *a fever; an ague.*
- FEBRUĀRIUS**, ii. m. *the month of February.*
- FĒLICĪTAS**, ātis. f. *felicity, happiness.*
- FĒLICĪTER**, adv. *fruitfully, happily, prosperously, auspiciously, successfully.*
- FĒLIX**, icis. adj. *happy, auspicious, felicitous, prosperous, fortunate.*
- FĒRAX**, ācis. adj. *fertile, fruitful, abounding.*
- FĒRE**, adv. *almost, nigh.*
- FĒRIO**, ěre, —, —. act. *to strike.*
- FĒRITAS**, ātis. f. *wildness, fierceness.*
- FĒRO**, fers, ferre, tŭli et tĕtŭli, lātum. act. *to carry; to bring; to bear with; to lead; to receive; to prescribe; to give out; to report.*
- FERREUS**, a, um. adj. *of iron.*
- FĒRŪLA**, æ. f. *a rod or ferula.*
- FĒRUS**, a, um. adj. *wild.*
- FĒRUS**, i. m. *a wild beast.*
- FESSUS**, a, um. part. *weary, tired.*
- FIDĒLIS**, is, e. adj. *faithful, loyal.*
- FIDĒLĪTER**, adv. *faithfully.*
- FIDES**, ěi. f. *faith, truth; trust, credit; public credit; word, promise.*
- FIDŪCIA**, æ. f. *confidence, trust, dependence.*
- FILIUS**, i. m. *a son, a child.*
- FĪNIO**, ěre, ěvi, ětum. act. *to finish; to end; to come to one's end.*
- FĪNIS**, is. m. v. f. *the end; the conclusion; a bound, border, or limit.*
- FĪO**, fĭĕri, factus. n. *to be made; to be done; to become.*
- FĪRME**, adv. *firmly, substantially.*
- FĪRMITAS**, ātis. f. *firmness, strength.*
- FĪRMO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to strengthen; to fortify.*
- FĪRMUS**, a, um. adj. *firm, steady, constant, valid, strong.*
- FLĀGĪTĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *an earnest entreaty or desire, demand.*
- FLĀGĪTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to ask and demand.*
- FLAGRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. et neut. *to burn; to be violent.*

- FLECTO**, ēre, egi, exum. act. et neut. *to bend; to turn; to persuade.*
- FLOS**, ōris. m. *a flower.*
- FLUENS**, tis. part. *flowing.*
- FLUENTUM**, i. n. *a river, a stream.*
- FLŪMEN**, inis. n. *a stream, a river.*
- FŌCUS**, i. m. *a fire-hearth; a house.*
- FŌDĒRĀTUS**, a, um. part. *confederate, allied.*
- FŌDIFRĀGUS**, a, um. adj. *that breaketh a league.*
- FŌDUS**, a, um. adj. *foul, loathsome; unpleasant; cruel; base, shameless, vile; destructive.*
- FŌDUS**, ēris. n. *a league, a treaty.*
- FĒMĪNA**, v. FĒMĪNA, ō. f. *a woman; a female.*
- FŌMES**, itis. m. *fuel; coal or wood.*
- *FORBESIUS**, ii. *a man's name—Forbes.*
- FŌREM**, es, et pl. fōrent. *I might be.*
- FŌRE**, infin. *to be hereafter.*
- FŌRIS**, adv. *from abroad.*
- FORMA**, ō. f. *a form or shape; a scheme.*
- FORMĪDO**, inis. f. *fear, dread, terror.*
- FORSĪTAN**, adv. *perhaps it may be.*
- FORTASSE**, adv. *it may be perhaps, peradventure.*
- FORTE**, adv. *by chance, accidentally.*
- FORTIS**, is, e. adj. *hardy, stout, valiant, strong.*
- FORTĪTER**, adv. *bravely, valiantly.*
- FORTĪTŪDO**, inis. f. *patience, greatness of soul; resolution, intrepidity.*
- FORTŪNA**, ō. f. *fortune; an estate.*
- FORTŪNÆ**, ārum. f. pl. *one's fortune or estate; riches, substance.*
- FOSSA**, ō. f. *a dike, a ditch, a moat, a trench.*
- FŌVEO**, ēre, fōvi, fōtum. act. *to cherish; to favour.*
- FRAGMENTUM**, i. n. *a fragment, a piece.*
- FRANCISCUS**, i. *a man's name—Francis.*
- FRANGO**, ēre, frēgi, fractum. act. et neut. *to break; to crash; to weaken; to diminish; to vanquish.*
- FRANKLINIUS**, ii. *a man's name—Franklin.*
- FRĀTER**, tris. m. *a brother.*
- FRAUS**, dis. f. *deceit, fraud, guile.*
- FRĒQUENS**, tis. adj. *frequent; abounding with, many.*
- FRĒTUS**, a, um. adj. *trusting to, relying upon.*
- FRĪGUS**, ōris. n. *cold, winter.*
- FRONS**, tis. f. et m. *the forehead, the front; the fore part.*
- FRUCTUS**, ūs. m. *fruit; profit, advantage.*
- FRŪGES**, um. f. *all kinds of fruit; the fruit of trees.*
- FRŪMENTĀRIUS**, a, um. adj. *belonging to corn or forage.*
- FRUOR**, i, ctus v. itus. dep. *to enjoy.*
- FRUSTEA**, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*
- FRUSTRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to frustrate.*
- FRŪTEX**, icis. m. *a shrub, underwood.*
- FŪGA**, ō. f. *flight.*
- FŪGIO**, ēre, i, itum. neut. et act. *to flee; to escape one's knowledge; to escape.*
- FŪGO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to drive away; to put to flight.*
- FULTUS**, a, um. part. *sustained.*
- FUNDĀMENTUM**, i. n. *a foundation or groundwork; a basis.*
- FUNDĪTUS**, adv. *utterly.*
- FUNDO**, ēre, fūdi, fūsum. act. *to shed; to scatter; to rout; to vanquish.*
- FUNDUS**, i. m. *land; a country farm.*
- FUNGOR**, i, functus. dep. *to discharge an office or duty; to do.*
- FŪSE**, adv. *largely, copiously.*
- FŪTŪRUS**, a, um. part. *that shall or will be; about to be, future.*

G.

- GALLĪCUS**, a, um. adj. *French or belonging to the French.*
- GALLUS**, i. m. *a cock; a Frenchman.*

GAUDEO, ēre, gāvīsus, sum. neut. *to rejoice; to delight.*

GAUDIUM, i. n. *joy, gladness.*

GĒNĒRĀLIS, is, e. adj. *general.*

***GENETIUS**, ii. *a man's name—Genet.*

GENS, tis. f. *a nation, a people.*

GĒNUS, ōris. n. *lineage, race; a sort or kind.*

***GEORGIA**, ō. f. *the name of a state—Georgia.*

***GEORGUS**, ii. *a man's name—George.*

GERMANICUS, a, um. adj. *German.*

GĒRO, ēre, ēssi, estum. act. *to bear; to carry; to conduct: gerere morem, to comply with.*

GESTIO, ĩre, ivi, ĩtum. neut. *to long or greatly desire; to delight in a thing; to take pleasure in it.*

GESTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to bear.*

GESTUS, a, um. part. *borne, carried, done.*

GĒSTUS, ūs. m. *gesture, carriage of the body; demeanour.*

GIGNO, ēre, gĕnui, ĩtum. act. *to engender; to beget; to create.*

GLĀCIĀLIS, is, e. adj. *frozen, icy.*

GLĀDIUS, i. m. *a sword.*

GLANS, dis. f. *a pellet or plummet of lead or other metal.*

GLŌRIA, ō. f. *glory, renown.*

GNAVĪTER, adv. *pro naviter. stoutly; actively.*

GNĀVUS, a, um. adj. *pro navus. quick, lusty, active, diligent.*

GRĀDUS, ūs. m. *a step; a pace; a station.*

GRÆCUS, a, um. adj. *belonging to Greece, a Greek, a Grecian.*

GRĀMEN, ĩnis. n. *grass.*

GRANDIS, is, e. adj. *great; grand.*

GRĀTIA, ō. f. *affection, favour, a favour; sake, cause, or occasion.*

GRĀTĪE, ārum. pl. f. *thanks.*

GRĀTULOR, āri, ātus. dep. dim. *to congratulate; to wish one joy.*

GRĀTUS, a, um. adj. *grateful, acceptable, agreeable, welcome.*

GRĀVIS, is, e. adj. *heavy; of im-*

portance; grave, serious, grievous, sharp, severe.

GRĀVITER, adv. *heavily, grievously, severely, hardly, strenuously.*

GRĀVO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to burden; to weigh down.*

GRĀVOR, āri, ātus. dep. *to grudge; to refuse; to be loath to do it.*

GRĒGĀRIUS, a, um. adj. *ordinary, common.*

GRĒNIUM, i. n. *a lap, the bosom; the middle or heart of a country.*

GREG, grĕgis. m. *a flock, a herd.*

***GRIFFINUS**, i. *a man's name—Griffin.*

GŪBERNĀCŪLUM, i. n. *et GŪBERNACLUM. steerage or government.*

GŪBERNĀTOR, ōris. m. *a governor.*

GŪBERNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to order; to manage; to conduct; to govern.*

GŪLA, ō. f. *the windpipe; the throat.*

***GUILFORDIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Guilford.*

***GULIELMUS**, i *a man's name—William.*

***GUYUS**, i *a man's name—Guy.*

GYMNĀSIUM, i. n. *a school, a college, or hall in a university.*

H.

HĀBĒNA, ō. f. *the rein of a bridle, rule, government, management.*

HĀBERO, ēre, ūi, ĩtum. act. *to have; to hold; to possess; to treat of;*

to judge; to account; habere gratias, to return thanks.

HĀBITĀTUS, a, um. part. *inhabited or dwelt in.*

HĀBITO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to dwell to inhabit.*

HĀBITUS, ūs. m. *a habit; apparel, attire, garb.*

***HACKENSACKIUS**, ii. *the name of a place—Hackensack.*

HACTENUS, adv. *tenus hac, i. e. hęc parte, via, re, tenus, hitherto, thus far.*

*HAMILTONIUS, ii. a man's name—*Hamilton*.

*HAMMONDIUS, ii. a man's name—*Hammond*.

*HANCOCKIUS, ii. a man's name—*Hancock*.

HAUD, adv. not.

HAUDQUAM, adv. by no means, in no wise.

HAUSTUS, ūs. m. a drawing up; an inhaling.

HEBDOMADA, æ. f. a week.

HĒBES, ētis. adj. dull; slow of apprehension.

*HENRICIUS, i. a man's name—*Henry*.

HĒRI, adv. yesterday.

HĒROS, ōis. m. a hero.

*HESSIANUS, a, um. adj. *Hessian*.

HIBERNA, ōrum. n. pl. winter-quarters for soldiers.

HIBERNACULA, ōrum. n. pl. dim. winter-quarters.

HIBERNIA, æ. f. the name of a place—Ireland.

HIBERNICUS, a, um. adj. *Hibernian, Irish*.

HIC, hæc, hoc. gen. hujus. pron. *this*.

HIC, v. heic. adv. *here, in this place; in this affair or matter; then*.

HICCE, hæcce, hocce, hujusce. *this, this very*.

HIEMS, ēmis. f. *winter; a tempest*.

HINC, adv. *hence; on this part and that*.

HISPANIENSIS, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Spain, Spanish*.

HISPANUS, i. c. g. a *Spaniard*.

HISTORIA, æ. f. a *history or narrative*.

HODIE, adv. *to-day, this day; at this time*.

HODIERNUS, a, um. adj. *of this day*.

HOMO, inis. c. g. a *man*.

HONESTE, adv. *honourably*.

HONESTO, arc, avi, ātum. act. to *grace one; to adorn; to honour*.

HONESTUS, a, um. adj. *honourable*.

HONOR et HONOS, ōris. m. *honour, respect; a recompense*.

HONORIFICUS, a, um. adj. *honourable*.

HONORO, are, avi, ātum. act. to *honour*.

HORA, æ. f. *an hour*.

HORRENS, tis. part. *rugged; dark, dismal*.

HORRIFICE, adv. *terribly, horribly*.

HORROR, ōris. m. *horror, fright, dread*.

HORTOR, āri, ātus. dep. to *exhort; to advise; to encourage*.

HOSPE, itis. c. g. a *guest; a host; a stranger*.

HOSTILIS, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to an enemy, hostile*.

HOSTILITAS, ātis. f. *hostility*.

HOSTIS, is. c. g. a *public enemy*.

HUC, adv. *hither, to this place; to this point*.

HUMANITAS, ātis. f. *humanity, courtesy, friendliness, kindness; civilization*.

HUMANUS, a, um. adj. *belonging to mankind; humane, friendly, civilized*.

HUMILIS, is, e. adj. *low, feeble, humble*.

HYEMS: Vid. Hiems.

I.

JACO, ere, cti, —. neut. to *lie disregarded*.

*JACOBUS, i. a man's name—*James*; Sanctus Jacobus, *St. James*; aulam Sancti Jacobi, *the court of St. James*, i. e. *the court of England*.

JACTATOR, ōris. m. a *boaster*.

JACTO, are, avi, ātum. freq. act. to *give out; to publish; to doubt*: jactari et rejici, to be *bandied about*.

JACTURA, æ. f. *loss or damage*.

JAM, adv. *now, at this time; immediately, besides, furthermore*.

JAMDUDUM, adv. *long ago*.

JAMPRIDEM, adv. *some while since*.

JANUARIUS, i. m. *the month of January*.

JAVIANUS, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to Mr. Jay.*

IBI, adv. *there, then.*

IBIDEM, adv. *there, in the same place.*

ICO, ēre, ici, ictum. act. *to strike.*

IDĒA, æ. f. *an idea, form, model.*

IDEM, eādem, idem. pron. *the same.*

IDEO, conj. *therefore, for that cause.*

IDŌNEUS, a, um. adj. *fit, proper, convenient, suitable.*

IDUS, uum, idibus. f. *the ides of every month; the eighth day or eight days after the nones.*

IERNA, æ. f. *the name of a country — Ireland.*

IGĪTUR, conj. *therefore, then, thereupon.*

IGNĀVIA, æ. f. *sluggishness, laziness, cowardliness.*

IGNIS, is. m. *fire.*

IGNŌBĪLIS, is, e. adj. *ignoble.*

IGNŌRANTIA, æ. f. *ignorance.*

IGNŌRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to be ignorant of.*

IGNOSCO, ēre, nōvi, nōtum. neut. *to take no notice of; to forgive; to pardon.*

IGNŌTUS, a, um. part. *unknown.*

ILLĀTUS, a, um. part. *inferred, brought in, inflicted.*

ILLE, illa, illud, gen. illius, dat. illi, he, she, that; the aforesaid.

ILLIC, adv. *there, in that place.*

ILLICO, adv. *in that very place; forthwith, immediately.*

ILLUC, adv. *thither, to that place.*

ILLUSTRIS, is, e. adj. *illustrious, renowned.*

IMBELLIS, is, e. adj. *cowardly.*

IMBER, bris. m. *a shower of rain, a storm.*

IMBŪO, ēre, ūi, ūtum. act. *to season; to furnish; to store; to imbue.*

IMBŪTUS, a, um. part. *full of.*

IMMĀNIS, is, e. adj. *cruel, fierce, savage.*

IMMĀTŪRUS, a, um. adj. *immature.*

IMMĒMOR, ōris. adj. *forgetful, unmindful, regardless.*

IMMĪNEO, ēre, ui, —. neut. *to impend; to be at hand.*

IMMĪNUO, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *to diminish; to impair.*

IMMĪNŪTIO, ōnis. f. *a diminishing or lessening.*

IMMĪTIS, is, e. adj. *sour, cruel, without pity, remorseless, discourteous.*

IMMŌDĒRĀTUS, a, um. adj. *immoderate, unreasonable, huge, vast.*

IMMŌTUS, a, um. part. *unmoved, firm, steadfast.*

IMMŪNIS, is, e. adj. *exempt or free from, free.*

IMO, conj. *yes, yea, nay, nay rather.*

IMPĀTIENS, tis. adj. *not able to bear, impatient.*

IMPĀTIENTIA, æ. f. *impatience.*

IMPĀVĪDUS, a, um. adj. *bold, stout, undaunted, fearless.*

IMPĒDIMENTUM, i. n. *a let, impediment—pl. the baggage of an army.*

IMPĒDIO, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum. act. *to entangle; to hinder; to disturb; to debar; to obstruct.*

IMPELLO, ēre, ūli, ulsum. act. *to incite; to impel.*

IMPENDO, ēre, pendi, pensum. act. *to spend; to bestow.*

IMPĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *a commander, a chief; the general of an army; an emperor.*

IMPĒRĪŌBUS, a, um. adj. *imperious, domineering; severe, harsh.*

IMPĒRĪTUS, a, um. adj. *unskilful, inexperienced.*

IMPĒRIUM, i. n. *command, charge; power; rule, government, jurisdiction.*

IMPĒRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to have command over; to order; to enjoin.*

IMPĒTRĀTUS, a, um. part. *obtained by request.*

IMPĒTRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to obtain by request; to get.*

IMPĒTUS, ūs. m. *an assault, onset, or attack.*

IMPĪGRE, adv. *diligently, quickly, readily.*

IMPLICŌ, āre, avi et ui, Itum et ātum. act. to involve.	INCIPĪO, ēre, Idi, Isum. act. to cut.
IMPLŌRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to beseech; to implore; to invoke.	INCIPĪO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act. to begin; to attempt.
IMPŌNO, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum. act. to impose; to enjoin.	INCITO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to incite; to animate; to actuate.
IMPRIMIS, pro In primis, in the first place, principally, especially, chiefly.	INCLŪDO, ēre, ūsi, ūsum. act. to include; to enclose; to shut up.
IMPRŌBITAS, ātis. f. dishonesty, baseness.	INCLYTUS, a, um. ssimus, sup. adj. famous, glorious, excellent.
IMPRŌBO, āro, āvi, ātum. act. to disapprove; to dislike.	INCOGNITUS, a, um. adj. unknown, unheard.
IMPRŌBUS, a, um. adj. dishonest, false, knavish; immoral; base, infamous.	INCŌLA, æ. c. g. [ab incolō] an inhabitant.
IMPRŌVIDE, adv. improvidently, heedlessly, thoughtlessly.	INCŌLO, ēre, ui, ultum. act. to inhabit.
IMPRŌVISO, adv. unexpectedly, suddenly.	INCŌLŪMIS, is, e. adj. safe, sound; whole, entire.
IMPRŌVISUS, a, um. adj. unforeseen, unlooked for. Ex improviso, unexpectedly; de improviso, on a sudden.	INCOMMŌDUS, a, um. adj. disadvantageous.
IMPŪNE, adv. without hurt, danger, punishment or fear.	INCONSULTUS, a, um. adj. unadvised, rash, indiscreet.
IN, præp. into, to, against, for, in, towards, upon, at, among.	INCRUENTUS, a, um. adj. without bloodshed, bloodless.
INÆQUĀLITAS, ātis. f. inequality, disproportion, disparity.	INCUŁPĀTUS, a, um. adj. blameless.
INĀNIS, is, e. adj. empty, vain.	INCULTUS, a, um. adj. untilled, uninhabited, unsown.
INCASSUM, adv. in vain, to no purpose.	INCUMBO, ēre, cūbui, cūbitum. neut. to apply earnestly and vigorously.
INCĒDO, ēre, cessi, cessum. neut. to go; to walk; to come.	INCŪRIA, æ. f. negligence, carelessness.
INCENDIUM, i. n. a fire.	INCURRO, ēre, i, sum. neut. to run in, upon, or against; to incur; to meet by chance; to assail; to attack.
INCENDO, ēre, i. sum. act. to set fire to; to burn.	INCURSIŌ, ōnis. f. a shock or charge; an inroad or incursion.
INCENSUS, a, um. part. et adj. inflamed; angered, enraged, actuated.	INCŪTIO, ēre, ussi, ussum. act. to strike.
INCEPTIO, ōnis. f. a beginning.	INDĀGO, āro, āvi, ātum. to seek; to search out; to trace and find out; to investigate.
INCEPTUM, i. n. an attempt, an undertaking, an enterprise.	INDE, adv. thence, from that place; from that time; thenceforth; for that cause.
INCESSUS, ūs. m. a stately gait, a pace in walking.	INDĒCŌRUS, a, um. adj. unseemly, disgraceful.
INCHOĀTUS, a, um. part. begun.	INDĒFESSUS, a, um. adj. unwearied, indefatigable.
INCHŌO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to begin; to perform.	INDĪCIUM, i. n. a communication; a sign, token.
INCĪDO, ēre, i, cāsum. neut. to fall into; to fall upon; to meet with; to befall; to happen.	

INDĪCO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to indicate; to indicate; to show.

INDĪCO, ěre, dixi, dictum. act. to denounce; to proclaim.

INDIES, rectius in dies. from day to day, daily.

INDĪGĒNA, æ. c. g. a native.

INDĪGEO, ěre, ui, —. neut. to want; to stand in need.

INDIGNANS, tis. part. et adj. chafing, angry, displeased.

INDIGNATIO, ōnis. f. indignation, anger.

INDIGNOR, āri, ātus. dep. to be displeased; not to endure.

INDIGNUS, a, um. adj. unworthy; unfit or unmeet.

INDOCTUS, a, um. adj. unlearned, ignorant, illiterate.

INDŪBITATUS, a, um. adj. undoubted.

INDŪBITO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. to doubt much.

INDŪCLĒ, ārum. pl. f. a truce, respite, or ceasing from war.

INDŪCO, ěre, duxi, ductum. act. to introduce; to lead in; to persuade; to induce.

INDUCTUS, a, um. part. brought in; introduced; induced, persuaded.

INDUO, ěre, i, ūtum. act. to cover over; to assume; to clothe.

†INDUS, a, um. adj. Indian—subst. an Indian.

INDUSTRIA, æ. f. diligence, labour, industry.

INĒDIA, æ. f. want of victuals, hunger.

INEO, ěre, iui, ītum. act. to enter into; to enter upon; to commence; to come.

INEPTE, adv. foolishly, absurdly.

INERTIA, æ. f. laziness, idleness, inactivity.

INEXORABILIS, is, e. adj. implacable, inexorable.

INEXSÜPĒRABILIS, is, e. adj. not to be conquered or surmounted.

INFĀMIA, æ. f. an aspersion; disgrace, dishonour, infamy, ignominy.

INFAUSTUS, a, um. adj. unlucky, unprosperous, unfortunate, disastrous.

INFECTUS, a, um. adj. not done; undone, unaccomplished.

INFĒLICĪTER, adv. unhappily.

INFĒLIX, icis. adj. unhappy, unsuccessful.

INFĒRO, ferre, tūli, illatum. act. to bring in or into; to bring upon; to give.

INFĒRUS, a, um. adj. beneath, below—ior, comp. lower, inferior.

INFESTUS, a, um. adj. bearing great grudge or hatred; hostile, adverse.

INFĪCIO, ěre, fēci, sectum. act. to infect; to corrupt; to vitiate.

INFĪNĪTUS, a, um. adj. infinite, endless, vast.

INFIRMĪTAS, ātis. f. weakness, feebleness.

INFIRMUS, a, um. adj. feeble, weak, infirm; variable, unsettled, irresolute.

INFLAMMATIO, ōnis. f. an inflammation.

INFORTŪNIUM, i. n. misfortune; disappointment, inconvenience.

INGĒNIUM, i. n. disposition, capacity, talent, genius.

INGĒNS, tis. adj. very great, huge, mighty, large, vast.

INGĒNUUS, a, um. adj. honest; liberal; fine.

INGRĀTUS, a, um. adj. unpleasant, unacceptable; unthankful, ungrateful.

INGRĀVESCO, ěre, —, —. incept. to grow more heavy; to become worse; to increase.

INGRĒDIOR, i, gressus. dep. to enter into.

INGRUENS, tis. part. being hard at hand, violently approaching.

INGRUO, ěre, ui, —. neut. to invade; to assail; to come or fall suddenly upon.

INHĒRĒO, ěre, hēsi, hēsum. neut. to keep in.

INHOSPĪTUS, a, um. adj. inhospitable, barbarous, desert.

- INJECTO**, ēre, jēci, jectum. act. to inject; to throw in, upon.
INIMICĪTIA, æ. f. *et usitatus in pl.* INIMICĪTIÆ, ārum. enmity, hostility, strife.
INIMICUS, a, um. adj. unfriendly, unkind, hostile.
INIMICUS, i. m. an enemy.
INIQUE, adv. impatiently.
INIQUITAS, ātis. f. injustice, partiality.
INIQUUS, a, um. adj. uneven; partial, injurious.
INITIUM, i. n. a beginning.
INJUCUNDUS, a, um. adj. unpleasant, grievous, disagreeable.
INJURIA, æ. f. injury, wrong, abuse.
INJUSTE, adv. unjustly, wrongfully.
INJUSTUS, a, um. adj. unjust.
INNASCOR, i, nātus. to be born with.
INNATO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. to float.
INNATUS, a, um. part. inbred.
INNITOR, i, ixus v. isus. dep. to depend upon.
INŌPIA, æ. f. want, need, scarcity.
INQUAM. verb. defect. I say, quoth I. Vid. Inquo.
INQUIO, is, it. verb. def. I say, quoth I.
INSANUS, a, um. adj. mad.
INSCĪTIA, æ. f. ignorance.
INSCĪTUS, a, um. adj. ignorant.
INSCRIPTIO, ōnis. f. an inscription, a title.
INSECTO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *et* INSECTOR, āri, ātus. dep. to pursue; to inveigh against; to rail at.
INSEQUOR, qui, cūtus. dep. to follow after; to pursue.
INSERVIO, ire, ivi, itum. neut. to serve one; to mind and take care of.
INSEDO, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. to sit or rest upon; to besiege; to lie in wait.
INSIDLA, ārum. f. pl. an ambush, an ambuscade; snares.
- INSIGNE**, is. n. pl. insignia. an ensign.
INSIGNIO, ire, ivi, itum. act. to signalize; to render famous.
INSIGNIS, is, e. adj. notable, remarkable, famous, noble, admirable, eminent.
INSIGNITER, adv. notably, signally, mightily.
INSIMULO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to accuse; to impeach.
INSINUO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to insinuate.
INSISTO, ēre, institi, institum. neut. to urge; to insist upon.
INSITUS, a, um. part. grafted; rooted, grounded.
INSOLENTIA, æ. f. insolence, haughtiness.
INSPECTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to inspect.
INSPECTOR, ōnis. m. an overseer, inspector, superintendent.
INSPERATUS, a, um. adj. not hoped or looked for; unexpected.
INSPICIO, ēre, exi, ectum. act. to inspect; to take a survey of.
INSTAB. n. indecl. bigness, likeness.
INSTAURO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to renew; to re-establish.
INSTITVO, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. to institute; to set in order; to settle; to resolve.
INSTĪTŪTIO, ōnis. f. an ordering, management, direction.
INSTĪTŪTUS, a, um. part. determined, purposed; begun.
INSTO, āre, stiti, stitum. act. to urge; to press; to pursue.
INSTRUMENTUM, i. n. an instrument, an implement of war.
INSTRUO, ēre, xi, ctum. act. to provide; to furnish; to accoutre.
INSŪLA, æ. f. an island.
INSUM, esse, fui. to be in.
INSUMO, ēre, si et pai, ptum. act. to spend; to consume; to bestow.
INSUPER, conj. moreover, furthermore.

- INTĀBESCO**, ēre, ui, —. incept. to pine or waste away.
INTACTUS, a, um. adj. untouched, whole.
INTĒGER, gra, grum. adj. entire and whole; strong; new; unstained; pure, unmixed.
INTĒGERE, adv. uprightly, honestly.
INTĒGRITAS, ātis. f. integrity, uprightness, sincerity.
INTELLĪGO, ēre, lexi, lectum. act. to understand; to know; to mean.
INTEMPESTUS, a, um. adj. unreasonable: *intempesta nocte*, at a late hour of the night.
INTENDO, ēre, i, sum et tum. act. to bend; to stretch; to intend; to purpose; to apply.
INTENTĀTUS, a, um. part. drawn and pointed at.
INTENTĀTUS, a, um. part. unsaid.
INTENTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to stretch out; to menace; to threaten.
INTENTUS, a, um. part. stretched, bent—adj. strait; intense, attentive.
INTER, prap. between; within; during; among.
INTERCĒDO, ēre, sai, ssum. neut. to intercede, to interpose.
INTERCLŪDO, ēre, si, sum. act. to shut in; to stop the passage; to shut up; to hinder.
INTĒREA, adv. in the meanwhile, in the interim.
INTĒREO, īre, īvi et ii, itum. neut. to die; to be slain.
INTERFECTUS, a, um. part. killed, slain.
INTERFICIO, ēre, fēci, fectum. act. to slay; to kill; to murder.
INTĒRIM, adv. in the mean time; notwithstanding.
INTERMĪNĀTUS, a, um. adj. that has no bound or end; interminable.
INTERMISSUS, a, um. part. discontinued.
INTERMITTO, ēre, ai, ssum. act. to put off for a time; to discontinue.
INTERPŌNO, ēre, sui, sĭtum. act. to put between; to interpose.
INTERPRĒTOR, āri, ātus. dep. to explain; to expound; to translate.
INTĒRĪTUS, a, um. part. undaunted, fearless, bold.
INTĒRSEPIO, īre, psi, ptum. act. to hem in; to inclose.
INTERSUM, esse, fui. to be present; to be of consequence.
INTERVALLUM, i. n. an interval, a pause, a respite.
INTĪMUS, a, um. adj. superl. most intimate.
INTOLERANDUS, a, um. adj. not to be borne, intolerable.
INTRA, prap. within.
INTRACTĀBĪLIS, is, e. adj. unmanageable, untractable.
INTREPIDITAS, ātis. f. intrepidity.
INTRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to enter or go in.
INTUEOR, ēri, tultus. dep. to look upon.
INVĀDO, ēre, si, sum. act. to invade; to attack; to seize.
INVĒNIO, īre, vēni, ventum. act. to find; to meet with; to invent; to discover.
INVĪCEM, adv. one another, each other; one after another, by turns; in his or their turn, one with another.
INVICTUS, a, um. adj. invincible.
INVĪDEO, ēre, vīdi, vīsum. act. et neut. to envy; to grudge; to hate; to deny; to refuse.
INVĪDIA, ō. f. envy, hatred, ill will, spite, an ill opinion, malice, displeasure.
INVIDIŌSUS, a, um. act. envious—pass. odious, hateful.
INVIGĪLO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. to watch diligently.
INVĪLĀTUS, a, um. adj. inviolate; unhurt, untouched.
INVĪSUS, a, um. adj. unseen; hateful, odious.
INVĪTO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to allure; to invite.

- INVITUS**, e, um. adj. *unwilling*.
INŪRO, ēre, ussi, ustum. act. to *brand*.
INŪSITATUS, a, um. adj. *unusual, extraordinary*.
INŪTILIS, is, e. adj. *unprofitable, unserviceable, useless*.
IO, interj. *a cry of joy*.
***JOANNES**, is. *a man's name—John. Sanctus Joannes, St. John's*.
JŌVIS gen. *a Jupiter*.
IPSE, a, um. gen. ipsius. *he, she, the same, his own self*.
IRA, æ. f. *anger, displeasure, passion*. IRÆ, pl. *enmities, angry feelings*.
IRACUNDIA, æ. f. *hastiness of temper, anger*.
IRRELIGIOSUS, a, um. adj. *ungodly, irreligious*.
IRĒTUS, a, um. adj. *of no effect; vain*.
IRRUO, ēre, i, ūtum. neut. to *rush in; to rush headlong into*.
IS, ea, id. gen. ejus. pron. *he, she, it; the same, that*.
ISTE, ista, istud. gen. istius. *this, that*.
ITA, adv. *so, even so*.
ITĀQUE, *therefore*.
ITEM, adv. *also; likewise*.
ITER, itinēris. n. *a road; a journey; a march—maximum iter, a forced march; magnum iter, a hurried march*.
ITĒRUM, adv. *again, the second time*.
JŪBEO, ēre, jussi, jussum. act. to *bid; to order; to command*.
JŪCUNDUS, a, um. adj. *pleasant, agreeable, joyful*.
JŪDEX, icis. c. g. *a judge*.
JŪDICĪUM, i. n. *judgment; mind, opinion*.
JŪDICO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *condemn; to judge; to deem; to suppose*.
JŪGĒRUM, i. n. *an acre of ground*.
JŪGŪLO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *kill; to cut one's throat; to butcher*.
JŪLIUS, i. m. *the month of July*.
JŪMENTUM, i. n. *a labouring beast*.
JUNGO, ēre, nxi, nctum. act. to *join or couple; to associate*.
JŪNIUS, i. m. *the month of June*.
JŪRE, ablat. *rightly, by right*.
JUS, jūris. n. *reason, right; the law*.
JUSJŪRANDUM, jūrisjūrandi et jusjūrandi. n. *a solemn oath*.
JUSSUM, i. n. *a command, an order*.
JUSTE, adv. *justly, uprightly*.
JUSTITIA, æ. f. [a jure] *justice*.
JUSTUS, a, um. adj. *just, exact; lawful*.
JŪVĒNILIS, is, e. adj. *youthful*.
JŪVĒNIS, is, e. adj. *young*.
JŪVENTUS, ūtis. f. *youth*.
JŪVO, āre, jūvi, jūtum. act. to *aid; assist*.
JUXTA, præp. regit acc. *near to, hard by*.
JUXTA, adv. *even, alike, as well one as the other*.

K

- KĀLENDÆ** v. CĀLENDÆ, ārum. f. *the calends of the month*.
***KENTUCKIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Kentucky, Kentuckian*.

L

- LĀBOR**, lābi, lapsus. dep. to *glide; to float; to sail*.
LĀBOR et LĀBOS, ōris. m. *labour, hardship*.
LĀBŌRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. et neut. to *labour; to be oppressed; to be in danger*.
LĀCĒRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *wound the feelings*.
LĀCCESSO, ēre, ivi et i, itum. act. to *provoke; to set upon; to challenge; to injure*.
LĀCHRYMA, æ. f. rectius LACRYMA, *a tear*.
LĀCUS, i et ūs. m. *a lake*.
LÆDO, ēre, si, sum. act. to *hurt; to injure; to offend*.

- LĒTE**, ius, isēme. adv. *merrily, gladly, joyfully.*
LĒTĪTĪA, ō. f. *joy, gladness, joyfulness.*
LĒTUS, a, um. adj. *cheerful, joyous; fortunate.*
LĪPĪDEUS, a, um. adj. *made of stone.*
LARGIOR, tri, itus. dep. *to give liberally; to bestow.*
LARGUS, a, um. adj. *very large; plentiful.*
LĀTE, ius, isēme. adv. *abroad, far abroad, far and wide, widely.*
LĀTĪNUS, a, um. adj. *Latin or of the people of Latium.*
LĀTIUM, ū. n. *the name of a country—Latium.*
LĀTUS, a, um. adj. *broad, large, ample, wide.*
LĀTUS, ēris. n. *a side.*
LAUDO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to praise; to commend; to name one with honour.*
LĀVO, āre et ēre, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, et lāvātum. act. *to wash; to purge.*
LAURENTIUS, ii. *a man's name—Laurens.*
LAUS, dis. f. *praise, commendation; glory, renown.*
LECTOR, ōris. m. *a reader.*
LECTUS, a, um. adj. *choice, fine, excellent.*
LECTUS, i et tis. m. *a bed to lie or eat on; a couch.*
LĒGĀTIO, ōnis. f. *an embassy; a lieutenantancy.*
LĒGĀTUS, i. m. *an ambassador; an envoy; a lieutenant.*
†LĒGIO, ōnis. f. *a regiment.*
LĒGO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to send as an ambassador; to despatch.*
LĒGO, ēre, lēgi, lectum. act. *to choose; to read.*
LĒNIO, ire, ivi et ūi, itum. act. *to appease; to pacify; to soothe.*
LĒNĪTAS, ātis. f. *mildness.*
LĒNĪTER, adv. *gently.*
LENTE, adv. *slowly, slackly, leisurely.*
- LĒPOR** v. **LĒPOS**, ōris. m. *mirth, wit, facetiousness.*
LĒTHUM et **LĒTUM**, i. n. *death.*
LĒVIS, is, e. adj. *light, small; inconsiderable, trifling.*
LĒVĪTER, adv. *slightly; briefly.*
LĒVO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to lighten; to alleviate; to help or relieve.*
LEX, lēgis. f. *a law; a condition, stipulation.*
***LEXINGTONIA**, ō. f. *the name of a place—Lexington.*
***LEXINGTONIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Lexington.*
LĪBELLUS, i. m. dim. *a libel.*
LĪBENTER v. **LŪBENTER**, adv. *willingly, joyfully.*
LĪBER, bri. m. *the inward bark or rind of a tree; a book or work written.*
LĪBER, āra, ōrum. adj. *free.*
LĪBĒRĀLIS, is, e. adj. *gentlemanlike; liberal, free, generous.*
LĪBĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *a deliverer, a releaser.*
LĪBĒRE, adv. *liberally, frankly, freely.*
LĪBĒRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to set free; to extricate; to release.*
LĪBERTAS, ātis. f. *liberty, freedom.*
LĪBET, libuit et libitum est. impers. *it pleases or contents.*
LĪBĪDO, inis. f. *one's will, humour; lust; any unbridled passion.*
LĪCENTIA, ō. f. *license, excess, licentiousness.*
LĪCET, ēbat, licuit et licitum est. impers. *it is lawful; it is free or possible; I, thou, he, we, &c. have power, authority, or leave to do it.*
***LINCOLNIUS**, ii. *a man's name—Lincoln.*
LINGUA, ō. f. *the tongue; a language.*
LINTER, tris. f. v. m. *a little boat, a wherry.*
LĪNUM, i. n. *flax.*
LĪQUET, impers. *it appears; it is sure, clear, certain, and mani-*

- fest; it is apparent or well known.*
LIS, **litis**, f. any strife or dispute; a quarrel.
LĪTERA, æ. f. a letter of the alphabet; a letter or epistle.
LĪTĒRÆ, ærum. f. pl. an epistle or letter; writings, deeds; learning: *literæ* Latinæ, the Latin tongue.
LĪTĒRARIUS, a, um. adj. belonging to letters and learning.
LĪTUS, ōris. n. the shore, the coast.
***LIVINGSTONIUS**, ii. a man's name—*Livingston*.
LŌCUS, i. m. pl. *lōci et lōca*, a place, room, or stead; opportunity.
LŌDIX, icis. f. a blanket.
LONDINIENSIS, is, e. adj. of or relating to London.
LONGE, adv. loci. far from, a great distance off; a great while; exceedingly, very much, a great deal.
LONGŪLUS, a, um. adj. dim. somewhat long.
LONGUS, a, um. adj. long, tedious. *Insula Longa*, Long Island.
LŌQUOR, *lōqui*, *lōcūtus* v. *lōquūtus*. dep. to speak; to discourse.
LŌTUS, a, um. part. [a lavo] washed, bathed, rinsed, made clean; dyed.
LŪBET, impers. it pleases.
LŪCESCIT, impers. v. *LUCISCIT*. it is dāy, it is bright day, it grows light.
LŪCESCO, ēre, —, —. incept. to grow clear, to grow light.
LŪCRIFĀCIO, ēre, fēci, factum. act. to make gain of.
LŪCŪLENTUS, a, um. adj. clear.
***LUDOVICIUS**, i. a man's name—*Lewis*.
LŪDUS, i. m. a school.
LŪGEO, ēre, uxi, uctum. act. to mourn; to lament; to bewail.
LŪO, ēre, ui, itum. act. to pay; to suffer punishment or death.
LUSITANUS, a, um. adj. Portuguese—subst. a Portuguese.
- LUSTRO**, are, āvi, ātum. act. to traverse.
LUX, *lūcia*. f. light; day; life.
LYRA, æ. f. a harp.
- M.
- MĀCHĪNA**, æ. f. an engine.
MĀOŪLA, æ. f. a spot or stain; a fault; a blemish.
MĀSTITIA, æ. f. *Vid. Mœstitia*.
MĀGIS, adv. more; rather.
MĀGISTRĀTUS, ūs. m. magistracy, a magistrate.
MĀGNĀNĪMITAS, ātis. f. courage, magnanimity, greatness of spirit.
MĀGNĪTUDO, inis. f. greatness, magnitude.
MĀGNŌPĒRE, adv. greatly, exceedingly.
MĀGNUS, a, um. adj. great, large, powerful, difficult.
MĀJESTAS, ātis. f. superiority, majesty.
MĀJOR, or, us. comp. greater; elder; momentous, important.
MĀJORES, um. pl. m. ancestors; forefathers.
MĀIUS, i. m. the month called May.
MĀLE, adv. pejus, comp. pessime, superl. ill.
MĀLO, *mālūi*, *malle*, to be more willing; to wish rather.
MĀLUM, i. n. subst. vice; an evil; misfortune, difficulty, danger.
MĀLUS, a, um. adj. evil; unjust; hurtful; bad.
MĀNCUS, a, um. adj. defective; weak; imperfect.
MĀNDĀTUM, i. n. a commission, a command or charge; injunction, mandate.
MĀNDO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to commit to one's charge; to send away.
MĀNE, subst. n. nom. acc. et abl. the morning, day-light.
MĀNEO, ēre, si, sum. neut. to tarry; to stay; to wait; to remain.
MĀNĪFĒSTUS, a, um. adj. manifest, clear, plain, evident.

- MĀNĪPŪLĀTĪM**, adv. *by bands or companies.*
MĀNĪPŪLUS, i. m. v. **MĀNĪPLUS**, a. *handful; a band or company of soldiers under one captain.*
MĀNO āre, āvi, ātum. neut. *to flow.*
MĀNŪMITTO, ēre, mīsi, missum. *act. to manumit; to enfranchise.*
MĀNUS, ūs. f. *a hand; a band of soldiers.*
MĀRE, is. n. *the sea.*
MĀRĪTĪMUS, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to the sea.*
MĀRĪTUS, i. m. subet. ex adj. *a married man, a husband.*
MARMŌREUS, a, um. adj. *made of marble.*
MARO, ōnis. m. *Virgil's surname.*
MARPESIUS, a, um. adj. *Marpesian.*
MARS, tis. m. *the heathen god of war, war.*
MARTIUS, a, um. adj. *belonging to war, martial; belonging to the month of March.*
MĀTER, tris. f. *a mother.*
MĀTERIA, æ. f. et **MĀTĒRIES**, ei. f. *matter, stuff; materials.*
MĀTHĒMĀTICA, æ. et **MĀTHĒMĀTICE**, es. f. *mathematics.*
MĀTHĒMĀTĪCUS, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to mathematics.*
MĀTŪRE, adv. *early; quickly.*
MĀTŪRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to hasten.*
MAXĪME, adv. superl. *most, most of all: quam maxime, in the best manner.*
MAXĪMUS, a, um. adj. sup. *greatest, largest; very great, most mighty; eldest.*
MĒDICĀMEN, inis. n. *any sort of medicine.*
MĒDĪCĪNA, æ. f. *physic, medicine.*
MĒDICUS, a, um. adj. *physical.*
MĒDICUS, i. m. *a physician; surgeon.*
MĒDIOCRĒTER, adv. *indifferently.*
MĒDIUM, i. n. *the midst or middle.*
MĒDIUS, a, um. adj. *the middle.*
MĒLIUS, adv. *better in all respects.*
MEMBRUM, i. n. *a member or limb.*
MĒMĪNI, Memento, Meminero, Meminisse. verb. defect. *to remember; to make mention of.*
MĒMOR, ōris. adj. *mindful, remembering.*
MĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, is, e. adj. *memorable, renowned.*
MĒMŌRĀTU, abl. et ui, dat. *a rehearsal, a remembrance.*
MĒMŌRIA, æ. f. *memory; remembrance.*
MĒMŌRĪTER, adv. *by heart, without book.*
MĒMŌRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to tell; to make mention or speak of.*
MENS, tis. f. *the mind, thought, design.*
MENSA, æ. f. *a table, a board.*
MENSIS, is. m. *a month.*
MENSOR, ōris. m. *a surveyor of land.*
MENTIO, ōnis. f. *mention or a speaking of.*
MENTIOR, iri, itus. dep. *to lie; to counterfeit; to imitate; to feign.*
MENTĪTUS, a, um. part. dep. *having lied, having deceived—pass. feigned, false.*
MERCES, ēdis. f. *wages or hire; consideration.*
MERCURIUS, ii. m. *the metal mercury.*
MĒREO, ēre, ui, itum, et **MĒREOR**, ēri, rītus. dep. *to earn; to deserve; to receive pay for service in war.*
MERGO, ēre, si, sum. act. *to immerse; to overwhelm.*
MĒRIDIES, i. m. *noon-tide; mid-day; midnight; the south.*
MĒRĪTO, adv. *worthily, deservedly, rightly.*
MĒRĪTUM, i. n. *a hire, reward; desert of merit; excellence.*
MERX, cis. f. *any kind of merchandise, commodities.*
MESSIS, is. f. *a harvest.*
MĒTA, æ. f. *a turning; the limit or end.*
MĒTOR, āri, ātus. dep. *to set out a camp.*

- MĒTVO**, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *to fear; to be cautious.*
- MĒTUS**, ūs. m. *fear, dread; care.*
- MĪLES**, itis. c. g. *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- MĪLĪTĀRIS**, is, e. adj. *military.*
- MĪLĪTĪA**, æ. f. *the being a soldier, warfare; employment or service; the militia or soldiery.*
- MILLE**, n. indecl. in sing. *a thousand*—plu. millia, ium, ūbus.
- MĪLLĒSĪMUS**, a, um. adj. *the thousandth.*
- MILLIARE**, is. n. *a mile.*
- MILLIĀRIUM**, ii. n. *a mile.*
- MĪNÆ**, ārum. f. pl. *threats, menaces.*
- MĪNĪME**, adv. sup. *least or fewest; not at all, by no means; least of all.*
- MĪNĪMUM**, i. n. subst. ex adj. *the least.*
- MĪNĪMUS**, a, um. adj. [superl. a parvus] *the least or smallest.*
- MĪNISTER**, tri. m. *minister, assistant.*
- MĪNISTRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to afford; to yield; to give.*
- MĪNĪTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to threaten.*
- MĪNĪTOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to threaten sore; to menace.*
- MĪNOR**, us. *less, smaller; younger.*
- MĪNOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to threaten; to menace.*
- MĪNŌRES**, um. pl. ex adj. *our successors, posterity.*
- MĪNUO**, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *to diminish; to lessen; to impair.*
- MĪNUS**, adv. *less; less than.*
- MĪRĀCŪLUM**, i. n. *a miracle.*
- MĪRANDUS**, a, um. part. *wonderful; admirable.*
- MĪRE**, adv. *wonderfully, strangely, extremely.*
- MĪRUS**, a, um. adj. *wonderful, excellent.*
- MISCO**, ēre, cui, mistum et mixtum. act. *to mingle; to mix; to put into confusion.*
- MĪSER**, ēra, ērum. adj. *miserable, pitiful.*
- MĪSĒROR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to pity; to compassionate.*
- MISSIO**, ōnis. f. *a despatch, a mission.*
- *MISSISSIPIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to the Mississippi.*
- MITTO**, ēre, mīsi, missum. act. *to send; to dismiss.*
- MŌDĒRĀMEN**, inis. n. *management, conduct, guidance.*
- MŌDĒRĀTOR**, ōris. m. *a governor, a ruler, a director, a regulator.*
- MŌDĒRĀTUS**, a, um. adj. *moderate, discreet, temperate.*
- MŌDĒROR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to moderate; to bound; to govern; to rule; to regulate.*
- MŌDESTIA**, æ. f. *temperance, moderation, calmness; modesty.*
- MŌDESTUS**, a, um. adj. *moderate, sober.*
- MŌDO**, adv. *just now, even now; a while ago, a little while since; sometimes—sometimes, provided that; only.*
- MŌDUS**, i. m. *measure, rule, order, manner, method.*
- MŌESTĪTĪA**, æ. f. *sadness, mournfulness.*
- MŌLESTIA**, æ. f. *trouble.*
- MOLĪMEN**, inis. n. *a project, enterprise.*
- MOLLĪTER**, adv. *softly, gently, nicely.*
- MŌMENTUM**, i. n. *value, moment, importance.*
- MŌNEO**, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *to admonish; to put one in mind; to advise; to counsel; to warn.*
- MŌNĪTUM**, i. n. *advice, counsel, exhortation.*
- MŌNĪTUS**, a, um. part. *advised, admonished.*
- *MONONGAHELA**, æ. f. *the name of a river—the Monongahela.*
- MONS**, tis. m. *a mountain: Mons Regius, Montreal.*
- MONSTRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to show.*
- *MONUMĒTHA**, æ. f. *the name of a place—Monmouth.*
- MŌRA**, æ. f. *a delay.*

MORBUS, i. m. *a disease, sickness.*
MÖRIOR, möri, mortuus. dep. neut. *leg. et moriri, to die.*
MÖROR, äri, ätus. dep. *to stay; to delay; to dwell; to stop.*
***MORRISIUS**, ii. *a man's name—Morris.*
***MORRISTONIA**, æ. f. *the name of a place—Morristown.*
MORS, tis. f. *death.*
MORTÄLIS, is, e. adj. *mortal; human, earthly.*
MORTUUS, a, um. part. *dead.*
MOS, möris. m. *a manner, custom; a temper, humour, or nature; moral virtue or vice; morals.*
MÖTUS, ðs. m. *a motion.*
MÖVEO, ère, mövi, mötum. act. *to move; to stir up; to cause.*
MULORO, ère, si, sum et mulctum. act. *to soothe; to appease; to assuage; to calm; to pacify.*
MULOTO, äre, ävi, ätum. act. *to fine, &c. Vid. Multo.*
MULIËBRIS, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to a female.*
MULTITÜDO, ðnis. f. *a number; a multitude.*
MULTO, äre, ävi, ätum. act. *to fine; to punish.*
MULTO, adv. *by much, far, long, a great deal or while.*
MULTUM, adv. *much; frequently, very often; long before, far forward: cum adj. very, exceeding.*
MULTUS, a, um. adj. *many; much; frequent, often; long, prolix.*
MUNDUS, i. m. *the world.*
MÜNIA, ðrum. n. pl. *offices, duties.*
MÜNICIPIUM, ii. n. *any city or town corporate.*
MÜNIFICÆ, adv. *bountifully, freely, largely.*
MÜNIFICENTIA, æ. f. *munificence, liberality.*
MÜNIMENTUM, i. n. *a fortification; a rampart.*
MÜNIO, ðre, ðvi, ðtum. act. *to fortify; to strengthen.*
MÜNIRIO, ðnis. f. *fortification.*
MÜNITUS, a, um. part. *fortified, secured, strengthened.*

MÖNUS, ðris. n. *a gift; a reward, a bribe; a benefit, a favour; duty, or office.*
MURMUR, üris. n. *a murmur.*
MÜRUS, i. m. *a wall.*
MÜSA, æ. f. *a muse; a song.*
MÜTÄTIO, ðnis. f. *a changing, shifting; mutation.*
MÜTÄTUS, a, um. part. *altered, changed.*
MÜTO, äre, ävi, ätum. act. freq. *to change; to alter.*
MÜTUUS, a, um. adj. *mutual, reciprocal, one another.*

N.

NAMQUE, conj. *for.*
NANCISCOR, i, nactus. dep. *to light upon; to find; to come by; to get.*
***NAPOLEON**, ðnis. *a man's name—Napoleon.*
NARRÄTIO, ðnis. f. *a narration.*
NASCOR, i, natus. dep. *to be born; to spring; to arise.*
NÄSUS, i. m. *a nose.*
NÄSÜTUS, a, um. adj. *one that has a great nose.*
NÄTÄLES, ium. pl. m. *lineage; family; parentage, descent, or extraction.*
NÄTÄLIS, is, e. adj. *belonging to a man's birth or nativity; born in, a native.*
NÄTIO, ðnis. f. *a nation, people, or country.*
NÄTÜRA, æ. f. *nature.*
NÄTUS, a, um. part. *born.*
NÄVÄLIS, is, e. adj. *naval.*
NÄVIGÄTIO, ðnis. f. *navigation.*
NÄVIGIUM, ii. n. *any sort of ship or vessel.*
NÄVISEO, äre, ävi, ätum. act. *to sail; to navigate.*
NÄVIS, is. f. *a ship, a bark.*
NÄVO, äre, ävi, ätum. act. *to perform earnestly, vigorously, or diligently.*
NAUTA, æ. m. *a sailor.*
NE, adv. *not: conj. that not; so as not.*

- NEC, conj. *neither; nor; not, not even; nor yet.*
- NĒCESSĀRIO, adv. *necessarily, indispensably, of necessity.*
- NĒCESSĀRIUS, a, um. adj. *necessary or unavoidable; of necessity, indispensable; needful.*
- NĒCESSĪTAS, ātis. f. *necessity; force; familiarity.*
- NĒCESSĪTUDO, inis. f. *unavoidable necessity, great need.*
- NEGĒĪGO, ēre, eri, ctum. act. to neglect.
- NĒGO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to deny; to refuse.
- NĒGŌTIUM, ii. n. *any affair, matter, or thing.*
- *NELSONIUS, ii. a man's name—Nelson.
- NĒMO, inis. c. g. *nobody; no one.*
- NEMPE, adv. *that is, to wit; namely.*
- NĒMUS, ōris. n. *a wood or grove; the trees of a wood.*
- *NEO-CĒSARIENSIS, is, e. adj. of or belonging to New-Jersey.
- *NEO-EBORACENSIS, is, e. adj. of or belonging to New-York.
- NĒQUE, conj. *neither, nor, &c.* Vid. Nec.
- NĒQUEO, ire, ivi, itum. neut. *cannot; not to be able; to be unable.*
- NĒQUICQUAM, adv. *in vain, to no purpose.*
- NĒQUIS, nēqua, nēquid v. nequod. *lest any one or thing.*
- NERVUS, i. m. *a nerve, a sinew; nervi. plur. strength, force, power, vigour.*
- NESCIO, ire, ivi, itum. neut. *to be ignorant; not to know, wot, or tell.*
- NEUTER, tra, trum. gen. ius, dat. i. *neither the one nor the other; neither of the two.*
- NĒVE, nor, *neither, and not.*
- *NEWTONIUS, ii. a man's name—Newton.
- NEX, nēcis. f. *death.*
- NEXUS, ūs. m. *a connexion.*
- NI, conj. *if not, except, unless.*
- NIHIL, n. indecl. *nothing.*
- NIHĪLŌMINUS, adv. v. NIHĪLO MĪNUS, *no less; notwithstanding, nevertheless.*
- NIHĪLUM, i. n. *nothing.*
- NIL, contr. pro NIHIL. indecl. *nothing; nothing at all.*
- NĪMIS, adv. *too much or too little; exceedingly, very.*
- NĪMIUM, adv. *too much, overmuch; very much, very.*
- NĪMIUS, a, um. adj. *too much, exorbitant, excessive.*
- NISI, conj. *if not, except, unless.*
- NISUS, ūs. m. *endeavour, an effort.*
- NITORE, i, nixus, et nīsus. dep. to endeavour; to labour; to strive.
- NITRĀTUS, a, um. adj. *mixed with nitre: pulvis nitratus, gunpowder.*
- NIX, nīvis. f. *snow.*
- NŌBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. *nobility; the nobility or noblemen.*
- NOCTURNUS, a, um. adj. *of or pertaining to night; by night or done, &c.*
- NŌLO, nonvis, nolle, lui. *to be unwilling.*
- NŌMEN, inis. n. *a word, title; a family; name or reputation; a name.*
- NON, adv. *not.*
- NŌNÆ, ārum. pl. f. *the nones of every month.*
- NŌNĀGINTA, adv. *ninety.*
- NONDUM, adv. *not yet, not as yet.*
- NONNIHIL, n. indecl. *somewhat, a little.*
- NOMNULLUS, a, um. gen. ius. adj. *some, something, a little.*
- NONNUNQUAM, adv. *sometimes, now and then.*
- NŌNUS, a, um. adj. *the ninth.*
- NORMA, æ. f. *law, form.*
- NOS, nostrūm v. nostri, nobis. pl. ab ego. *we.*
- NOSCO, ēre, nōvi, notum. act. to know; to discern.
- NOSMET, *ourselves, we ourselves.*
- NOSTER, tra, trum. prop. *ours, our own; my, mine; propitious.*
- NOSTRAS, ātis. olim NOSTRĀTIS, is, e. adj. *of our or our own*

- country, sect, party, opinion, or side.
- NŌTA**, ō. f. a mark; a sign.
- NŌTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to stain; to censure; to note; to mark out; to distinguish; to express; to brand.
- NOVANGELUS**, a, um. adj. of or relating to New-England—subst. a New-Englander.
- NŌVITIUS**, a, um. adj. newly made; raw.
- NOVUS**, a, um. adj. new: res novæ, change of government; novissima acies, the rearmost rank; novissimum agmen, the rearmost body.
- NOVA-CÆSAREA**, ō. f. the name of a country—New-Jersey.
- NOVUM-EBORACUM**. n. the name of a place—New-York.
- NOX**, noctis. f. night.
- NŪDIUSTERTIUS**, adv. the day before yesterday, three days ago.
- NŪDUS**, a, um. adj. naked, uncovered; destitute; defenceless.
- NULLUS**, a, um. adj. gen. nullus. none, no; nobody; void, null.
- NŪMEN**, inis. n. the divine impulse; a deity.
- NŪMERUS**, i. m. a number; measure.
- NUMMUS** v. **NŪMUS**, i. m. a piece of money or coin; money.
- NUNC**, adv. now, at present, at this time.
- NUNCIO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. Vid. Nuntio.
- NUNTIO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to tell; to relate; to carry news; to acquaint.
- NUNTIVS**, ū. m. a messenger; a message, news, or tidings.
- NŪPĒRUS**, a, um. adj. late or new; newly come or taken.
- NŪRUS**, ūs. f. any unmarried woman.
- NUSQUAM**, adv. in no place; no where; in no point.
- NYCTEGRESIA**, ō. f. the name of a play—Nyctegresia.

O

- OB**, præp. regit acc. for; on account of; by reason of; before or over against; about.
- OBEO**, ire, ī v. īvi, itum. to come by or at; to discharge; to perform; to die.
- OBJECTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to expose to.
- OBJICIO**, ěre, jěci, jectum. act. to put to; to object; to raise.
- OBĪTUS**, ūs. m. meeting; death, decease.
- OBJURGO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to chide; to rebuke; to rate; to reprimand; to reprove.
- OBLĀTUS**, a, um. part. offered, proffered.
- OBLĪVISCOR**, ci, litus. dep. to forget; to omit; to pass by.
- OBNOXIUS**, a, um. adj. attached; obnoxious; exposed to; prone; inclined to.
- OBSCŪRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to darken; to hide; to render obscure.
- OBSECRĀTUS**, a, um. part. earnestly besought.
- OBSECO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to beg or conjure; to beseech; to entreat.
- OBSECROR**, āri, ātus sum. dep. to beseech, entreat.
- OBSECUNDO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to humour; to comply with.
- OBSEQUOR**, ūi, ūtus. dep. to attend to; to comply with; to submit to.
- OBSERVATIO**, ōnis. f. an observing; observation.
- OBSERVO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to watch; to observe.
- OBSESSOR**, ōris. m. a besieger.
- OBSESSUS**, a, um. part. beset, besieged.

- Obsideo**, ēre, sēdi, sessum. neut. *et act. to besiege; to surround; to environ.*
Obsidio, ōnis. f. *a siege, a blockade.*
Obsisto, ēre, stiti, stitum. neut. *to stop; to hinder; to oppose; to withstand.*
Obsitus, a, um. part. *set, planted; overrun, overgrown.*
Obsto, āre, stiti, stitum *et stātum.* act. *to interpose; to obstruct; to hinder.*
Obstrictus, a, um. part. *bound.*
Obstringo, ēre, nxi, strictum. act. *to bind; to engage; to entangle.*
Obtempero, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to comply with; to act according to*
Obtingit, ēbat. præt. obtigit. *to happen; to chance; to fall to by lot.*
Obtutus, ūs. m. *a looking at, an earnest beholding.*
Obviā, adv. *in the way; to meet one.*
Obvius, a, um. adj. *meeting in the way.*
Occāsio, ōnis. f. *occasion, opportunity; emergency.*
Occāsus, ūs. m. *sun-set; the west; fall, ruin.*
Occidentālis, is, e. adj. *belonging to the west, western.*
Occido, ēre, i, sum. act. *to kill; to slay.*
Occisus, a, um. part. *et adj. slain, killed.*
Occumbo, ēre, cūbui, cūbltum. neut. *to die.*
Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to seize; to take possession; to hold; to employ; to occupy.*
Occurro, ēre, i, rsum. neut. *to meet.*
Occurro, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to run to often; to be frequently in one's mind.*
Oceānus, i. m. *the ocean or main sea.*
Octāvus, a, um. adj. *the eighth.*
Octingentēsimus, a, um. adj. *the eight-hundredth.*
Octo, adj. indecl. *eight.*
Octōber, ōbris. m. *October.*
Octōgēsīmus, a, um. adj. *the eightieth.*
Octōginta, adj. indecl. *four-score.*
Oculus, i. m. dim. *an eye; view, sight.*
Odium, ii. n. *hatred, ill-will, animosity.*
Offendo, ēre, di, sum. act. *to offend; to give offence to.*
Offero, ferro, obtūli, oblātum. act. *to show; to offer; to interpose.*
Officio, ēre, fēci, fectum. act. *to hinder; to obstruct.*
Officium, ii. n. *business; duty; an office.*
***Ohioensis**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to the state of Ohio.*
Olim, adv. *in time past; hereafter.*
Omitto, ēre, mīsi, ssum. act. *to omit; to put off; to defer.*
Omnīgēnus, a, um. adj. *of all kinds or sorts.*
Omnino, adv. *wholly, entirely; indeed; in short.*
Omnis, is, e. adj. *all; the whole; every.*
Onustus, a, um. adj. *laden or loaded; burdened; filled with.*
Opēra, ō. f. *work, labour.*
Opinio, ōnis. f. *opinion; judgment; esteem.*
Opitūlor, āri, ātus. dep. *antiq. Opitulo, to help; to assist.*
Oporteo, ēre, ui. pers. *to behave; to be needful.*
Oportet, ēbat, uit, ēre. impers. *it behoves; it is meet or proper; it ought.*
Oppērior, īri, rtus. dep. *to stay, wait, or tarry for.*
Oppeto, ēre, īvi v. ii. itum. act. *to undergo; to suffer; to die.*
Oppidānus, i. m. *a citizen or townsman.*
Oppidulum, i. n. dim. *a little town.*
Oppidum, i. n. *a walled town; a city.*

- OPPORTŪNITAS**, ātis. f. *seasonableness, advantage.*
OPPORTŪNUS, a, um. adj. *fit, convenient, advantageous; seasonable, opportune.*
OPPRESSUS, a, um. part. *pressed down; borne down, oppressed, crushed; vanquished, subdued.*
OPPRĪMO, ēre, essi, essum. act. *to overthrow; to destroy; to surprise.*
OPPROBRIUM, ii. n. *a reproach or taunt.*
OPPUGNĀTOR, ōris. m. *an enemy; a besieger.*
OPPUGNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to assault.*
OPS, inus. ōpis. gen. ōpem, accus. ōpe, abl. *power, might; help, assistance.*
OPTĀTUS, a, um. part. et adj. *wished, desired, or longed for.*
OPTĪMAS, ātis, c. g. *belonging to aristocracy: optimates, the great men.*
OPTĪME, adv. *Vid. Bene, very well, best; most easily or conveniently.*
OPTĪMUS, a, um. adj. sup. *best, most excellent, most beneficent.*
OPTIO, ōnis. f. *a choice, option, or election.*
OPŪLENTUS, a, um. adj. *potent, mighty; rich, wealthy.*
OPUS, ēris. n. *a work, a performance; labour.*
OPUS, subst. indecl. *need, occasion.*
OPUS, adj. indecl. *needful, expedient, necessary.*
OPUSCŪLUM, i. n. dim. *a small treatise or work.*
ORA, æ. f. *a coast, region, country.*
ORĀCŪLUM, i. n. *an oracle, answer from the gods; a prophecy.*
ORĀTIO, ōnis. f. *a speech; a discourse; an oration; an edict.*
ORĀTOR, ōris. m. *a speaker; an orator.*
ORBĀTUS, a, um. part. *destitute; bereft of; deprived of.*
ORBIS, is. m. *a globe; an orb.*
ORDĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. *a method; a creation; administration, government.*
ORDĪNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to put in order; to regulate.*
ORDIOR, iri, orsus et orditus. dep. *to begin or enter upon.*
ORDO, inis. m. *an order; series; disposal; method; rank; condition; a rank or file of soldiers; order, discipline.*
ORĪGO, inis. f. *the head; a beginning; pedigree, lineage, or descent.*
ORIOR, iri, ortus. dep. *to rise; to break out; to arise.*
ORIUNDUS, a, um. part. *deriving pedigree from, descended from; born at.*
ORNĀMENTUM, i. n. *attire; an ornament, a credit.*
ORNĀTE, adv. *elegantly, eloquently.*
ORNĀTUS, a, um. part. et adj. *decked, adorned.*
ORNĀTUS, ūs. m. *dress; furniture.*
ORNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to adorn; to furnish; to arm or accoutre.*
ORO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to beg; to entreat; to pray.*
ORTUS, ūs. m. *birth; extraction; rise.*
OS, ōris. m. *the mouth; tongue.*
OSTENDO, ēre, di, sum et tum. act. *to show; to make plain; to manifest; to prove.*
OTIUM, ii. n. *leisure; peace, public tranquillity.*

P.

- PĀCISCOR**, cisci, pactus. dep. *to agree; to come to terms.*
PĀCO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to subdue; to bring into subjection; to make tractable.*
PĀGUS, i. m. *a village or country town.*
PĀLAM, adv. *openly, publicly; plainly, notoriously.*
PALLESCO, ēre, —, —. incept. *to grow pale.*

PANNUS, i. m. *any cloth, stuff, or clothing.*

PAR, pāris. adj. *equal; like.*

PĀRĀTUS, a, um. part. *prepared, fitted; ready, provided.*

PARCO, ēre, pēperci et parsi, parsum et citum. neut. *to save; to reserve for; to forbear.*

PĀREO, ēre, rui, situm. neut. *to obey; to comply with.*

PĀRIO, ēre, pēperi, partum et paritum. act. *to bring forth; to obtain; to accomplish; to cause; to occasion.*

*PARISIENSIS, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Paris, Parisian.*

PARISI, orum. m. pl. *the name of a place—Paris.*

PĀRITER, adv. *in the same proportion, equally; in like manner; as well.*

PĀRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to get ready; to prepare; to design.*

PARS, tis. f. *a part, a share; a division of; a side—pl. Partes, a side or party.*

PARTIM, adv. *partly; some.*

PARTUS, a, um. part. *gotten, obtained, procured.*

PARUM, adv. *little, but a little; not well, ill.*

PARVULUS, a, um. adj. dim. *very small, little.*

PARVUS, a, um. adj. *Minor, com. Minimus, sup. little, small; scanty; inconsiderable; weak.*

PASCUUM, i. n. subst. *pasture.*

PASCUUS, a, um. adj. *serving for pasture or grazing.*

PASSIM, adv. *every where.*

PASSUS, ūs. m. *a pace; a step.*

PĀTĒPIO. ēri, factus. neut. *to be discovered, detected, or disclosed.*

PĀTEO, ēre, ui, —. neut. *to be open; to be opened; to spread out.*

PĀTER, tris. m. *a father or sire.*

PĀTIENS, tis. part. *suffering, bearing—adj. that can or will undergo or endure; patient.*

PĀTIENTIA, æ. f. *patience, endurance.*

PĀTION, pāti, passus. dep. *to suffer; to undergo; to endure; to let; to allow.*

PATRIA, æ. f. *one's country or native soil.*

PATRIMONIUM, ii. neut. *a paternal estate.*

PATRIUS, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to a father.*

PATRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to effect; to perform; to achieve.*

PAUCI, æ, a. adj. pl. *few.*

PAUCŪLA, æ, a. adj. dim. *very few.*

PAULĀTIM, adv. *by little and little, by degrees.*

PAULISPER, adv. *a little while, for a little while.*

PAULO, by a little, a little.

PAULUS, a, um. adj. *very small or little.*

PAUPER, ēris. adj. *poor; needy.*

PAX, ācis. f. *peace; quiet; a truce; reconciliation.*

PECTUS, ōris. n. *the chest; the bosom or breast; the heart or mind.*

PĒCŪNIA, æ. f. *an estate; money.*

PĒCUS, ōris. n. *sheep, a flock.*

PĒCUS, ūdis. f. et m. *a sheep; a brutish man.*

PĒDES, itis. c. g. *on foot: pedes et pedites, foot soldiers—et sing. pedes, foot, a body of foot.*

PĒDESTER v. PĒDESTRIS, tris. tre, adj. *on foot; belonging to a footman or foot soldier: pedestris sermo, a prose discourse, the language of prose.*

PELLIS, is. f. *the skin or hide of a beast: pelles, tents for soldiers.*

PELLO, ēre, pēpūli, pulsum. act. *to drive or chase one away; to repel.*

PENDEO, ēre, pēpendi. nsum. neut. *to depend.*

PENDO, ēre, pēpendi. — act. *to think of; to esteem; to value; to pay.*

PĒNE v. PĒNE, adv. *almost.*

PĒNES, prap. regit acc. *under*

- one's command; in one's power; with.
- PĒNETRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to penetrate.
- PĒNĪTUS**, adv. deeply; thoroughly, perfectly, entirely; wholly, altogether.
- ***PENNSYLVANIENSIS**, is, e. adj. of or belonging to Pennsylvania.
- ***PENNSYLVANUS**, a, um. adj. Pennsylvanian—subst. a Pennsylvanian.
- PER**, prep. by; by means of; between; through; during.
- PĒRACTUS**, a, um. part. perfect, finished; past, spent.
- PĒRAGO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to wander; to travel over or through.
- PĒRANGUSTUS**, a, um. adj. very strait and narrow.
- PĒRBĒVIS**, is, e. adj. very short.
- PERCELLO**, ēre, cūli, culsum. act. to overthrow; to astonish.
- PĒRCĪTUS**, a, um. part. moved; passionate, fierce.
- PĒRCŪTIO**, ēre, ssi, ssum. act. to strike.
- PĒRDĪTUS**, a, um. part. et adj. lost.
- PERDO**, ēre, dīdi, dītum. act. to lose; to ruin.
- PĒRDŪCO**, ēre, xi, ctum. act. to lead; to bring one to.
- PĒREGRĪNUS**, a, um. adj. foreign, strange; a stranger, a foreigner.
- PERFĀCILE**, adv. very easily or readily.
- PERFECTUS**, a, um. part. finished, ended, completed; brought about or to pass; performed, fulfilled.
- PERFĒRO**, ferre, tūli, lātum. act. to tell; to bring word of; to report; to advise; to endure.
- PERFĪCIO**, ēre, fēci, fectum. act. to perfect; to complete; to effect; to accomplish.
- PERFŪGIO**, ēre, fūgi, Itum. neut. to fly for succour or shelter.
- PERFUNCTUS**, a, um. part. having gone through with; being freed from, by having performed.
- PERFUNGOR**, gi, functus. dep. to discharge or execute completely or fully.
- PERGO**, ēre, perrexi, rectum. neut. to go, to advance, to proceed.
- PĒRHŪMĀNĪTER**, adv. very kindly or courteously.
- PĒRICLĪTOR**, āri, ātus. dep. to be in danger or peril; to endanger; to bring into danger; to make experiment or trial of.
- PĒRICŪLOSUS**, a, um. adj. dangerous, hazardous, perilous.
- PĒRICŪLUM**, i. n. peril, danger; a trial, essay, experiment.
- PĒRĪTIA**, m. f. knowledge, skill, skilfulness.
- PĒRĪTUS**, a, um. adj. skilful, expert, able.
- PERLĀTUS**, a, um. part. brought, carried, reported, told.
- PERLĒGO**, ēre, lēgi, lectum. act. to read over; to read through.
- PERLONGUS**, a, um. adj. very long or at a great distance; very long or a great while.
- PERMAGNUS**, a, um. adj. very large or great.
- PERMĀNEO**, ēre, nsi, nsum. neut. to abide; to stay; to remain; to continue.
- PERMULTUS**, a, um. adj. very many; very much.
- PĒRŌRĀTIO**, ōnis. m. the close or last part of an oration or speech; a peroration.
- PERPESSUS**, a, um. part. having suffered or endured.
- PERPĒTIOR**, i, pessus. dep. to suffer; to undergo.
- PERPĒTUUS**, a, um. adj. continual, uninterrupted, lasting; constant.
- PERPLUS**, ūris. adj. in sing. n. pl. perphures, plura et pluria, many more, much more.
- PERSÆPE**, adv. very often.
- PERSCRĪBO**, ēre, psi, ptum. act. to write at large or throughout; to record; to write.
- PERSĒQUOR**, qui, quītus. dep. to pursue; to carry on, to go through with.

- PERSĒVĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to persevere; to persist.*
- PERSISTO**, ēre, stitī, stitum. neut. *to abide; to continue; to persevere.*
- PERSOLVO**, ēre, solvi, sōlūtum. act. *to pay thoroughly.*
- PERSŌNA**, ō. f. *a person, a personage; a character; a disguise.*
- PERSPECTUS**, a, um. part. et adj. *plainly perceived, thoroughly seen or understood.*
- PERSPĪCIO**, ēre, spexi, spectrum. act. *to see or discover plainly; to understand fully.*
- PERSPĪCUUS**, a, um. adj. *clear, perspicuous, explicit.*
- PERSTRINGO**, ēre, nxi, strictum. act. *to glance at it; lightly to run over.*
- PERSUĀDEO**, ēre, suādi, suāsum. act. *to persuade; to advise.*
- PERTĪNĀCĪTER**, adv. *obstinately, tenaciously; resolutely, sturdily.*
- PERTĪNEO**, ēre, tīnuī, tentum. neut. *to reach; to extend; to pertain; to belong.*
- PERTURBO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to disturb; to disorder.*
- PERVĒNIO**, īre, vēni, ventum. neut. *to come; to arrive at; to be made known.*
- PERVĪCĀCIA**, ō. f. *pervishness, obstinacy; resoluteness.*
- PERVĪCĀCIUS**, adv. comp. *more obstinately, sturdily, obstinately.*
- PES**, ēdis. m. *a foot; the measure of a foot, twelve inches; a foot of land.*
- PESUNDO**, āre, dēdi, dātum. act. *to overthrow; to throw down; to ruin; to destroy.*
- PĒTITIO**, ōnis. f. *a petition.*
- PĒTO**, ēre, īi et īvi, itum. act. *to entreat humbly; to desire; to beg of one; to request; to crave; to seek after; to assail; to aim at; to make for.*
- ***PEYTONIUS**, īi. *a man's name—Peyton.*
- PHĪLŌSŌPHUS**, ī. m. *a philosopher.*
- PIĒTAS**, ātis. f. *devotion, religion, piety, affection.*
- PIGO**, ēre, ui, —. neut. *to think much of; to grieve.*
- PIGET**, impera. *it irks, grieves, or repents.*
- PIGNUS**, ōris et ant. ēris. n. *a pledge; a token.*
- ***PINCKNEYUS**, ī. *a man's name—Pinckney.*
- ***PITCAIRNUS**, ī. *a man's name—Pitcairn.*
- PIUS**, a, um. adj. *pious; affectionate.*
- PLĀCĪDUS**, a, um. adj. *gentle; quiet; easy, calm.*
- PLĀNE**, adv. *manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly.*
- PLAUDO**, ēre, si, sum. act. *to commend; to applaud.*
- PLAUSTRUM**, ī. n. *a cart or wain to carry loads upon; a wagon.*
- PLEBS**, plēbis. f. *the common people, one of the common people.*
- PLECTO**, ēre, xi et ui, xum. act. *to punish.*
- PLĒNE**, adv. *fully, abundantly.*
- PLĒNUS**, a, um. adj. *full; abounding or furnished with.*
- PLĒRUMQUE** v. **PLĒRUNQUE**, adv. *often times, for the most part.*
- PLŌRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to wail; to lament.*
- PLUMBEUS**, a, um. adj. *of lead.*
- PLŪRĪMUM**, adv. *most of all, very much; for the most part.*
- PLŪRĪMUS**, a, um. adj. sup. *very much, very many.*
- PLUS**, ūris. in sing. n. pl. *plures, plura et pluria, more.*
- PLUS**, adv. *more, longer, better.*
- PLŪVIA**, ō. f. *rain.*
- PŌDAGRA**, ō. f. *the gout in the feet.*
- PŌENA**, ō. f. *punishment, penalty, pain.*
- PŌENĪTET**, ēbat, tuit, ēre, impera. *it repents.*
- PŌĒTĪCUS**, a, um. adj. *pertaining to a poet; poetical.*
- PŌLĪTĪA**, ō. f. *the government, policy.*

- POLLICEOR**, ēri, citus. dep. to *promise*; to engage.
- POMUM**, i. n. a general name of *all kinds of fruit that grows on trees*.
- PONO**, ēre, sui et sivi. situm. act. to *put*; to place.
- PONS**, tis. m. a *bridge*: Regius Pons, *Kingsbridge*.
- PŌPŪLĀRIS**, is, e. adj. *popular*—subst. a *countryman or woman*; of the same breed or stock—pl. the *multitude*.
- PŌPŪLO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *waste*; to *ransack*; to *spoil*.
- PŌPŪLOR**, āri, ātus. dep. to *plunder*; to *waste*.
- PŌPŪLUS**, i. m. a *nation*; a *people*.
- PORRĪGO**, ēre, exi, ectum. act. to *stretch*, *reach*.
- PORRO**, adv. *further*; *moreover*, *furthermore*, *besides*.
- PORTA**, æ. f. the *gate of a city*, a *port*.
- PORTENTUM**, i. n. a *prodigy*.
- PORTICUS**, ūs. f. a *porch or gallery*; a *portico*.
- PORTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *carry*; to *bear*.
- PESCO**, ēre, pōposci. —. act. to *ask for*; to *demand*.
- POSSESSIO**, ōnis. f. a *possession*, a *property*.
- POSSĪDEO**, ēre, sēdi, sessum. act. to *possess*; to *have or enjoy*; to *occupy*.
- POSSUM**, posse, pōtui. neut. to *be able*; to *have power*.
- POST**, præp. *after*; *behind*; *since*.
- POST**, adv. *afterwards*, *after that*.
- POSTEA**, adv. *afterwards*.
- POSTĒRUS**, a, um. adj. *that comes or follows after*: posterior, *after*, later, worse: postremus, *the last*, the *worst*.
- POSTHABEO**, ēre, bui bĭtum. act. to *set less by*; to *place or set behind*; to *esteem less*.
- POSTQUAM**, adv. *after that*, *as*; *since*.
- POSTRĒMO**, adv. sup. *lastly*, *finally*.
- POSTRIDIE**, adv. *the next day after*, *the day following*.
- POSTŪLĀTIO**, ōnis. f. a *request*; a *desire*; a *demand*.
- POSTŪLĀTUM**, i. n. a *petition*, a *demand*.
- POSTŪLO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *desire*; to *require*.
- PŌTENS**, tis. part. et adj. *potent*, *powerful*.
- PŌTENTIA**, æ. f. *power*, *ability*; *authority*, *influence*.
- PŌTESTAS**, ātis. f. *power*, *government*, *authority*.
- PŌTIOR**, iri, itus. dep. to *possess*; to *get*; to *conquer*.
- PŌTIS**, is, e. adj. *potior*, com. *potissimus*, sup. *able*; *possible*, *good*.
- PŌTISSĪMUM**, adv. sup. *especially*, *principally*, *chiefly*, *most of all*, *preferably to others*.
- PŌTĪTUS**, a, um. part. *having obtained*, *gotten*, *conquered*.
- PŌTIUS**, adv. comp. *rather*, *more eligible*, *better*.
- PRÆ**, præp. regit abl. *before*; in *comparison*; *for or by reason of*.
- PRÆBEO**, ēre, bui, bĭtum. act. to *allow*; to *afford*; to *offer*; to *show*; to *give*.
- PRÆCĒDO**, ēre, cessi, cessum. act. to *go before*.
- PRÆCEPTOR**, ōris. m. a *master*, a *tutor*, *an instructor*.
- PRÆCEPTUM**, i. n. a *precept* or *rule*; a *maxim*; a *mandate*; *advice*, *instruction*.
- PRÆCĪDO**, ēre, di, cĭsum. act. to *cut or chop off*; to *clip*.
- PRÆCĪPIO**, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act. to *instruct*; to *direct*; to *command*.
- PRÆCĪPUE**, adv. *particularly*, *especially*, *chiefly*.
- PRÆCĪPUUS**, a, um. adj. *chief*, *principal*, *special*.
- PRÆCĪSUS**, a, um. part. *cut off*, *chopped*, *cut short*.
- PRÆCLĀRUS**, a, um. adj. *very clear and bright*; *noble*, *renowned*, *famous*, *excellent*.

- PRÆCŌNIUM**, ii. n. *fame, praise, commendation.*
- PRÆDA**, æ. f. *a prey or booty; spoil, pillage.*
- PRÆDĀTŌRIUS**, a, um. adj. *pil-laging or plundering.*
- PRÆDĪCO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to proclaim; to affirm; to report; to boast; to vaunt of.*
- PRÆDĪTUS**, a, um. adj. *endued with, having.*
- PRÆDŪCO**, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *to mark out beforehand.*
- PRÆFECTUS**, i. m. *any officer; a commander, a governor.*
- PRÆFĒRO**, ferre, tūli. lātum. act. *to bear before; to prefer.*
- PRÆFĪCIO**, ēre, fēcī, fectum. act. *to set over; to give in charge.*
- PRÆFĪGO**, ēre, xi, xum. act. *to fasten or stick before.*
- PRÆJŪDICIUM**, ii. n. *a prejudice.*
- PRÆLIOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to fight in battle; to contend.*
- PRÆLIUM** v. **PRÆELIUM**, i. n. *a battle, a fight; an engagement, a combat.*
- PRÆMITTO**, ēre, mīsi, ssum. act. *to send before.*
- PRÆMIUM**, ii. n. *a reward. a due recompense.*
- PRÆMŌNEO**, ēre, ui, itum. act. *to forewarn.*
- PRÆMŌNTIUS**, ūs. m. *a foretelling or forewarning.*
- PRÆNOBILIS**, is, e. adj. *of high rank, very distinguished in rank.*
- PRÆNUNTIA**, æ. f. *a foreteller.*
- PRÆOCŪPO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to seize upon beforehand; to anticipate.*
- PRÆPŌNO**, ēre, sui, sītum. act. *to place before; to prefer; to set over.*
- PRÆPŌSĪTUS**, a, um. part. *set over, made chief commander.*
- PRÆSCRĪBO**, ēre, pēi, ptum. act. *to prescribe; to dictate; to ap-point.*
- PRÆSENS**, tis. part. et adj. *present.*
- PRÆSENTIA**, æ. f. *presence; the present.*
- PRÆSENTIM**, adv. *especially.*
- PRÆSES**, idis. c. g. *a president, a governor.*
- PRÆSĪDIARIUS**, a, um. adj. *belong-ing to a garrison.*
- PRÆSĪDIUM**, ii. neut. *a garrison; a guard; a station, a post; a fortress, a defence, aid, succour.*
- PRÆSTĀBĪLIS**, is, e. adj. *excellent.*
- PRÆSTO**, āre, stīti, stītum et stā-tum. neut. et act. *to execute; to make; to perform; to show; to exhibit; to make good; to warrant; to excel; to surpass; to exceed—impers. it is better.*
- PRÆSUM**, esse, fui. neut. *to be in authority; to have the charge, rule, or oversight.*
- PRÆTER**, præp. *except, beside.*
- PRÆTĒREA**, adv. *furthermore, moreover, besides.*
- PRÆTĒRO**, ire, ivi v. ii. itum. act. *to go or pass by or over; to let pass.*
- PRÆTERMITTO**, ēre, mīsi, issum. act. *to omit; to forget; to leave undone; to let pass.*
- PRÆTUM**, i. n. *a meadow.*
- PRÆVUS**, a, um. adj. *wicked, dis-honest, depraved.*
- PRAXIS**, eos. f. *the doing any thing; the practice of any art or pursuit.*
- PRÆCIS**, gen. ci, cem. ce. pl. pre-ces, um, ihus. f. *a suit or en-treaty; a prayer, a supplication.*
- PRÆCOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to pray; to supplicate; to beg; to entreat.*
- PRÆMO**, ēru, essi, essum. act. *to press, weigh, or sink down; to oppress; to constrain.*
- PRESTONIUS**, ii. *a man's name—Preston.*
- PRĒTIUM**, ii. n. *esteem, value, worth, honour, account.*
- PRĒDEM**, adv. prius, comp. primum, sup. qn. prius die, lately, some while since, long ago.
- PRIMĀRIUS**, a, um. adj. *chief, prin-cipal.*
- PRIMŌRES**, um. pl. m. *the nobles or gentry.*

- PRIMUM**, adv. *first, in the first place, the first time.*
- PRIMUS**, a, um. adj. *first, chief.*
- PRINCEPS**, ipis. adj. *first, chief, principal*—subst. *a chief, a governor or ruler; any presiding officer.*
- *PRINCETONIA**, m. f. *the name of a place—Princeton.*
- PRINCIPATUS**, ūs. m. *principality, sovereignty, dominion.*
- PRINCĪPIUM**, ii. n. *a beginning.*
- PRIOR**, us. com. primus, sup. *the former.*
- PRISTINUS**, a, um. adj. *ancient, former.*
- PRIVATUS**, a, um. part. *deprived or deprived; void of.*
- PRIVATUS**, a, um. adj. *private.*
- PRIVO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to deprive.*
- PRIUS**, adv. comp. *before.*
- PRUSQUAM**, adv. *before that.*
- PRO**, prap. *for, as, according to; before; on account of.*
- PRŌBATUS**, a, um. part. et adj. *tried, proved, allowed; well liked of.*
- PRŌBE**, adv. *well.*
- PRŌBITAS**, ātis. f. *goodness, honesty, virtue, probity.*
- PRŌBO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to prove; to approve; to try.*
- PRŌBUS**, a, um. adj. *honest, virtuous, good.*
- PRŌCĒDO**, ěre, cessi, cessum. neut. *to proceed, to march on.*
- PRŌCĒRUS**, a, um. adj. *high, tall, lofty; long.*
- PRŌCLĪVIS**, is, e. adj. et **PROCLĪVUS**, a, um. *down hill; inclined.*
- PRŌCUL**, adv. *far, far off, far from.*
- PRŌCUMBO**, ěre, cūbui, bitum. n. *to fall in battle; to be slain.*
- PRŌCŪRATOR**, ōris. m. *an administrator, an agent, a solicitor.*
- PRŌDEO**, ěre, ivi v. ii. Itum. n. *to go or come forth; to march forth; to go or come out.*
- PRŌDITOR**, ōris. m. *a traitor or betrayer.*
- PRŌDITUS**, a, um. part. *betrayed.*
- PRŌDO**, ěre, Idi, Itum. act. *to betray.*
- PRŌFECTO**, adv. *really; indeed, truly, assuredly.*
- PRŌFĒRO**, ferre, tūli, lātum. act. *to produce; to extend; to prolong; to protract.*
- PRŌFĪSCOR**, ci, fectus. dep. *to advance; to come; to go; to march.*
- PRŌFITEOR**, ěri, fessus. dep. *to profess; to enlist for a soldier; profiteri nomina, to enlist.*
- PRŌFŪSUS**, a, um. part. *poured out*—adj. *wasteful, profuse, prodigal, lavish.*
- PRŌGRĒDIOR**, di v. diri, gressus. dep. *to come or go forth; to advance.*
- PRŌHIBEo**, ěre, hui, bitum. act. *to prohibit; to hinder; to debar.*
- PRŌMŌVEo**, ěre, mōvi, mōtum. act. et neut. *to advance; to promote; to enlarge; to extend; to prolong.*
- PRŌMULGO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to noise abroad; to proclaim.*
- PRŌPĀSO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to increase; to enlarge.*
- PRŌPE**, adv. propius, comp. proxime, sup. *nigh, near to, by, beside, almost.*
- PRŌPĒDIEM**, adv. *shortly, within a few days or a short time.*
- PRŌPELLO**, ěre, pūli, pulsum. act. *to repulse; to keep off.*
- PRŌPERE**, adv. *speedily, in haste.*
- PRŌPĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to do quickly*—neut. *to hasten.*
- PRŌPINQUUS**, a, um. adj. *neighbouring*—subst. *a neighbour.*
- PRŌPŌNO**, ěre, sui, sĭtum. act. *to propose; to set before one; to offer; to proffer.*
- PRŌPŌSĪTUM**, i. n. *a purpose, an intent, an aim or end.*
- PRŌPRIUS**, a, um. adj. *peculiar.*
- PROPTER**, prap. *for, by reason of, near to.*
- PROPTĒREA**, adv. *for that cause.*
- PRŌPUGNĀCŪLUM**, i. n. *a sort, a bulwark.*

PRŌFUGNĀTOR, ōris. m. *a defender.*
PRŌPUGNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to fight or contend for; to defend.*
PRORSUS, adv. *altogether, entirely, utterly, wholly.*
PRŌSĀPIA, æ. f. *a race, family.*
PRŌSĒQUOR, qui, cūtus. dep. *to pursue; to accompany; to attend.*
PROSPECTUS, ūs. m. *a prospect or view; sight.*
PROSPĪCIO, ēre, spexi, spectrum. act. *to view; to foresee; to discover.*
PROSTO, āre, stīti, stītum. neut. *to stand out; to stand to be hired or sold.*
PRŌSUM, prōdes, desse, fui, neut. *to do good; to profit; to advantage.*
PRŌVECTUS, a, um. part. et adj. *carried along; advanced.*
PRŌVĒHO, ēre, vexi, vectum. *to carry on; to convoy; to advance; to promote.*
PRŌVĒNIO, ire, vēni, ventum. neut. *to come forth; to proceed; to be produced; to happen.*
PRŌVIDENTIA, æ. f. *foresight, providence.*
PRŌVIDEO, ēre, vīdi, vīsum. act. *to foresee; to provide; to prevent; to provide against.*
PROVIDUS, a, um. adj. *foreseeing; provident, circumspect, wise.*
PRŌVINCIA, æ. f. *a province.*
PRŌVINCIALIS, is, e. adj. *provincial.*
PROUT, adv. *even as, like, according as.*
PROXIMITAS, ātis. f. *nearness, proximity.*
PROXIMUS, a, um. adj. sup. *nearest, next.*
PRŪDENS, tis. adj. *sagacious, prudent, wise, careful, skilful.*
PRŪDENTIA, æ. f. *wisdom, prudence, discretion.*
PUBLICATIO, ōnis. f. *a publishing; a confiscation of goods.*
PUBLICO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to confiscate.*

PUBLICUS, a, um. adj. *public, common, open.*
PŪDOR, ōris. m. *shame.*
PUER, ōri. m. *a child, a boy.*
PUGNA, æ. f. *a fight, engagement, battle, skirmish.*
PUGNĀTUR, impers. *they fight.*
PUGNĀTUS, a, um. part. *fought.*
PUGNO, āre, āvi, ātum. neut. *to fight; to oppose.*
PULCHER, chra, chrum. adj. *valiant, fair, beautiful, excellent, glorious, honourable.*
PULCHRE, adv. *stoutly, beautifully.*
PULLUS, a, um. adj. *blackish; belonging to a funeral or mourning.*
PULMO, ōnis. m. *the lungs.*
PULVIS, ōris. m. et f. *dust, powder.*
PUNCTUM, i. n. *a point.*
PURGĀTUS, a, um. part. et adj. *excused.*
PURPŪRĀTUS, a, um. part. *clad in purple; a nobleman, a courtier.*
PURPŪRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to make of a purple colour.*
PŪRUS, a, um. adj. *pure; open; sacred, holy; pure; upright.*
PŪTO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to think; to consider; to esteem.*

Q.

QUĀCUNQUE, adv. *which way soever.*
QUADRINGĒNI et QUADRĒGĒNI, **QUADRINGENTĒNI et QUADRĒCĒNI**, æ. a. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
QUÆRO, ēre, sīvi, sītum. act. *to ask; to seek.*
QUAM, conj. v. adv. *how: tam—quam, as well—as; very, very much; after, after that; as much as; as long as; rather than: quam maxime, as much as possible; quam amplissimus, as ample as possible, &c.*
QUAMOBREM, adv. *wherefore, for which cause.*
QUAMQUAM, conj. *although, however.*

- QUANVIS**, conj. *albeit, although.*
QUANDO, adv. *when? at what time; since or seeing that.*
QUANDOQUIDEM, conj. *for as much as, seeing that, because, whereas.*
QUANQUAM. *Vid. Quamquam.*
QUANTUM, adv. *as far as, how or as, how much.*
QUANTUMVIS, conj. *albeit, although.*
QUANTUS, a, um. adj. *how great, how much; as much or as great as.*
QUĀPROPTER, adv. v. conj. *for which reason.*
QUĀRE, adv. *wherefore? for which reason.*
QUARTUS, a, um. adj. *the fourth.*
QUĀSI, adv. *as if; as it were; in a manner; almost.*
QUĀTIO, ēre, sei, suum. act. to shake.
QUATRIDUUM, i. n. *the space of four days.*
QUATUOR, adj. pl. indecl. *four.*
QUATUORDECIM, pl. indecl. *fourteen.*
QUE, conj. *and; also; or.*
QUEO, ire, īvi, itum. defect. *to be able; to may or can.*
QUĒRĒLA, ō. f. *a complaint.*
QUĒRĪMŌNIA, ō. f. *a complaint.*
QUĒROR, quēri, questus. dep. to complain.
QUI, quæ, quod. pron. *who, which; who? what?*
QUIA, conj. cum indic. et subj. *because, for as much as, for that.*
QUICUNQUE, quæcunque, quodcunque, *whosoever, whatsoever.*
QUIDAM, quædam, quoddam et quiddam, *some certain person or thing.*
QUIDEM, adv. *truly, indeed.*
QUILIBET, quælibet, quodlibet v. quidlibet, *whosoever you will; any one.*
QUIN, adv. et conj. *why not? but, but that.*
QUINDĒCIM, adj. pl. indecl. *fifteen.*
QUINDĒNI, ō, a. adj. pl. *fifteen.*
QUINGENTI, ō, a. adj. pl. *five hundred.*
QUINQUAGĒSIMUS, a, um. adj. *the fiftieth.*
QUINQUENNĪUM, ii. n. *the space of five years.*
QUINTILIS, is. iii. *the month of July.*
QUINTUS, a, um. adj. *pro QUINTUS, the fifth.*
QUIPPE, adv. *for, because, as being.*
QUISNAM, quænam, quodnam, *who? which? what? what.*
QUISQUE, quæque, quodque, *every man, every one, every thing; whosoever, whatsoever.*
QUISQUIS, m. et f. quid, quod. neut. *whosoever, whatsoever; any one.*
QUIVIS, quævis, quidvis v. quodvis. *whosoever, any one.*
QUO, adv. et conj. *whither; by how much; because.*
QUOAD, adv. *as long as; as far as; as to, with respect to.*
QUŌCIRCA, conj. *wherefore, therefore.*
QUŌCUNQUE, adv. *whithersoever.*
QUOD, pro QUOAD, *so far as, so much as.*
QUOD, conj. *that; because; as; forasmuch as; since.*
QUŌMINUS, adv. *the less; that—not.*
QUŌMŌDO, adv. *after which fashion or manner; how.*
QUONDAM, adv. *formerly, heretofore.*
QUŌNIAM, conj. *since that, for as much as; because.*
QUŌQUE, conj. *also.*
QUOT, indecl. plur. *so many as.*
QUŌTANNIS, adv. *every year, year by year, yearly.*
QUŌTĪDIE, adv. *every day, day by day, daily.*
QUUM, adv. when— conj. *since, whereas.*

R.

- RĀDIX**, icis. f. *a root.*
***RANDOLPHIUS**, ii. *a man's name—Randolph.*

- RĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *reason*; *regard*; *a cause*; *a design or purpose*; *a way*; *a manner*; *an expedient*; *a condition*; *a reckoning or account*; *purport, method*.
- RĀTUS**, a, um. part. *et adj.* act. *judging, believing, thinking, supposing*.
- RĒBELLIS**, is, e. adj. *rebellious, rebelling*.
- RĒCĒDO**, ěre, ssi, ssum. neut. *to retire*; *to withdraw*; *to retreat*.
- RĒCENS**, tis. adj. *new, fresh*; *newly or lately made or done*; *late, recent, modern*.
- RĒCENS**, adv. *freshly, lately, newly, of late*.
- RĒCENSEO**, ěre, sui, sum *et* sĭtum. act. *to muster*; *to view*; *to survey*.
- RĒCENSĪTUS**, a, um. part. *reviewed, numbered*.
- RĒCEPTUM**, i. n. *an engagement or promise*.
- RĒCEPTUS**, ūs. m. *a retreat, a retiring*.
- RĒCESSUS**, ūs. m. *a retiring*; *a place of retirement*.
- RĒCĪPIO**, ěre, cĕpi, ceptum. act. *to receive*; *to betake*; *to retreat*.
- RĒCĪTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to read out aloud*.
- RĒCONDĪTUS**, a, um. part. *et adj.* *hidden, laid up*.
- RĒCONDO**, ěre, didi, dĭtum. act. *to hide*; *to lay up*; *to hoard*.
- RĒCORDĀTUS**, a, um. part. *remembering*.
- RĒCORDOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to call to mind*; *to remember*.
- RECTE**, adv. *well, aright, rightly, becomingly, fully*.
- RECTOR**, ōnis. m. *a governor*; *a ruler*.
- RECTUS**, i. n. *honesty, integrity, virtue*.
- RECTUS**, a, um. part. *ruled or governed*.
- RECTUS**, a, um. adj. *straight*; *right forward*; *direct*.
- RĒCŪDO**, ěre, di, sum. act. *to hammer or forge anew*.
- RĒCŪPĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to recover*; *to regain*.
- RĒCURRO**, ěre, curri, cursum. neut. *to run back*; *to retreat*.
- RĒOŪSO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to refuse*; *to deny*.
- REDDO**, ěre, didi, reddĭtum. act. *to render*; *to restore*; *to give*; *to recompense*; *to pay*.
- REDEO**, ěre, ivi *et* ii, itum. neut. *to return*; *to come to*.
- RĒDĪGO**, ěre, ěgi, actum. act. *to bring back again*; *to constrain*.
- RĒDINTEGRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to refresh*; *to renew*.
- RĒDĪTUS**, ūs. m. *a return*.
- RĒDŪCO**, ěre, xi, ctum. act. *to bring or lead back*.
- RĒDUX**, ūtis. c. g. *brought or returned again*; *returning*.
- RĒFĒRO**, ferre, tŭli, lĕtum. act. *to carry back*; *to bring*; *to propose*; *to betake*; *to yield*; *to impute*: *referre pedem, to yield ground*.
- RĒFERTUS**, a, um. part. *et adj.* *full*.
- RĒFĪCIO**, ěre, fĕci, fectum. *to repair*; *to amend*; *to renew*.
- RĒFORMĪDO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to fear much*; *to dread greatly*.
- RĒGĀLIS**, is, e. adj. *royal or kingly*; *imperial, princely*.
- RĒGIO**, ōnis. f. *a country, a region*.
- RĒGIUS**, a, um. adj. *of a king*; *royal*.
- REGNUM**, i. n. *a kingdom*; *rule or government*.
- RĒGO**, ěre, rexi, rectum. act. *to rule*; *to govern*.
- RĒGŪLA**, æ. f. *a rule*.
- REJECTIO**, ōnis. f. *a rejecting or refusing*.
- REJĪCIO**, ěre, jĕci, jectum. act. *to cast or fling back*.
- RĒLĀBOR**, bi, lapsus. dep. *to slide or fall back again*.
- RĒLĀTIO**, ōnis. f. *a relation*.
- RĒLĀTUS**, a, um. part. *brought back again*; *related*; *returned*.
- RĒLICTUS**, a, um. part. *left behind*; *abandoned*.

- RĒLĪGIO**, ōnis. *f. religion; a form of worship.*
- RĒLIGIŌSUS**, a, um. *adj. religious.*
- RĒLINQUO**, ēre, liqui, lictum. *act. to leave behind; to relinquish.*
- RĒLIQVUS**, a, um. *adj. the rest, residue.*
- RĒLUCTĀTUS**, a, um. *part. act. struggling against—pass. struggled against.*
- RĒLUCTOR**, āri, ātus. *dep. to struggle or wrestle.*
- RĒMĒDIUM**, ii. *n. a remedy, a cure.*
- RĒMEO**, āre, āvi, ātum. *neut. to return or come back again.*
- RĒMISSĒ**, *adv. remissly, negligently.*
- RĒMŌRA**, ō. *f. a delay, stop or hindrance.*
- RĒMŌTUS**, a, um. *part. et adj. set aside or at a distance—adj. remote, afar off, at a distance.*
- RĒMŌVEO**, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. *act. to remove.*
- RĒNĪTOR**, ti, sus *et* xus. *dep. to resist.*
- RĒNIXUS**, ūs. *m. a resisting; an effort; reluctance, resistance.*
- RĒNUO**, ēre, nui, nūtum. *act. to refuse; to deny.*
- RĒOR**, rēri, rātus. *dep. to suppose; to judge; to deem; to think.*
- RĒPENTE**, *adv. suddenly, all on a sudden.*
- RĒPENTĪNUS**, a, um. *adj. unlooked for, sudden.*
- RĒPĒRIO**, īre, pēri, portum. *act. to find out; to discover.*
- RĒPĒTĪTUS**, a, um. *part. repeated.*
- RĒPĒTO**, ēre, tīvi *v.* tīi, tītum. *act. to go over again.*
- RĒPLEO**, ēre, ēvi, ētum. *act. to fill up; to replenish.*
- RĒPLĒTUS**, a, um. *part. filled; abounding.*
- RĒPORTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. *act. to report; to get.*
- RĒPREHENDO**, ēre, di, sum. *act. to seize; to reprehend; to blame; to censure.*
- RĒPRĪMO**, ēre, ressi, ressum. *act. to confine; to restrain; to repress; to check.*
- RĒPŪDIĀTUS**, a, um. *part. rejected, refused.*
- RĒPŪDIO**, āre, āvi, ātum. *act. to divorce; to refuse; to reject.*
- RĒPUGNANTĪA**, ō. *f. contrariety opposition, resistance.*
- RĒPUGNO**, āre, āvi, ātum. *neut. to cross; to thwart; to oppose; to resist.*
- RĒPŪTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. *act. to think and think again; to consider; to revolve.*
- RĒQUIESCO**, ēre, ēvi, ētum. *incept. to rest.*
- RES**, rei. *f. a thing; an affair; substance; a purpose; a state, empire, or government; any business, post, or employment; money, wealth; a subject; an art, property: novæ res, a revolution.*
- RESCINDO**, ēre, scīdi, scissum. *act. to cut or break down; to annul; to repeal.*
- RESCISSUS**, a, um. *part. cut down or asunder.*
- RESCRIPTUM**, ti. *n. a rescript; a brevet.*
- RĒSĒCO**, āre, cui, ctum. *act. to pare; to clip.*
- RĒSECTUS**, a, um. *part. cut or pared off.*
- RĒSERVO**, āre, āvi, ātum. *act. to reserve.*
- RĒSISTO**, ēre, stīti, stītum. *neut. to withstand; to resist.*
- RĒSPĪCIO**, ēre, exi, ectum. *act. to consider; to regard; to respect.*
- RESPONDEO**, ēre, di, sum. *neut. to answer; to reply.*
- RESPONSUM**, i. *n. an answer, a reply.*
- RES-PUBLICA**, rei-publicæ. *f. a commonwealth; a state.*
- RESPUO**, ēre, pui, pūtum. *act. to refuse; to reject; to slight.*
- RESTĪTUO**, ēre, tui, tūtum. *act. to restore; to surrender; to repair; to renew; to rally.*

RĒTĪNEO, ēre, nui, tentum. act. *to restrain; to retain.*

RETRO, adv. *behind, back, backward.*

RĒVĒRA, [i. e. re verā] in very deed, in good earnest; in reality, truly.

RĒVERTO, ēre, ti, sum. act. *to turn back; to return.*

RĒVERTOR, ti, versus. dep. *to return, come back, or again.*

RĒVISO, ēre, si, sum. act. *to revisit; to return.*

RĒVOCO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to recall; to call in; to refer.*

REX, rēgis. m. *a king.*

***RHODENSIS**, is, e. adj. *Rhodensis Insula, Rhode Island.*

RĪPA, æ. f. *the bank of a river.*

RĪSUS, ūs. m. *laughter, laughing.*

RĪTUS, ūs. m. *a rite or ceremony; a course; a fashion or manner.*

RĪVŪLUS, i. m. dim. *a little brook.*

RĪVUS, i. m. *a brook, a river.*

RŌBŌRO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to strengthen; to make strong; to enforce.*

RŌBUR, ōris. n. *strength of body, stoutness.*

RŌBUSTUS, a, um. adj. *hale, lusty, able; hardy, strong, firm.*

ROMA, æ. f. *the name of a place—Rome.*

ROMANUS, a, um. adj. *Roman.*

ROMULEUS, a, um. adj. *of or belonging to Romulus.*

RŪDIS, is, e. adj. *ignorant, unacquainted.*

RŪO, ēre, rui, rūitum. neut. *to fall; to rush.*

RUS, rūris. n. in plur. *rura, the country; rusticity.*

RUSTICUS, a, um. adj. *homebred, rustic.*

S.

SĪCER, cra, crum. adj. *sacred, holy, divine; solemn.*

SÆPE, adv. *often, many times, frequently.*

SÆPĒNŪMĒRO, adv. *often, many a time, very often.*

SÆVIO, ire, vivi et vii, vitum. next *to rage.*

SÆVĪTIA, æ. f. *cruelty, tyranny.*

SĪGĀCĪTER, adv. *shrewdly, subtly, judiciously.*

SĪGUM, i. n. *a frock, a soldier's coarse cloak or cassock.*

SAL, sālis. m. et raro n. *salt; wit.*

SADTEM, conj. *at least; only.*

SĀLŪBER v. bris, bris, bre. adj. *healthful, wholesome; healthy; good.*

SĀLUS, ūtis. f. *health; safety; salvation.*

SĀLŪTĀRIS, is, e. adj. *wholesome; good, useful.*

SĀLŪTO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to salute; to greet.*

SĀLVUS, a, um. adj. *safe, sound; well, in good health.*

SANCIO, ire, ivi et xi, itum et ctum. act. *to consecrate; to ratify.*

SANCTUS, a, um. part. et adj. *ratified, established; sacred, solemn.*

SĀNE, adv. *truly, indeed.*

SANGUIS, īnis. m. *blood.*

SĀNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to heal.*

SĀNUS, a, um. adj. *whole, healthful, wholesome; wise.*

SĀPIENS, adj. *well advised, discreet; judicious, wise.*

SĀPIENTIA, æ. f. *wisdom.*

SARCĪNA, æ. f. *a truss, pack, baggage.*

SĀTĀGO, ēre, ēgi, —. neut. *to be busy about a thing; to have enough to do.*

SĀTIS, adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently.*

SĀTISFĀCIO, ēre, fēci, factum. act. *to satisfy; to give satisfaction.*

SATISFACTIO, ōnis. f. *a satisfaction, a reparation.*

SĀTIUS, adj. *better.*

SAUCIUS, a, um. adj. *wounded, disabled.*

SCANDO, ēre, di, sum. act. *to mount; to climb; to scale.*

SCĀPHA, æ. f. *a skiff.*

- SOİLĪKĀTUS**, a, um. part. *defiled, polluted*—adj. *cruel, hurtful*.
SOŪĻA, m. f. a *school*.
SCHŌLASTĪCUS, a, um. adj. *scholastic*.
SCIENTIA, m. f. a *knowledge; science*.
SCĪLICET, adv. *truly, doubtless*.
SCINTILLA, m. f. a *spark of fire*.
SCIO, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *to know*.
SCŌPŪLOSUS, a, um. adj. *full of rocks or shelves; difficult, dangerous*.
SCŌPUS, i. m. a *mark or butt which men shoot at; design, aim, or purpose*.
SCRĪBO, ěre, psi, ptum. act. *to write; to compose*.
SCRĪPTOR, ōris. m. a *writer*.
SCRĪPTUM, i. n. a *writing*.
SCRĪPTUS, a, um. part. *written, composed*.
SCRŪTOR, āri, ātus. dep. *to search diligently; to explore; to examine; to sift*.
SCŌDO, ěre, cessi, cessum. neut. *to withdraw; to retire; to retreat*.
SCĪUS, adv. comp. *less*.
SCŌRĒTUM, i. n. a *secret*.
SECTOR, āri, ātus. dep. *to follow; to follow after*.
SCŪLUM, i. n. *the time of a man's life; an age; the world*.
SECUNDUM, prap. regit acc. *nigh or near; hard by*.
SECUNDUS, a, um. adj. *second; prosperous*.
SECŪRITAS, ātis. f. *security, assurance, safety*.
SECŪRUS, a, um. adj. *secure, safe*.
SECUS, adv. *otherwise*.
SED, conj. *but; but also; however*.
SĒDES, is. f. a *seat; a dwelling place; a settlement*.
SĒDĪTIO, ōnis. f. a *mutiny; insurrection, sedition*.
SĒDĪTĪOSUS, a, um. adj. *sedition, factious, mutinous*.
SĒDO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to allay; to assuage; to quiet; to calm*.
SĒDŪCO, ěre, xi, ctum. act. *to lead aside or apart*.
SĒDŪLO, adv. *plainly; carefully, assiduously, industriously*.
SĒGES, ōtis. f. *land tilled or sown; standing corn, a crop*.
SEGNĪTER, adv. *negligently, slothfully, sluggishly*.
SĒJUNCTUS, a, um. part. *put asunder*.
SĒJUNGO, ěre, xi, ctum. act. *to separate*.
SĒLECTUS, a, um. part. *chosen out; choice, select*.
SĒLĪGO, ěre, lēgi, lectum. act. *to choose out*.
SELLA, m. f. a *seat or chair*.
SĒMEL, adv. *once; never but once*.
SĒMĪHŌRA, m. f. *half an hour*.
SĒMĪTA, m. f. a *narrow way, a footpath, a way*.
SEMPER, adv. *always, continually, for ever*.
SEMPĪTERNUS, a, um. adj. *perpetual, continual, everlasting*.
SĒNĀTUS, ūs. m. a *senate or chief council; a parliament*.
SĒNĀTUS-CONSULTUM, i. n. a *act, ordinance, or decree of the senate; an act of parliament*.
SĒNEX, is. c. g. an *old man or woman*.
SENSUS, ūs. m. *sense*.
SENTENTIA, m. f. *opinion; judgment, advice; a resolution; desire, wish; a sense; a sentence; a decree; feeling*.
SENTIO, īre, si, sum. act. *to be sensible of; to think; to deem; to be apprised; to perceive*.
SĒPARO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to separate; to disjoin*.
SEPTĒNI, m, a. adj. pl. *seven each; seven*.
SEPTENTRIO, ōnis. m. *the north*.
SEPTENTRĪŌNĀLIS, is, e. adj. *north-ern*.
SEPTĪMUS, a, um. adj. *the seventh*.
SEPTINGĒTĒSIMUS, a, um. adj. *the seven-hundredth*.
SEPTUĀGĒSIMUS, a, um. adj. *the seventieth*.
SĒPULCHRUM, i. n. a *grave, a tomb, a sepulchre*.

SERENUS, a, um. adj. *serene; blithe, cheerful, calm.*

SERIES, ei. f. *an order, a course, a train.*

SERMO, ōnis. m. *common discourse; a speech, language.*

SERO, adv. *too late.*

SERO, ēre, sēvi, sātum. act. *to sow; to spread abroad; to disseminate.*

SERPO, ēre, pai, ptum. neut. *to creep; to extend.*

SERVATOR, ōris. m. *a preserver, a deliverer, a saviour.*

SERVIO, ire, ivi, itum. neut. *to be a slave; to be subservient to.*

SERVITIUM, ii. n. *bondage, enthrallment.*

SERVITUS, ūtis. f. *bondage, slavery, subjection, thralldom.*

SERVO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to keep; to preserve; to save.*

SERVUS, i. m. *a bondman or slave.*

SESE, accus. [a sui] *himself, herself, themselves.*

SEU, conj. *either, or, whether.*

SEVERITAS, ātis. f. *harshness, rigour, superciliousness.*

SEX, adj. indecl. *six in number.*

SEXCENTI, e, a. adj. pl. *six hundred.*

SEXIES, adv. *six times.*

SEXTILIS, is. m. *the month of August.*

SEXTUS, a, um. adj. *the sixth.*

SI, conj. *if; seeing that, since; although; whether.*

SIBYLLINUS, a, um. adj. *Sibylline.*

SIC, adv. *so, thus; after this fashion.*

†**SICA**, e. f. *a short sword, a poniard, a bayonet: sicæ præfixæ, fixed bayonets.*

SIGNATUS, a, um. part. *sealed, signed.*

SIGNIFICATIO, ōnis. f. *an advertisement. a sign; a signification, an acceptance, import.*

SIGNO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to mark out; to seal; to signify; to show.*

SIGNUM, i. n. *a standard or ensign, a banner.*

SILENTIUM, ii. n. *silence; secrecy; quietness.*

SILVA, e. f. *a wood.*

SILVESTER, v. tris, tris, tre. adj. *woody.*

SIMILIS, is, e. adj. *like.*

SIMPLEX, icis. adj. *simple.*

SIMPLICITAS, ātis. f. *simplicity.*

SIMUL, adv. *together; at the same time—with ac, as soon as, as well as.*

SIMULO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to seem; to counterfeit; to feign; to dissemble; to play the hypocrite.*

SINCERUS, a, um. adj. *sincere, hearty.*

SINE, præp. *without.*

SINGULUS, a, um. adj. *every, each one; single.*

SINO, ēre, sivi, situm. act. *to suffer; to allow; to permit.*

SQUIS, qua, quod et quid, if any one.

SISTO, ēre, sisti, stātum. neut. *et act. to stand still; to stop; to place.*

SITUS, a, um. part. *suffered, permitted; situate.*

SIVE, conj. *or, either; if.*

SOCIETAS, ātis. f. *alliance, society; a confederacy, friendship.*

SOCIUS, ii. m. *a companion, an ally or confederate; a fellow-soldier, a companion in arms.*

SOL, solis. m. *the sun.*

SÖLENNE, v. **SÖLENNE**, is. n. e. *solemnity.*

SÖLENNIS, is, e. adj. *annual, yearly; accustomed.*

SÖLEO, ēre, lus, et ant. solui, neut. pass. *to be accustomed or wont; to use.*

SÖLERTER, adv. *ingeniously, discreetly, diligently.*

SÖLERTIA v. **SÖLLERTIA**, e. f. *shrewdness, dexterity.*

SÖLICITÜDO, dñis. f. *trouble, solicitude, anxiety, vexation.*

SÖLITÜDO, dñis. f. *solitude, a wilderness.*

SOLITUS , a, um. part. wont, accustomed, usual.	make steadfast, stable; to establish.
SOLUM , i. n. the ground or soil.	STABILIS , is, e. adj. firm, steadfast, stable; durable, sure, steady, lasting.
SOLUM , adv. only, alone.	STABILITAS , ais. f. firmness, stability.
SOLVO , ère, vi, lûtum. act. to loose; to release; to deliver; to pay; to weigh anchor; to put to sea; to break up.	STABULUM , i. n. a stable.
SOLUS , a, um. gen. ius. alone, only; solitary.	* STATEN , n. indecl. Insula Staten, Staten Island.
SOLUTUS , a, um. part. et adj. loosed, released.	STÄTİM , adv. forthwith, straightway.
SÖNITUS , us. m. a sound; a noise.	STÄTÜO , ère, ui, ütüm. act. to place; to set up; to erect; to appoint; to decree; to resolve.
SONS , tis. adj. guilty.	STÄTÜRA , æ. f. stature; size.
SÖPIO , ire, ivi, itum. act. to set at rest.	STÄTUS , us. m. a standing; a state, condition.
SORS , tis. f. lot, chance, fortune, hazard.	STÄTÜTUS , a, um. part. ordained, appointed.
SPÄTIUM , ii. n. a space; time; largeness; extent.	STIGMÖSUS , a, um. adj. infamous, stigmatized.
SPÖIALIS , is, e. adj. particular, special.	STIPENDIUM , ii. n. wages or pay for soldiers; a campaign.
SPÖCIES , ei. f. a form, figure; an outward show; an appearance.	STO , äre, stëti, stätüm. neut. to stand.
SPECTÄCÜLUM , i. n. a spectacle; a public sight or show.	STÖLIDUS , a, um. adj. dull, heavy; sottish.
SPECTO , äre, ävi, ätüm. act. to behold; to view; to consider; to regard; to respect; to attend; to concern.	STRÄGES , is. f. a slaughter, a massacre, a discomfiture, a carnage.
SPÖCULÄTOR , öris. m. a spy in war.	STRËNUE , adv. strongly, stoutly, strenuously.
SPERNO , ère, sprëvi, sprëtüm. act. to disdain; to despise; to slight.	STRËNUUS , a, um. adj. stout, brave, valiant; active, ready.
SPERO , äre, ävi, ätüm. act. to hope; to trust; to look for.	STRICTIM , adv. closely; briefly, lightly.
SPES , ei. f. hope; expectation.	STRUO , ère, xi, ctüm. act. to contrive; to design; to devise.
SPLENDIDUS , a, um. adj. bright; noble; gorgeous, gallant.	STÜDEO , ère, ui, —. neut. to study; to desire it; to endeavour.
SPLENDOR , öris. m. splendour, beauty; glory.	STÜDIÖSUS , a, um. adj. diligent, careful, learned; zealous.
SPONDEO , ère, spöpondi, sponsüm. act. to promise freely; to engage; to assure; to betroth.	STÜDIUM , ii. n. study; care, diligence, concern, regard; temper, humour, fancy, desire; good will, zeal.
SPONTE , ablat. et spontis. gen. of himself or of his own free will: sponte suâ, of his own accord, freely, willingly.	STULTE , adv. foolishly.
SPOSPONDERAT , pro SPOSPONDERAT.	STÜPEO , ère, ui, —. neut. to be astonished; to wonder; to be surprised.
SPRËTUS , a, um. part. despised, contemned, slighted.	SUÄDËLA , æ. f. persuasion.
STÄBILIO , ire, ivi, itum. act. to	

- SUADEO**, ēre, ſai, ſum. act. to *advise; to counsel.*
- SUB**, præp. *under; about; next.*
- SUBDITUS**, a, um. part. *subject to.*
- SUBDŪCO**, ēre, xi, ctum. act. to *take away; to withdraw.*
- SŪBEO**, īre, īvi, itum. neut. to *climb up; to spring up; to undergo; to sustain; to assail.*
- SŪBĪGO**, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. to *bring under; to subdue; to conquer; to force; to constrain.*
- SUBJĪCIO**, ēre, jēci, jectum. act. to *lay or put under; to subject; to add.*
- SŪBITĀNEUS**, a, um. adj. *sudden.*
- SŪBITO**, adv. *hastily, suddenly.*
- SUBLĪMĀTUS**, a, um. part. *sublimed.*
- SUBLĪMIS**, is, e. adj. *lofty, exalted, sublime.*
- SUBSCRĪBO**, ēre, psi, ptum. act. to *subscribe, to sign.*
- SUBSĒQUOR**, qui, cātus. dep. to *follow forthwith or hard by; to come after.*
- SUBSĪDIUM**, īi. n. *aid, help, assistance, subsidy, succour.*
- SUBVĒNIO**, īre, ēni, entum. neut. to *help; to relieve; to succour.*
- SUCCĒDO**, ēre, ssi, ssum. neut. to *approach; to come to; to follow; to succeed.*
- SUCCESSOR**, ōris. m. *he that follows or comes in another's place; a successor.*
- SUCCESSUS**, ūs. m. *success; prosperity.*
- SUCCURRO**, ēre, ri, sum. neut. to *help; to aid; to succour; to relieve.*
- SŪDO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. et neut. to *sweat; to labour.*
- SUFFĪCIO**, ēre, fāci, sectum. neut. et act. to *suffice; to be sufficient.*
- SUFFOSSUS**, a, um. part. *undermined; stabbed; destroyed.*
- SUGGĒRO**, ēre, ssi, stum. act. to *put in mind; to suggest; to bring under one's observation.*
- SUI**, gen. pronem. *of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves.*
- *SULLIVANUS**, i. *a man's name—Sullivan.*
- SUM**, esse, fui. verb. subst. to *be; to live; to be able or capable.*
- SUMMA**, ō. f. *a sum of money; the whole; the principal place; the head of any thing: summa imperii, the highest authority.*
- SUMMŌPERE** [i. e. summo opere] *very much.*
- SUMMUM**, i. n. *the top, the pitch or height.*
- SUMMUS**, a, um. adj. sup. *highest; greatest; extreme; very excellent, sovereign; very deep.*
- SŪMO**, ēre, psi, ptum. act. to *take; to receive; to undertake; to assume.*
- SUMPTUS**, ūs et ti. m. *expense.*
- SŪPER**, præp. *upon; beyond; above; about, of.*
- SŪPERBIA**, ō. f. *pride, arrogance, highmindedness.*
- SŪPĒRIOR**, or, us. comp. *higher; former, older.*
- SŪPĒRO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to *go or climb over; to surpass; to surmount; to vanquish; to overcome.*
- SŪPERVĀCĀNEUS**, a, um. adj. *unnecessary, superfluous.*
- SUPPĒBITO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. et neut. to *supply; to find and furnish with; to supply with.*
- SUPPĒTIÆ**, f. pl. acc. *suppetias. aid, help, succour, supplies.*
- SUPPĒTO**, ēre, īvi, itum. act. to *be sufficient.*
- SUPPLĒMENTUM**, i. n. *a supply, a supplement, a recruit.*
- SUPPLEO**, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. to *fill up; to make up; to recruit.*
- SUPPLĒATIO**, ōnis. f. *supplication, prayer, a thanksgiving.*
- SUPPLĪCIUM**, īi. n. *punishment.*
- SUPPRĪMO**, ēre, essi, essum. act. to *put a stop or check to; to suppress.*
- SUPRA**, præp. *regit acc. above.*
- SUPRA**, adv. *aloft, on high, above.*
- SUPRĀDICTUS**, a, um. part. *aforsaid.*

SUPERIUS, a, um. adj. *superl.*
highest; last, latest; greatest;
supreme.

SURGO, ēre, rexi, rectum. neut. to
arise; to get up.

SUSCIPIO, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. act.
to undertake; to undergo; to
accept; to take upon him.

SUSCITO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. to
awake; to kindle; to provoke;
to stir up; to rouse.

SUSPENSURA, m. f. *a hanging up.*

SUSPICIO, ōnis. f. *mistrust, sus-*
picion.

SUSTENTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to
sustain; to find; to maintain.

SUSTINEO, ēre, sui, tentum. act.
to support; to maintain; to
bear; to suffer; to withstand.

SUUS, a, um. pronom. *his; hers;*
its; theirs or their own; do-
mestic, relatives, countrymen;
proper, lawful; peculiar.

SYLVA, m. f. &c. *Vid. Silva.*

SYLVESTRIS, is, e. adj. *woody.*

T.

TABERNACULUM, i. n. *a tent.*

TALIS, is, e. adj. *such like; this;*
plur. these.

TAM, adv. *so, so much; as much,*
as well.

TAMEN, conj. *notwithstanding,*
however.

TAMETSI, conj. *albeit, although;*
notwithstanding.

TANDEM, adv. *at length.*

TANTUM, adv. *so much, so many;*
only.

TANTUMMODO, adv. *only.*

TANTUS, a, um. adj. *so much, so*
great, so many; so worthy,
noble.

TARDE, adv. *slowly.*

TARDITAS, ātis. f. *slowness; dul-*
ness.

TAXATIO, ōnis. f. *a cessing, tax-*
ing.

TAXO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to *tax.*

TELLUS, ūris. f. *the earth; land;*
a country, a nation.

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TĒLUM, i. n. *any weapon.*

TĒMERARIUS, a, um. adj. *rash, in-*
discreet, thoughtless, inconsiderate.

TĒMERE, adv. *rashly, confusedly.*

TĒMERITAS, ātis. f. *rashness, fool-*
hardiness.

TEMPERANTIA, m. f. *moderation,*
temperance, sobriety.

TEMPESTAS, ātis. f. *time, season;*
tempest or storm; destruction,
danger; a commotion.

TEMPESTIVE, adv. *seasonably, op-*
portunately.

TEMPESTIVUS, a, um. adj. *season-*
able; opportune.

TEMPUS, ōnis. n. *time; opportu-*
nity; an occasion.

TENDO, ēre, tēndi, sum et tum.
act. to *extend; to hold out; to*
go; to march; to advance; to
aim.

TĒNEBRÆ, ārum. f. plur. *dark-*
ness, the dark night; obscurity.

TĒNEO, ēre, nui, ntum. act. to
hold fast; to seize; to track;
to trace; to keep; to rule; to
govern; to amuse; to please;
to maintain; to embrace; to
possess; to retain.

TENTATUS, a, um. part. *tried.*

TENTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to *ad-*
venture; to try; to attack.

TENTORIUM, i. n. *a tent.*

TĒNUIS, is, e. adj. *fine.*

TERGIVERSOR, āri, ātus. dep. to
boggle; to shuffle and cut; to
trifle with one; to be backward.

TERGUM, i. n. *the back.*

TĒRO, ēre, trīvi, trītum. act. to
waste; to spend.

TĒRRA, m. f. *the earth; land or*
country; the world.

TERRESTRIS, is, e. adj. *of or be-*
longing to the earth; earthly.

TERRIBILIS, is, e. adj. *dreadful,*
terrible.

TERNIFICIUS, a, um. adj. *dreadful,*
frightful.

TERROR, ōris. m. *fear, terror,*
dread; an alarm.

TERTIUS, a, um. adj. *the third.*

TESSERA, <i>m. f.</i> a watch-word, a signal.	TRANQUILLITAS, <i>ātis. f.</i> tranquillity, quietness.
TESTAMENTUM, <i>i. n.</i> a testament or last will.	TRANQUILLUS, <i>a, um. adj.</i> calm; quiet, sedate, undisturbed.
*THOMAS, <i>m.</i> a man's name—Thomas.	TRANSEO, <i>ire, ivi, itum. act.</i> to go through; to run through one; to pass over.
*TICONDEROGA, <i>m. f.</i> the name of a place—Ticonderoga.	TRANSIGO, <i>ēro, ēgi, actum. act.</i> to conclude; to transact; to despatch.
TIMEO, <i>ēre, mui, —. n. et act.</i> to fear; to dread; to be afraid for or of.	TRANSMISSUS, <i>a, um. part.</i> sent or passed over; passed, sent.
TIMIDUS, <i>a, um. adj.</i> fearful, timorous, cowardly.	TRANSMITTO, <i>ēre, misi, ssum. act.</i> to send over; to transmit.
TIMOR, <i>ōis. m.</i> fear, dread; cowardice, apprehension.	TRANSPORTO, <i>āre, āvi, ātum. act.</i> to transport.
TINTINNABULUM, <i>i. n.</i> a little bell.	TRĒCENTI, <i>m, a. adj. pl.</i> three hundred.
TIRO, <i>ōis. m.</i> a freshman, a novice.	TRĒDĒCIM, <i>plur. indecl.</i> thirteen.
TITUBANS, <i>tis. part.</i> stumbling, stammering.	†TRĒMĒBUNDUS, <i>a, um. adj.</i> fearful—subst. a Quaker.
TITULUS, <i>i. m.</i> a title.	*TRENTONIA, <i>m. f.</i> the name of a place—Trenton.
TOGA, <i>m. f.</i> a gown, an upper garment, a toga.	TRĒPIDUS, <i>a, um. adj.</i> fearful, cowardly.
TOLLO, <i>ēre, sustūli, sublatum. act.</i> to take up; to lift up; to raise; to elevate; to remove.	TRES et hæc tria, <i>plur. three.</i>
TORMENTUM, <i>i. n.</i> any rope; an engine of war.	†TRĒBŪNUS, <i>i. m.</i> a colonel.
TORRENS, <i>tis. m.</i> a stream, a land-flood, a torrent.	TRĒBUO, <i>ēre, bui, būtum. act.</i> to give; to grant; to bestow; to attribute; to ascribe; to impute.
TOT, <i>adj. plur. indecl.</i> so many.	TRĒBŪTUS, <i>a, um. part.</i> given.
TOTUS, <i>a, um. adj. gen. ius.</i> whole; all.	TRICĒSĪMUS, <i>a, um. adj.</i> the thirtieth.
TRACTO, <i>āre, āvi, ātum. freq.</i> to handle; to manage; to treat.	TRĒDUUM, <i>ui. n.</i> the space of three days.
TRĒDĒTUS, <i>a, um. part.</i> delivered; surrendered; handed down.	TRĒGĒSĪMUS, <i>a, um. adj.</i> the thirtieth.
TRĒDO, <i>ēre, dīdi, dītum. act.</i> to deliver; to surrender.	TRĒGINTA, <i>adj. plur. indecl.</i> thirty.
TRĒDŪCO, <i>ēre, xi, ctum. act.</i> to bring; to convert; to pass away.	TRĒPARTĒTO v. TRĒPERTĒTO, <i>adv.</i> in three parts.
TRĒHO, <i>ēre, xi, ctum. act.</i> to draw; to drag; to get; to prolong.	TRĒPLŌ, <i>adv.</i> by threefold.
TRĒJECTUS, <i>a, um. part.</i> thrust through; carried or conveyed over; crossed, passed over.	TRISTIS, <i>is, e. adj.</i> sad, sorrowful.
TRĒJECTUS, <i>ūs. m.</i> a crossing one's path, an opposition.	TRITĒCUM, <i>i. n.</i> wheat.
TRĒJICIO, <i>ēre, jēci, jectum. act.</i> to carry, lead, or pass over.	TRŪCĒDO, <i>āre, āvi, ātum. act.</i> to murder; to kill; to assassinate; to massacre.
	TRYONIUS, <i>ii. a man's name—Tryon.</i>
	TU, <i>tui, pron.</i> thou.

- TUOR**, āri, tultus et tūtus. dep. *to see; to behold; to defend; to assist; to be defended.*
- TUM**, adv. *then, at that time; as well as.*
- TUM**, conj. *and, also.*
- TUMULTUOSUS**, a, um. adj. *tumultuous, seditious; stormy.*
- TUMULTUS**, ūs. m. *tumult, trouble, disturbance; sedition.*
- TUNC**, adv. *then, at that time.*
- TUNICA**, ō. f. *a man's waistcoat or jacket.*
- TURBA**, ō. f. *a multitude; trouble; —turbæ, pl. disturbances.*
- TURBAMENTUM**, i. n. *trouble.*
- TURBO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to trouble; to disturb.*
- *TURCUS**, i. m. *a Turk.*
- TURMATIM**, adv. *by troops or bands.*
- TURPIS**, is, e. adj. *base, dishonourable, disgraceful.*
- TURPITER**, adv. *shamefully, disgracefully; basely, infamously.*
- TURPITUDO**, dinis. f. *dishonesty; baseness, meanness.*
- TURRIS**, is. f. *a tower.*
- TŪTĒLA**, ō. f. *defence, protection; keeping; guardianship.*
- TŪTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to defend; to secure.*
- TŪTOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to defend and keep safe.*
- TŪTOR**, ōris. m. *a defender, protector; a guardian.*
- TŪTUS**, a, um. adj. *safe, out of danger, secure.*
- *TYPOGRAPHUS**, i. m. *a printer.*
- †TYPUS**, i. m. *a type or figure; a printer's type.*
- TYRANNIS**, idis. f. *tyranny.*
- TYRANNUS**, i. m. *a king; a tyrant; a usurper.*
- V.**
- VACUĒFĀCIO**, ěre, fēcī, factum. act. *to vacate, to evacuate.*
- VACUO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to vacate, to evacuate.*
- VACUUS**, a, um. adj. *void, vacans.*
- VĀDUM**, i. n. *a ford or shallow.*
- VĀPRĪTIA**, ō. f. et **VĀPRĪTIES**, ei. f. *craftiness, shrewdness.*
- VĀGOR**, āri, ātus. dep. *to wander; to stray; to rove.*
- VALDE**, adv. *very much, greatly.*
- VĀLĒDICO**, ěre, dixi, dictum. act. *to bid farewell or adieu.*
- VĀLEO**, ěre, lui, litum. neut. *to be strong.*
- VĀLĒTUDO**, dinis. f. *health; sickness.*
- VALLIS**, is. f. v. **VALLES**, a valley or dale.
- VALLUM**, i. n. *a trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark or rampart.*
- VĀNUS**, a, um. adj. *vain; useless.*
- *VARIOLÆ**, ārum. f. pl. *the small-pox.*
- VĀRIUS**, a, um. adj. *changeable, various.*
- VAS**, vāsis. n. contr. *a vasum; unde in pl. Vāsa, ōrum. any kind of vessel or household goods.*
- VASTO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to lay waste; to ravage.*
- VASTUS**, a, um. adj. *waste, desolate; huge, wide, broad, large; vast.*
- VĀTES**, is. c. g. *a poet or poetess.*
- UBI**, adv. *where, in what place; where? when.*
- UBINAM**, adv. *where or in what place?*
- UBIQUE**, adv. *in every place; every where.*
- VE**, conj. *or, either.*
- VĒGĒTUS**, a, um. adj. *lusty, sound, vigorous.*
- VEHĒMENS**, tis. adj. *vehement, earnest, powerful, stirring.*
- VEHĒMENTER**, adv. *eagerly, earnestly, strongly.*
- VEHĒMENTIA**, ō. f. *vehemency, earnestness.*
- VEHĪCŪLUM**, i. n. *a car, wain, or wagon; a vehicle.*
- VEHO**, āre, xi, ctum. act. *to carry; to convey—neut. to be carried; to travel.*

VEL, conj. or: vel, vel, either— or; even; even as.	VERTO, ěre, ti, sum. act. to turn; to change.
VĚLĪTATIO, ōnis. f. a skirmish- ing.	VĚRUM, conj. but, but yet; truly.
VĚLĪTOR, āri, ātus. dep. to skir- mish.	VĚRUS, a, um. adj. real, true.
VĚLOX, ōcis. adj. quick, speedy, hasty.	VĚSCOR, aci, —. dep. to live upon; to eat.
VĚLUT, adv. like, like as.	VĚSTER, stra, strum. pron. adj. your, yours.
VĚNA, ō. f. a vein.	VĚSTĪGIUM, ii. n. a trace; a track; a footstep: e vestigio, imme- diately.
VĚNĀLIS, is, e. adj. to be sold, set to sale, venal.	VĚSTIO, ěre, ěvi, ětum. act. to clothe; to array.
VĚNĀTĪCUS, a, um. adj. pertain- ing to hunting.	VĚSTIS, is. f. a garment, clothes.
VĚNATIO, ōnis. f. a hunting.	VĚSTĪTUS, a, um. part. clad, ap- parelled, clothed.
VĚNDO, ěre, dīdi, dītum. act. to sell.	VĚSTĪTUS, ūs. m. apparel, cloth- ing, raiment; a garment.
VĚNIA, ō. f. pardon, leave; fa- vour; indulgence.	VĚTĚRĀNUS, a, um. adj. old; an old soldier, a veteran.
VĚNIO, ěre, vēni, ventum. neut. to come; to arrive; to go; to pro- ceed: venire in aciem, to form in line of battle.	VĚTUS, ěris. adj. et antiq. VĚTER, unde VĚtĚrior, comp. rĭmus, sup. former, past, old: pl. vet- eres, the ancients.
VĚNOR, āri, ātus. dep. to hunt.	VĚTUSTAS, ātis. f. antiquity.
VĚNUS, ěris. f. the goddess of love and beauty; love; lust.	VĚXILLUM, i. n. a banner, stand- ard, ensign, or flag.
VER, vēris. n. the spring-time.	VĚXO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to dis- turb; to harass.
VERBUM, i. n. a word; a speech: verba, words only, not realities.	VIA, ō. f. a way or passage; a track.
VĚRE, adv. indeed, verily; justly.	VĪĀTOR, ōris. m. a traveller.
VĚRĚCUNDIA, ō. f. modesty; a reverent regard.	VĪCĚSĪMUS, a, um. adj. the twen- tieth.
VĚREOR, ěri, ětus. dep. to rev- erence; to fear.	VĪCĪNĪTAS, ātis. f. the neighbour- hood.
VĚRĪSĪMĪLIS, is, e. adj. likely.	VĪCĪNUS, a, um. adj. near, adja- cent.
VĚRNONIUS, a, um. adj. Mons Vernonius, Mount Vernon.	VĪCĪNUS, i. m. a neighbour.
VĚRO, conj. but, nay: adv. indeed, truly.	VĪCĪS [gen. nom. obsol.] vĭci, vĭcem, vĭce. f. place; office, part.
VĚRĀTUS, a, um. part. turned, experienced, practised, versed.	VĪCĪSSIM, adv. by turns; one after another; back again.
*VĚRSIO, ōnis. f. a version, a translation.	VĪCTOR, ōris. m. a conqueror.
VĚRSO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. to turn often; to stir or turn about.	VĪCTŌRIA, ō. f. victory.
VĚRBOR, āri, ātus. dep. to be em- ployed; to converse.	VĪCTUS, a, um. part. overcome, vanquished.
VĚRSUS, a, um. part. turned, changed; inclined.	VĪCTUS, ūs et vĭcti. m. sustenance, provision, food.
VĚRSUS, prĕp. regit acc. towards.	VĪCUS, i. m. a village, a dis- trict.
VĚRTEX v. VORTEX, ěcis. m. a whirlpool; a vortex.	

- VIDEO**, ēre, vīdi, vīsum. act. *to see; to visit; to understand.*
VIDER, ēri, vīsus. pass. *to be seen; to seem.*
VIDĒTUR, bītur, sum est. impers. *it seems; it seems good.*
VIDUA, ō. f. *a widow.*
VIGEO, ēre, ui, —. neut. *to flourish.*
VIGILANTIA, a, um. adj. *Vid. Vigilantia.*
VIGILANTIA, ō. f. *watchfulness; care.*
VIGINTI, adj. pl. indecl. *twenty.*
VILLA, ō. f. *a country-seat.*
VILLICUS, i. m. *a husbandman; a steward.*
VINCO, ēre, īci, ictum. act. *to conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.*
VINCULUM et **VINCULUM**, i. n. *a bond or band.*
VINDICATUM EST, impers. *they were revenged, or defended.*
VINDICO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to defend; to deliver; to claim; to maintain.*
VINUM, i. n. *wine.*
VIOLO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to break; to violate.*
VIR, vīri. m. *a male; a man; a husband.*
***VIRGINIA**, ō. f. *the name of a state — Virginia.*
***VIRGINIENSIS**, is, e. adj. *of or belonging to Virginia.*
VIRIDIS, is, e. adj. *green.*
VIRILIS, is, e. adj. *of a man; stout, manly: pro virili parte, with all one's power.*
VIRTUS, ūtis. f. *fortitude, valour; good management; worth; virtue.*
VIS, vim, vi pl. vires, vīrium, ībus. f. *force, violence; strength, might, power; abundance; a store of things.*
VISO, ēre, si, sum. freq. *to go to see; to visit.*
VISUS, a, um. part. *beheld, seen; perceived.*
VITA, ō. f. *life.*
VITIUM, ii. n. *a defect; a crime.*
- VITO**, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to shun; to avoid.*
VITUPERATIO, ōnis. f. *a blaming or finding fault with.*
VIVO, ēre, xi, ctum. neut. *to live; to continue; to be.*
VIVUS, a, um. adj. *living; alive.*
VIX, adv. *scarcely, with difficulty.*
ULLUS, a, um. adj. gen. ullius, dat. ulli, any, any one.
ULTIMUM, adv. *the last time.*
ULTIMUS, a, um. adj. super. last; farthest or farthestmost.
ULTRO, adv. *willingly; voluntarily, freely; immediately.*
UMBILICUS, i. m. *the navel; the end: ducere ad umbilicum, to bring to an end.*
UNA, adv. *together, in company with, at the same time.*
UNDA, ō. f. *a surge, a wave.*
UNDE, adv. *whence.*
UNDĒCĪMUS, a, um. adj. *the eleventh.*
UNDĒVICĒNI, ō. a. adj. pl. *nineteen.*
UNDĒVICĒSĪMĀNUS, a, um. adj. *the nineteenth.*
UNDĒVICĒSĪMUS v. **UNDĒVICĒSĪMUS**, a, um. adj. *the nineteenth.*
UNDĒVIGINTI, pl. indecl. *nineteen.*
UNDIQUE, adv. *on every side, from all places, parts, or corners.*
UNGUI, is. m. *a nail.*
UNIVERSUS, a, um. adj. *the whole, all without exception.*
UNQUAM, adv. *at any time, ever.*
UNUS, a, um. adj. gen. ius. *one alone, the same.*
UNUSQUISQUE, unāquæque, unumquodque, adj. *every one, every.*
VOCO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. *to summon; to cite; to reduce; to bring.*
VOLITO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. *to fly about.*
VOLO, velle, vōlui. defect. *to be willing; to wish; to desire.*
VOLUNTARIUS, a, um. adj. *voluntary, willing.*
VOLUNTAS, ātis. f. *will; good will, affection.*
VOLVO, ēre, lvi, lūtum. act. *to*

<i>hurl down; to consider; to be conversant with.</i>	UTĪLITAS, ātis. f. <i>advantage, interest; importance; service.</i>
VŌLŪTO, āre, āvi, ātum. freq. <i>to revolve.</i>	UTĪNAM, adv. opt. <i>O that! would!</i>
VŌMER et VŌMIS, ēris. m. <i>the ploughshare.</i>	UTOR, ūti, ūsus. dep. <i>to enjoy; to have; to use; to employ.</i>
VORTEX, icis. m. <i>Vid. Vertex.</i>	UTPŌTE, adv. <i>because as, as.</i>
VOSMETIPSI, <i>your own selves. Vid. Tu.</i>	UTRINQUE, adv. <i>on both sides.</i>
VŌTUM, i. n. <i>a desire, a wish.</i>	UTRUM, adv. <i>whether.</i>
VOX, vŏcis. f. <i>a voice.</i>	VULGĀRIS, is, e. adj. <i>vulgar, common, ordinary; homely.</i>
URBS, is. f. <i>a city.</i>	VULGO, adv. <i>commonly, ordinarily.</i>
URGEO v. URGEO, ēre, ris, rsum. act. <i>to press on; to press down; to oppress.</i>	VULGUS, gi. n. et m. <i>the common people.</i>
USQUE, adv. <i>continually; as far as, until; even.</i>	VULNERO, āre, āvi, ātum. act. <i>to wound, maim.</i>
USUS, ūs. m. <i>use, benefit; practice, experience, usage.</i>	VULNUS, ēris. n. <i>a wound.</i>
UT, adv. <i>as, inasmuch as; by how much the more; how? how! to the end that; so that.</i>	VULTUS, ūs. m. <i>the look, aspect, countenance.</i>
UTCUNQUE, adv. <i>howsoever; whensoever.</i>	UXOR, ōris. f. <i>a wife.</i>
UTERQUE, utrāque, utrumque, gen. iusque. adj. <i>both, each.</i>	W.
UTI, adv. <i>that; to the end that; even as.</i>	*WASHINGTONIUS, ii. <i>a man's name—Washington.</i>
UTĪLIS, is, e. adj. <i>useful, commendous, advantageous, advisable.</i>	WOLFIUS, ii. <i>a man's name—Wolfe.</i>
	WILLETIUS, ii. <i>a man's name—Willet.</i>
	Z.
	ZĒLŌTYRUS, a, um. adj. <i>jealous.</i>

TESTIMONIALS.

From Charles Anthon, LL.D., Jay-Professor of Languages, Columbia College, and Rector of the Grammar School.

AT the request of Mr. Reynolds, I have examined the manuscript of a Latin Biography of Washington, by the late Mr. Glass, of Ohio, and consider it well worthy of publication. It is, indeed, quite a curiosity of its kind. There is generally an air of stiffness in the productions of modern Latinists, which soon betrays a want of familiarity, on the part of the writer, with the idiom employed by him. Nothing of this nature is to be discovered in the present work; on the contrary, the most cursory reader cannot fail to be struck with the easy flow of the style, and the graceful turn of very many of the periods. The care, too, which has been exercised in the selection of appropriate terms and phrases is worthy of notice, especially when taken in connexion with the fact of the author's having written his work without the aid of any books of reference, and his having been compelled, consequently, to rely solely on the stores of his own memory. I would not wish to be understood as viewing this production in the light of an accurately critical and finished piece, but yet I cannot help thinking that it will make a very good school-book. For the subject will interest the young scholar, and awaken the best feelings in his bosom; while, if the Latinity of the work should at any time appear to the instructor of a questionable or erroneous character, he can consult the improvement of his pupils, and at the same time display his own acumen, in suggesting other and better expressions.

CHAS. ANTHON.

New-York, March 18th, 1835.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev. S. B. Wylie, D. D., Professor of Ancient Languages, and Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

MR. REYNOLDS,

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have examined “A Life of Washington, in Latin Prose, by Francis Glass, A. M., of Ohio.” My opinion of this performance is, that in purity of style, rotundity of period, and judicious selection of words, it is exceeded by none of the modern works introductory to the study of the ancient Roman classics. Its imperfections are few; its beauties numerous. It will be a valuable acquisition to our classical schools, initiatory to Cæsar or Nepos, or such *first* Roman author as the teacher may see cause to adopt. Such an *American* book has hitherto been a desideratum. It is now furnished. It is well calculated to fire the youthful genius, and inspire the generous mind with the purest patriotic sentiments.

In thus expressing myself, I cannot help mingling some feeling with my recollections of the author. I was acquainted with Mr. Glass from his boyish days. He was an enthusiastic votary of the classic muse immediately on his initiation into the Grammar School. That he laboured not in vain, this production will be a lasting memorial.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. B. WYLIE.

Bellvue, Sept. 1st, 1835.

From the Rev. Samuel W. Crawford, A. M., Principal of the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR,—I heartily agree with the above recommendation, and add, that I will introduce the book into the Academy under my care as soon as published.

SAM'L W. CRAWFORD.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

TESTIMONIALS.

*From D. Prentice, A. M., Principal of Utica Academy,
New-York.*

I HAVE examined with some attention the sheets of a *Life of Washington*, in Latin, by Francis Glass, A. M., and I consider the work a performance of no small merit. In regard to the style of composition, the writer has succeeded far beyond the ordinary efforts at writing in Latin. The idiom is remarkably pure, the words being selected with careful attention to precision and classic use. The barbarisms which the introduction of modern institutions and observances, particularly the science of war, and legislation, must necessarily compel the writer to use, are so skilfully reduced to the forms of Roman declension, that they are not, in general, offensive. Many of them are words exceedingly sonorous and descriptive. Another difficulty of no small importance in writing Latin is, the proper use of "equivalents," arising from the circumstance, that of the numerous classes of words which our language has borrowed from that, the greater portion of them have now a meaning different from the original; and the use of these words in the same sense which is annexed to the analogous English terms, would be a barbarous perversion of their meaning, offensive to purity and good taste. In avoiding these, the writer of this work shows accurate and faithful training. But he has not merely freedom from faults; he possesses positive excellences. In his periods, he has generally the flow and graceful variety which are the principal charm of the style of history, exhibiting much of ancient dignity and simplicity, and occasionally turning them with uncommon elegance. In description he is not deficient in strength and energy, but is easy, and sufficiently diffuse to avoid the meagerness of a mere annalist. The life of the venerated Father of our Country, a character so full of moral and intellectual grandeur, can be delineated in no so appropriate diction as in the severe and majestic simplicity of the Roman. And the youthful student of classic enthusiasm will find the history of his beloved country invested with a charming interest, when he meets

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the matchless deeds of his forefathers, the heroes and sages of the Revolution, clothed in the noble and dignified periods of a language which claims the homage of the learned world.

I am satisfied that this work, from the excellence of its style, and its rich materials of biography and history, will become a popular and valuable elementary book in our schools. Severe criticism may detect some "Patavinities;" but, considering the circumstances under which it was written, I consider it an extraordinary production. I shall immediately adopt it as a class-book.

D. PRENTICE.

July 4th, 1835.

From the Rev. John Maclean, Vice-President and Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature of the College of New-Jersey.

THE Life of Washington, by Francis Glass, is, in the opinion of the subscriber, a work of singular merit, and of that degree of excellence which is claimed for it by the editor; who, by its publication, has discharged a just debt of gratitude to his able preceptor.

An unqualified approval is not claimed for the work, nor is it the design of the subscriber to give it such a one. His engagements, during the time it has been in his hands, have not admitted of his examining the entire work, yet he doubts not that a perusal of the whole would serve only to deepen the favourable impressions already received.

The handsome manner in which the work is presented to the public, reflects great credit upon all concerned in its publication.

It is to be hoped that the youth of our country may become familiar with this production of a ripe scholar; and that they may learn to emulate the author's ardour in the study of the ancient classics.

JOHN MACLEAN.

College of New-Jersey, }
September 5th, 1835. }

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So far as I have been able to examine the remarkable work of Mr. Glass, I find every thing to make me concur in the judgment of Professor Maclean, as given above.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
Professor of Belles Lettres.

College of New-Jersey, }
September 5th, 1835. }

From William A. Duer, LL.D., President of Columbia College.

Highlands, near West Point, }
August 24th, 1835. }

DEAR SIR,—Please to accept my thanks for your attention in transmitting to me the *Life of Washington*, in Latin, by the late Mr. Glass. I consider it a literary curiosity, and felt much interest in the account given in your preface of the author. Indeed, your agency in the publication of his work may, I think, be regarded not only as proving your desire to benefit the public, and manifesting due respect for the memory of your deceased friend, but as evincing a discrimination and sympathy in the merits and fortunes of a man of genius highly honourable to yourself.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DUER.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

From the Rev. Wilber Fisk, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

FROM a very imperfect and cursory notice of the *Life of Washington*, in Latin prose, by Mr. Glass, edited by Mr. Reynolds, I am prepared to speak favourably of the work. The design is excellent. A history of Washington, in good Latin, to be put into the hands of youth who are engaged in the study of that language, is certainly a happy conception; and as carried into effect by Mr. Glass, will, I doubt not, be of essential service to the cause of education. I will also add, that my confi-

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dence in the work is greatly confirmed, from the fact of its having been examined and recommended by the first classical scholars in our country. It will soon become an elementary text-book, I think, in all our classical schools.

W. FISK.

New-York, September 8, 1835.

From the Rev. J. M. Mathews, D. D., Chancellor of the University of New-York.

FROM the very cursory perusal which I have given the "Life of Washington, by Francis Glass, A. M.," I have been led to form a favourable opinion of it. Its excellences, as a Latin composition, far outnumber its defects; and I am pleased with every attempt of the kind to fix the minds of our youth on the models of greatness and worth which are furnished by our own country.

J. M. MATHEWS.

New-York, 18th September, 1835.

From Robert B. Patton, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the New-York University.

MR. REYNOLDS,

SIR,—Accept my thanks for the copy of "the Life of George Washington, in Latin prose." I am much pleased with both the plan and the execution of the work. While our youth are called upon, in many instances, to study elementary books in our primary schools, composed confessedly by modern scholars, on subjects of comparatively minor importance, why should they not be furnished with elementary books for their earlier course, adapted to furnish a knowledge of our own history, and especially of the life of one whom America, and I may say also Europe, is proud to honour.

With my best wishes for your success in endeavouring to introduce the work into our primary schools,

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

ROBERT B. PATTON.

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*From Henry Junius Nott, Professor of Belles Lettres in
South Carolina College.*

DEAR SIR,—I have at your request perused a portion of Mr. Glass's *Life of Washington*, in Latin, with as much care as my time permitted. Though not entirely free from faults, it shows a most uncommon acquaintance with the classics in general use, and great facility in Latin composition. I have no hesitation in saying, that in the hands of an accurate teacher it will make a pleasing and useful school-book.

HENRY JUNIUS NOTT.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.
Sept. 26th, 1835.

From S. North, Professor of Languages, Hamilton College, N. Y.

Hamilton College, Sept. 28th, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—After spending a long vacation away from college, I have recently returned, and found your letter of the 20th August in the office, accompanied with a "*Life of Washington*, in Latin." This will account to you for the seeming neglect with which your communication has been treated.

Some months ago I was indebted to Mr. Prentice, of Utica, for an opportunity of examining a considerable part of the work which you have sent me; and I cannot better express my opinion of it than by saying, that I entirely concur in the views expressed by that gentleman, and Professor Anthon, of its merits.

Respectfully yours,

S. NORTH.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq., New-York.

*From J. Proudfit, Professor of the Latin Language in the
University of New-York.*

A Life of Washington in Latin, issuing from the forests of the West, and the pen of an humble schoolmaster, viewed as a specimen of literary enthusiasm, and a proof

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of what genius and labour, unaided and unencouraged, can accomplish, is truly a *Jeune Vierge*. But this work is not merely interesting as a curiosity. It is written with surprising accuracy, and really possesses no common portion of the ease, spirit, and raciness of classical composition. Mr. Reynolds deserves well of his country for his attempt to introduce it into our schools as a book of elementary instruction. It is not only quite equal, in point of Latinity, to many of the works of modern scholars which are already in use for that purpose, but its subject will give it a far higher interest for American youth, while it serves to keep before their minds the example of that "august and immortal man," the spirit of whose history will do scarcely less to preserve the liberties of his country, than the wisdom of the institutions which he has bequeathed her.

I cannot conclude this notice without alluding to the affectionate and eloquent tribute which Mr. Reynolds has paid to the memory of his friend and instructor, in the introductory memoir, and which, from its tendency to cherish a generous love of classical studies, contributes not a little, in my opinion, to the charm and value of the work.

J. PROUDFIT

New-York, Oct. 15th, 1835.

From the Rev. Romeo Elton, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, in Brown University.

Brown University, Nov. 3d, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined Mr. Glass's *Life of Washington* in Latin, and have formed a very favourable opinion of its general merits. Though the work has some defects, yet these are trifling when compared with its excellences; and many parts display a purity of style, sufficient to rank the author very high in the scale of modern Latin writers. It will be perused with interest and utility by the youthful mind, and deserves to find a place in the library of the classical scholar.

R. ELTON.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

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From Ch. K. Dillaway, A. M., Teacher of the Public Latin School, Boston.

J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—At your request I have examined, with as much attention as my time would admit, the *Life of Washington*, in Latin Prose, by Francis Glass of Ohio—edited by you.

The attempt you have made to give something of a national character to our school classics, is a good one. As a specimen of modern Latinity, the volume is highly creditable. The notes are as they should be,—simple, and not so numerous as to render the student's task too easy. I should be glad to see it introduced as an elementary book into our schools.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CH. K. DILLAWAY.

Boston, Nov. 20th, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined a portion of the *Life of Washington*, in Latin Prose, all that my other avocations would permit. I have been much pleased with the performance, and, with a *discriminating* instructor, it must prove a good work for scholars, in the early part of their Latin course. I hope it will be generally introduced in all our *good* schools.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. P. LEVERETT.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

From J. W. Stuart, Professor of Languages, Columbia College, South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 2d, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the *Latin Life of Washington* with as much care as my time would allow, and must confess myself in general pleased with its execution. The author's choice of words is good, often nice. His verbal order is certainly very praiseworthy; it is

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such as pleasantly suspends the attention, and often terminates sentences with energy and dignity. The *material* of the life seems also well selected. As the offspring of the labour of an obscure but fine scholar, an enthusiast in study, and a victim to misfortune—as the first attempt of any note in this country to paint public character or events in the imperial Latin, the performance is a curiosity worthy of high credit.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. STUART.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

From J. L. Kingsley, LL.D., Professor of the Latin Language in Yale College.

New-Haven, 7th November, 1835.

J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq.

SIR,—A copy of the *Life of Washington*, by Francis Glass, with your letter from New-York, was received here during our late college vacation. I have read it over, and my opinion of the work does not differ materially from that of Professor Anthon. You have done right in publishing it. It is my present intention to write, in the course of a few months, a notice of it for some one of our periodicals.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. KINGSLEY.

From Jared Sparks, Esq., Author of the Life and Editor of the Writings of Washington.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9th, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—At your suggestion I have read the *Life of Washington*, by Francis Glass, with a view to its merits as an historical composition. The work seems to me to embrace the prominent facts in the public career of Washington, judiciously selected and skilfully arranged. The narrative is clear, often spirited, and there are occasional passages of strength and beauty. Considering the extent and variety of the materials, the narrow

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space into which the substance of them is compressed, and the difficulty of describing modern events in an ancient tongue, the author may be allowed to have fairly earned the praise of executing with skill, a task, in which to fail would be no reproach to a scholar of higher pretensions.

The Latinity I have not attempted to examine critically, nor do I mean to express an opinion upon so debatable a matter ; being persuaded that it is much easier to detect the faults of Mr. Glass, than to write a book in better Latin.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JARED SPARKS.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

From the New-York Knickerbocker.

THIS long-expected work has at length appeared, and, we are happy to say, confirms our most favourable anticipations. It is, in fact, the most singular production that has for many years been issued from the American press, whether we consider the boldness of the attempt on the part of the writer, the various difficulties under which the volume was composed, or the signal success with which the effort has been crowned. We are much mistaken, indeed, if it do not eventually become a very popular work in all our classical schools. Something of the kind has long been wanted, instead of the dry and uninteresting scraps of ancient history which have hitherto been forced on the attention of beginners ; and the Father of his Country now takes the place of a Romulus and Tarquin, an Augustus and Nero, with a prospect of decided advantage to the youthful linguist. But the work is not merely intended for the young. The more advanced student, as well as the man of literary leisure, may consult its pages with profit and pleasure. They will find the Latinity pure and flowing, the historical incidents worked up with a skilful hand, and so classical an air imparted to the whole as cannot fail both to surprise and please. The manner in which the volume is got up reflects great credit on the editor, and gives man-

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ifest indications of a kindred spirit with that of the author of the work. Mr. Reynolds is, in fact, entitled to the greatest praise for his agency in bringing this book before the public. The very interesting biography he has given of his friend and instructor, and the classical reminiscences that are scattered throughout, show a worthy pupil of an able preceptor; and the whole forms one of the most lasting and honourable monuments that could have been erected to the memory of the Erasmus of the West. Our readers will not, we trust, regard us as at all extravagant in the praise we have here bestowed, when they examine the testimonials appended to the volume, and which have been given by some of the first scholars in the country. And, as a still farther proof that our encomiums are within bounds, we will make a few extracts at random from the work, and then leave it with the literati of our country. [A part of the account of Braddock's defeat, Washington's retreat through New-Jersey, and the description of Mount Vernon, are quoted in the Magazine.]

From the American Monthly Magazine.

A LIFE of the Father of his country, in good classical Latin, and written on this side of the Atlantic, is certainly something new in the literary line in these days. We hail the appearance of this work as the commencement of a new era in our country; and we trust that it will meet with a success which shall induce other efforts of the kind, and crush in the bud the insane conspiracy against the learned tongues which seems blowing into life in certain parts of the Union. Let but the lives of our distinguished men, and the thrilling scenes in which they played a part, be embalmed in the noble languages of antiquity—let the associations of patriotic story be linked in the mind of the young student with the medium in which it is here conveyed, and the classics will be so intrenched in the affections of the rising generation, that no new-fangled systems, however backed by popular clamour, can ever banish them from among our elementary studies. The work before us we may take another

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opportunity of examining more particularly ; at present we have only to observe, that it has been stamped with the approval of some of the most distinguished linguists in the country. This life of Washington was composed in Latin by Francis Glass, A. M., late a schoolmaster in Warren county, Ohio, and edited by his pupil, J. N. Reynolds, at whose request he completed the work, and by whom a very interesting notice is given in the preface of the circumstances under which it was produced.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

WHEN the circumstances under which this book was produced are taken into account, it will not perhaps be too much to set it down at once as the most remarkable work of the age. That a man of the abilities and thorough scholarship which it is evident Mr. Glass must have possessed, no less from the testimony of his posthumous editor Mr. Reynolds, already favourably known to the public by his admirable account of the cruise of the Potomac, than from the internal proofs displayed in this work—that such a man should be compelled to resort, for a wretched and precarious livelihood, to the spirit-wearing, soul-subduing task of teaching “the simplest rudiments of an English education” to country children in a remote district, is perhaps in itself rather a subject for commiseration and regret, than for wonder. For, in truth, of all classes in society, we know none which is so shamefully neglected and underrated as that most important order, to the members of which is intrusted the arduous, thankless task of educating the young. Of the importance of the task all are compelled to agree, inasmuch as the intellectual and moral improvement—for they are so closely connected as to be wellnigh inseparable—of those who are to be rendered good or evil beings, is altogether too essential to be spoken of in terms of disparagement. Notwithstanding, however, this external deference, it is to be regretted that the very parents who intrust to some gentlemen, probably fifty fold superior to themselves in mental faculties the care

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of the happiness and wellbeing, both temporal and eternal, of their children, too often treat that gentleman in a manner utterly discreditable to themselves, and galling to him in a yet higher degree—the thwarting his views, censuring his motives, espousing the cause of their wilful and mendacious child in opposition to the opinion of the only person really qualified to judge on the subject, and not unfrequently even yielding credence to the assertion of a spoiled urchin of ten or twelve years, in preference to that of a high-minded, learned, and of course sensitive gentleman. It is for this reason that it is rather a matter of sorrow than of astonishment to us, to find a man so educated and so constituted in mind, pining away his life in labours the most wearisome, added to the accumulated ills of penury, obscurity, neglect, and, worst and bitterest of all, that cankering blight that falls on noble minds, conscious of their own claims upon society, and writhing beneath the stings of undeserved contempt or unappreciated merit.

It is, however, matter of unmingled wonder to find that, in a situation so cheerless as that described by Mr. Reynolds, “in a low log cabin, with a clapboard roof, but indifferently tight,” painfully teaching to the stupid, the wayward, the mischievous, and the idle, the simplest rules of grammar and arithmetic—living in a state of destitution that can hardly be imagined, “his worldly goods and chattels of all descriptions” not being worth the paltry “sum of thirty dollars”—that having spent the early portions of his life in literary pursuits in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in which city he was educated, and having, as it may well be presumed, been used to mingle during those golden days with the intelligent, the accomplished, and the wise—that having thence, owing to an unfortunate marriage, and the wants of an increasing family, been compelled, “with all ambition prostrated, and with a deadly sickness at his heart,” to turn his steps to the far West, and his high intellect to the wretched drudgery of a country school—that, in such predicaments as these, the sensitive and simple-minded scholar should not have fallen into apathy, or actual insanity; that he should, in

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the intervals of his toilsome life, have still nourished his deeply-rooted love of classic lore, still brooded over bright aspirations after future glory, till he could imagine himself about to share in future ages the fame of the great Washington as his biographer and panegyrist: that he should actually have found leisure to commence and carry on, in such a style of elegant and classical Latinity, the life of the immortal patriot now lying on the desk before us; this is indeed wonderful, even to the heights of romance.

His acquaintance with Mr. Glass commenced in the accidental circumstance of his having been recommended to apply for instruction to that gentleman; and he appears to have been immediately struck with an appreciation, the justice of which is amply proved by the work before us, of his poor preceptor's unusual and brilliant acquirements. According to the specimen given of his conversation in the preface, his mind must indeed have been stored with the treasures of all ages. His quotations from authors the most abstruse of Rome and Greece, mingled with others from the writings of England's Augustan era; his pride at feeling himself a professor of language; his honest satisfaction, arising from the consciousness of his own abilities; his simple-minded though true estimate of the high position which a teacher should occupy in a nation, boasting no less to be free than to be educated; his dwelling on that enlightened age of Greece, when the lecturer at the Academy or the Lyceum was a greater man, in public estimation, than the commander of armies—all prove him to have been a man of no every-day parts or commonplace existence; his character was a romance; his life, a scene of sorrows; his work, almost a miracle.

The Latinity is such, as we can fully testify, as has seldom if ever been equalled by the best of modern scholars. While perfectly correct, and absolutely free from error, it is easy, free, and natural; while it is simple and unstudied, it is elegant, expressive, often eloquent, and at times sublime. The compositions of modern schools may generally be discovered, like the man recog-

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aised as *not* Athenian, by the over-strictness of their Attic Greek, by the stiff precision, the ornate redundancy, and the servile imitation of ancient models. Not content with being well acquainted with the language, the composers of scholastic Latin have for the most part applied themselves to copy word for word, and sentence for sentence, the style of this or that Roman author. Every phrase was modelled upon the shape of the phrase occupying a similar position in the work of Livy or Tacitus, Sallust or Cicero; so that the entire work has been rather a *canto* of some old author, a thing of shreds and patches, than an original composition.

Widely different from this is the *Life of Washington*, by Francis Glass—he has written with a full mind, with a soul fraught of old with the treasures of Roman lore, not writing his Latin sentences accurately because any one had so written his sentences before him; but because the style of the dead language flowed as freely and in as pure a stream from his garnished spirit, as would his periods in the vernacular. It is this which gives its great charm to his curious work; not that it is merely correct, but that it is naturally so: not that the English idioms are elegantly transferred into another tongue, but that the writer actually *thought* in Latin. This it is which renders it the only modern Latin composition worthy to be set as a school-book before learners—that whatever they learn therefrom will be as just and pure as though it had been drawn fresh from the fountain-head. This it is which gives us hope, that, written as it is in the *universal tongue*, the one language current among the scientific and the polished from Buenos Ayres to Iceland, from the islands of the Pacific to the shores of the Atlantic, it may become a text-book and a standing history in other hemispheres—that it may be studied by mysticizing metaphysical Germans in Gottingen or Leipsic; that it may be mused over by the Spanish Creole of Mexico or Paraguay; that it may inspire the hyperborean Russ with the ardent love of liberty, and teach to the volatile Gaul stability and firmness, by the noble example of the most equable and constant-minded man, the firm-

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est patriot and the purest conqueror, that ever led a host to glory, or sheathed the sword in honourable self-denying peace.

It should be indeed a source of honest and patriotic exultation to every trueborn American, to think that, by the zealous exertions of an obscure, an humble, and unknown individual, the fame of his country's brightest ornament may be spread from one extremity of the civilized world to the other: that it may do so is our earnest wish; and, as a first step towards this end, we strenuously advise its immediate adoption as a class-book in all our district schools, and should further be inclined to advocate its admission into the higher institutions for the dissemination of learning. In recommending this work so strongly to the public, and especially to the instructors and guardians of youth, we are fully borne out by the strongly-expressed opinions, to the same effect as ours, of the best and ripest scholars of our country, which will be found appended to the text.

From the New-York American.

A LIFE of Washington, written in pure, flowing, easy, and classical Latin, by a country schoolmaster in Ohio, whose life was passed in teaching the children of his country neighbours to read and write, is certainly a remarkable production. The circumstances under which it was composed, together with the manner in which the editor, Mr. Reynolds, became acquainted with the author, are told in a most interesting manner in Mr. R.'s preface, from which we make no apology for extracting largely.

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The interest of this story may justly add to that of the work it ushers forth; and when it is said that Professor Anthon of Columbia College, Professor Patton of the New-York University, Professor Wylie of the University of Pennsylvania, and other approved scholars, bear witness to the purity of the style in which it is written, it is not an unreasonable hope to express, that this life of Washington may become an elementary class-book in our Latin schools.

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From the New-Yorker.

It is with no small satisfaction we announce to our readers the appearance of this work ; because it cannot fail to produce the happiest effects upon the rising generation, when introduced into our schools as a class-book, which it undoubtedly will be. A life of Washington in Latin is indeed peculiarly appropriate on many accounts. Whose deeds more worthy of its lofty diction ? Whose virtues more deserving of its majestic simplicity ? What Roman could boast of a life so pure !—of patriotism so disinterested ? It is well to place in the hands of our youth this record of the Father of his country, in the same language in which they read of the valour of Cæsar, of the prudence of Fabius, and the virtues of Cincinnatus ; for it will enable them, with a glow of honest pride, to feel that in Washington all these rare and exalted attributes were combined. Nor will it be less gratifying to them to know, that in the wilds of Ohio a “ *Glass* ” has been found to hold up to the world an imperishable image of him who has been emphatically and truly pronounced to be the “ first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”

Of its Latinity and style it would ill become us to speak, since sufficient proof accompanies the work, in the certificates annexed to it, of many of our professors, who bear ample testimony to its purity, its beauty, and its force.

From the New-York Times.

This, if it be not the best, is the most extraordinary book of the day. As a specimen of pure Latinity, it has been pronounced by the best scholars in the country to be a singularly correct and beautiful production. It comes before the public in a manner which should commend it to its kindest attention ; and if, as we have every reason to believe, it is a specimen of Latinity as pure as it is uncommon, there can be no doubt that it will be generally adopted by our schools and seminaries of learning. We shall again allude to this extraordinary production ; and in the meantime we commend it to the attention of the scholars of our country.

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From the Southern Literary Messenger for Dec., 1835.

WE may truly say that not for years have we taken up a volume with which we have been so highly gratified, as with the one now before us. A Life of Washington, succinct in form, yet in matter sufficiently comprehensive, has been long a desideratum: but a Life of Washington, precisely such as a compendious life of that great man should be—written by a citizen of Ohio—and written, too, in Latin, which is not one jot inferior to the Latin of Erasmus, is, to say the least of it, a novelty.

We confess that we regarded the first announcement of this *rara avis* with an evil and suspicious eye. The thing was improbable, we thought. Mr. Reynolds was quizzing us—the brothers Harper were hoaxed—and Messieurs Anthon and Co. were mistaken. At all events, we had made up our minds to be especially severe upon Mr. Glass, and to put no faith in that species of classical Latin which should emanate from the backwoods of Ohio. We now solemnly make a recantation of our preconceived opinions, and so proceed immediately to do penance for our unbelief.

Mr. Reynolds is entitled to the thanks of his countrymen for his instrumentality in bringing this book before the public. It has already done wonders in the cause of the classics; and we are false prophets if it do not ultimately prove the means of stirring up to a new life and a regenerated energy that love of the learned tongues which is the surest protection of our own vernacular language from impurity, but which, we are grieved to see, is in a languishing and dying condition in the land.

We have read Mr. R.'s preface with great attention; and meeting with it, as we have done, among a multiplicity of worldly concerns and every-day matters and occurrences, it will long remain impressed upon our minds as an episode of the purest romance. We have no difficulty in entering fully with Mr. Reynolds into his kindly feelings towards Mr. Glass. We perceive at once that we could have loved and revered the man. His image is engraven upon our fancy. Indeed, we behold him

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now—at this very moment—with all his oddities and appertenances about him. We behold the low log cabin of a schoolhouse—the clapboard roof but indifferently tight—the holes, ycleped windows, covered with oiled paper to keep out the air—the benches of hewn timber stuck fast in the ground—the stove, the desk, the urchins, and the Professor. We can hear the worthy pedagogue's classical "*Salves*," and our ears are still tingling with his hyperclassical exhortations. In truth, he was a man after our own heart, and, were we not Alexander, we should have luxuriated in being Glass.

A word or two respecting the Latinity of the book. We sincerely think that it has been underrated. While we agree with Mr. Reynolds, for whose opinions, generally, we have a high respect, that the work can boast of none of those elegances of diction, no rich display of those beauties and graces which adorn the pages of some modern Latinists, we think he has forgotten, in his search after the mere flowers of Latinity, the peculiar nature of that labour in which Mr. Glass has been employed. Simplicity *here* was the most reasonable, and indeed the only admissible elegance. And if this be taken into consideration, we really can call to mind, at this moment, no modern Latin composition whatever much superior to the *Washingtonii Vita* of Mr. Glass.

The clothing of modern ideas in a language dead for centuries, is a task whose difficulty can never be fully appreciated by those who have never undertaken it. The various changes and modifications which, since the Augustan age, have come to pass in the sciences of war and legislation especially, must render any attempt similar to that which we are now criticising one of the most hazardous and awkward imaginable. But we cannot help thinking that our author has succeeded *à merveille*. His ingenuity is not less remarkable than his grammatical skill. Indeed, he is never at a loss. It is nonsense to laugh at his calling Quakers *Tremebundi*. *Tremebundi* is as good Latin as *Trementes*, and more euphonical Latin than *Quackeri*—for both which latter expressions we have the authority of Schroeckh; and *glandes plumbeæ*, for

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bullets, is something better, we imagine, than Wyttenbach's *bombarda*, for a cannon; Milton's *globulus*, for a button; or Grotius' *capilamentum*, for a wig. As a specimen of Mr. G.'s Latinity, we subjoin an extract from the work. It is Judge Marshall's announcement in Congress of the death of Washington.

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The "barbarisms" of Mr. Glass are always so well in accordance with the genius of Latin declension, as never to appear at variance with the spirit of the language, or out of place in their respective situations. His "equivalents," too, are, in all cases, ingeniously managed: and we are mistaken if the same can be said of the "equivalents" of Erasmus—certainly not of those used by Grotius, or Addison, or Schroeckh, or Buchanan, neither of whom is scrupulous in introducing words from which a modern one is deduced, in the exact sense of the English analogous term, although that term may have been greatly perverted from its original meaning.

*From William E. Bailey, Ex-Professor of Languages,
Charleston College, S. C.*

I HAVE examined the "Life of Washington, in Latin, Prose, by Francis Glass, A. M., of Ohio," edited by J. N. Reynolds, and look upon it as a work of merit, evincing more than ordinary classical attainments in the author. It contains a collection of useful historical facts, narrated in a very pleasing, animated style. It is a very good specimen of modern Latinity; the language, correct, the words of great purity, and the peculiarity of the Latin idiom being preserved with great purity throughout. It presents numerous examples of the happy translation of modern ideas, words, and phrases, into the ancient language. It might be a valuable addition to the private library of the student of Latin, inducing him, by the interest of the subject and style, to a voluntary perusal of works in that ancient language; and it might be read extempore before the instructor with advantage,

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in an appropriate stage of a Latin course. I would recommend it to the attention of all scholars and teachers.

WILLIAM E. BAILEY.

Charleston, 2d Dec., 1835.

From John Quincy Adams, Ex-President of the U. States.

Washington, 8th December, 1835.

J. N. REYNOLDS Esq., New-York.

SIR,—I received at Quincy, nearly two months since, your letter of the 9th of September last, and a volume containing a Life of Washington in the Latin language. From the portion of it which I perused, it appeared to me to be good, classical, Ciceronian Latin, not perhaps quite equal to that of Ernesti's Dedication of his Cicero, but not inferior to any other Latin of a later age, or proceeding from any other source than the German Universities.

Of the usefulness of such a book introduced into any of our classical schools or colleges, I should hope there could be little doubt. The fashion of the present day is to depreciate the study of the dead languages, even of the Latin; and the youth of our country are told, that instead of turning over with the nocturnal and the diurnal hand the Greek exemplars, and their faithful followers of the golden age of Rome, they are to form their principles of taste, and eloquence, and poetry from modern writers and orators in their own vernacular language. I am not of that school. Without depreciating the merit of any of the eminent poets, historians, and orators of our own times, I believe it will not raise the standard of literature of the succeeding ages to confine the studies of the rising generation to them. One of the most admired statues of antiquity is that usually denominated the Dying Gladiator. There is at Somerset House, in London, a very good copy of it from the original, and there is by the side of it a modern statue, an exact imitation of its attitude, taken from a malefactor, executed at Tyburn, immediately after death, a subject specially selected for the beauty and fine proportions of his person. The com-

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parison strikes the spectator much as if, for a personification of poetry, a fac-simile of Alexander Pope should be set by the side of the Apollo Belvidere. Such are my comparisons between ancient and modern eloquence. But then I am told that we can resort to *translations* for all the spirit of ancient composition. If all the young men of our country could be taught to read and understand your Life of Washington, and then to read a page of Livy, Sallust, or Tacitus, and afterward endure a translation, it would be time to burn up all the classics. I should be sorry to lose them, and therefore hope your Life of Washington may be extensively read.

I am with much respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Q. ADAMS.

*From Philip Lindsley, D. D., President of the University
of Nashville, Tennessee.*

University of Nashville, Dec. 14th, 1835.

DEAR SIR. —I duly received your favour of August 20th, together with a copy of the Life of Washington, by the late Mr. Glass ; for which, please accept my hearty thanks.

I fully concur in the very favourable opinion of its extraordinary merits expressed by Professor Anthon of Columbia College. I have, on all suitable occasions, spoken of the work in such terms as to induce at least a few of my acquaintance to purchase it. Our booksellers, at my instance, keep a supply on hand. I have recommended it in the newspapers as an excellent textbook for the classical school and academy : and I believe our teachers are about to introduce it accordingly. I will cheerfully do all in my power to extend its circulation in this part of the country.

I have the honour to be, dear sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
PHILIP LINDSLEY.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

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*From the Rev. Chauncey Colton, D. D., President of
Bristol College, Pa.*

Bristol College, 30th Dec., 1835.

J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been slow in expressing an opinion of your *Glass's Life of Washington*, not from indifference to its merits, but because I have thought it deserving of a more careful and critical reading than I at first intended to give it. It is not only a literary curiosity, but in truth a work of rare merit. We have been so little accustomed to look for works of this kind among ourselves, and so much in the habit of depending upon the Germans for our preliminary Latin books, that even our national vanity does not prevent us from the exercise of exemplary caution and scrutiny before we seriously talk of introducing *American Latin* into our schools. I hazard the opinion, however, that, while we all agree that the finish and ripeness of classical scholarship can only be attained by a patient and long-continued study of the *classic models*, *Glass's Life of Washington* will be found, even in point of Latinity, to deserve a place in the prescribed course of studies preparatory to our colleges, and I shall rejoice to see it holding the position which it merits in our best Latin schools and academies throughout the country.

I remain, sir, with sincere respect,
Your friend and servant,
CHAUNCEY COLTON.

From the Rev. B. P. Aydelott, M.D., President of Woodward College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Woodward College, Jan. 28, 1836.

I HAVE been requested to express my opinion of the *Life of Washington* in Latin, by Glass. With great pleasure I read it, and cannot but wish the same enjoyment to other lovers of this species of literature.

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The matter of the work is well selected, well arranged, and happily proportioned in its facts and reflections.

The narrative never flags ; it is animated throughout ; and the observations with which it is interspersed naturally arise out of the incidents and characters depicted, and evince, for the most part, a ripened judgment and sound moral feelings.

The Latinity is remarkably easy, flowing, and vigorous ; and, I will venture to add, almost always pure. The student will understand me when I say that Glass had evidently *caught the run of Latin*.

I trust the book will be generally introduced into our classical schools ; for surely as Americans we should prefer to put into the hands of our youth the life of the Father of their Country, instead of those other works in modern Latin, which are now so extensively used.

B. P. AYDELOTT.

From Professor Holland, of Washington College, Hartford, Connecticut.

Washington College, February 29, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—I have been prevented, until recently, by pressing occupations and weak eyes, from reading the *Life of Washington* which you had the kindness to send me last fall. Considering the circumstances in which it was produced, it is truly a “literary curiosity,” and by its publication in so handsome a style, you have nobly redeemed your generous pledge to the eccentric author, and have conferred a great favour upon the literary men of our own country and of Europe.

I have recently given the volume a careful perusal, and have derived from it an unexpected degree of gratification. As regards the grammatical construction, the most fastidious reader will find little to give offence. The incidents of the narration are well selected ; and considering the difficulty of describing modern events in an ancient tongue, the ingenuity of the author in the selection of his words, in the expressiveness of his phraseology, and in adhering to a purely classical idiom, is truly

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admirable. He has not given us a narrative in Latinized English, but his book throughout savours of an original Roman idiom.

Such an undertaking is much more difficult than the writing of Latin prefaces and annotations to classic authors, or biographical sketches of men who lived in a classic era, like the *Viri Romæ* of L'Homond.

That the author is sometimes obscure, and is occasionally led to adopt a harsh or false idiom, is not a matter of surprise when we consider the difficulty of adapting an obsolete language to novel events and operations. Neibuhr, the historian, confessed, late in his life, that although he had from childhood written Latin, "it was only within a few years that he had been able to call the language his own." Of our author's style no more can be said by way of criticism than was said of the illustrious Hemsterhuys, "*Una orationi facilitas de est, non comparanda illa, nisi sæpe multumque scribendo.*" But in the style of the author, there is often a felicity of expression, a union of brevity, accuracy, and clearness which must surprise every classical reader. In some passages there is a degree of eloquence and sustained vigour, not unworthy the pen of Cæsar himself. If, throughout the work, there are occasional transgressions of that tame correctness which characterizes the continental school-book Latin, it is not, like them, in any part, a mere accommodation and transcript of ancient formulas of speech and set phrases. It is evidently the product of a mind thoroughly imbued with the principles and genius of the Roman tongue, and capable of forming new combinations to suit new circumstances, in strict accordance with the analogies of the Latin language.

I think it is well suited, in every respect, to the purposes of instruction in classical schools; especially if the teacher be competent to turn even passages of questionable Latinity to good account by verbal criticisms. I have strongly recommended it for that purpose in this vicinity, and hope it will come into general use. It is a great recommendation of the book in this particular, that it is so well printed. If I had never studied worse type

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I should not have been obliged so long to delay answering your letter.

Permit me to add, sir, that no small measure of public gratitude is due to yourself—not to mention your former contributions to the store of public information—for having redeemed from oblivion this relic of an unfortunate votary of learning. In the honour done to his merit, you have given the strongest proof of your regard for letters, and your noble sympathy with obscure merit. While all who take an interest in the progress of learning among us, or who revere the memory of Washington, must feel themselves obliged by your zeal and munificence—it should be the subject of particular acknowledgment by those who, like myself, are seldom cheered in their peculiar professional studies by the voice of encouragement from those of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in the more active pursuits of life.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. HOLLAND.

J. N. Reynolds, Esq.

From Judge Joslen, of Rhode Island.

Newport, May 23, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—I have read the *Life of Washington* by Francis Glass, A.M., and I am happy to say that the perusal gave me great pleasure. It appears to me to be a work of great worth in itself, and one that may be of great benefit to the student. The dignity and precision of the Latin are well adapted by themselves to describe the unsurpassed excellence of Washington. And the imperishable materials of such a language only can be expected to equal the duration of his fame. The execution of the work too seems to me to show that the author was both a sound scholar and a man of taste. The faults are so few and so trifling that they do not seem to diminish its merits, but rather to be a recommendation. And so little is it tinctured with the author's native tongue, that, in reading his periods, I could easily suppose my-

TESTIMONIALS.

self borne along by the *flumen ingenii* of the golden age of Latin composition.

Yours, most respectfully,
JOSEPH JOSLEN.

From Professor Ingraham, of Mississippi.

New-York, July 25, 1836.

SIR,—I have just completed an attentive and critical perusal of the *Life of Washington* in the Latin language, from the pen of Francis Glass, edited, and recently published by yourself. As a literary enterprise this novel production is deserving of the highest commendation. Although in some degree open to criticism, the narrative is perspicuous—the language strong and elegant, and the Latinity remarkably chaste. But whatever may be the faults of style or idiom, the shafts of criticism are turned aside, while we pause to do homage to the genius of the man and the erudition of the scholar. The author has laid the foundation for a new era in modern biographical history, upon which future scholars will erect an imperishable superstructure to the memories of the good and great of our country.

And in what language can we so befittingly embalm the actions of distinguished Americans as in the majestic periods of the Roman?

The introduction of this modern classic into the schools and universities of the United States, must be productive of great moral and intellectual benefit to American youths. Early taught, through its pages, and in the sublimest of human languages, the principles of true greatness, patriotism, and political liberty—illustrated by the life and actions of the distinguished subject of this biography—they will transfer the veneration with which they revere the manes of the great men of antiquity to the august shade of the Father of their Country; and that halo of glory with which young scholars, in all ages, have loved to encircle the heroes of Greece and Rome, will hereafter, with a brighter and more hallowed lustre, surround the memory of Washington.

TESTIMONIALS.

The manner in which you have executed the trust confided to you by the deceased author, is highly complimentary, sir, to your judgment and classic taste.

With great respect,

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

J. H. INGRAHAM.

To J. N. Reynolds, Esq., New-York.

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